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THE RHINE

FROM

ROTTERDAM TO CONSTANCE

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

With 52 Maps and 29 Plans

SIXTEENTH REVISED EDITION

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'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

PREFACE.

The chief object of the Handbook for the Rhine is to supply the traveller with such information as will render him as nearly as possible independent of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook is based almost entirely upon the personal observation of the Editor, and the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as changes are constantly taking place, he will highly appreciate any communications with which travellers may kindly favour him, if the result of their own experience. Those already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowlcdges, have in many cases proved most serviceable.

The present edition, wich corresponds with the 30th in German and the 18th in French, has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. For the article on the Rhenish Art the Editor is indebted to the late *Professor Anton Springer* of Leipzig.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will often render material service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and selcct the best routes.

TIME TABLES. Information regarding trains, steamboats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are the '*Reichs-Kursbuch*' (2 *M*), published at Berlin, and '*Hendschel's Telegraph*' (2 *M*), published at Frankfort on the Main, both of which are issued monthly during the summer season.

HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre), DISTANCES in English miles (except in the case of mountain-excursions, where the time they occupy is given as more convenient), and the POPULATIONS in accordance with the most recent census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others also of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and great saving of

expenditure. Although changes frequently take place, and prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges as stated in the Handbook from the personal experience of the Editor, from data furnished by numerous correspondents, and from information supplied by hotel-keepers themselves, will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his probable expenditure. It is advisable to ascertain the charge for rooms in advance. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in up-to-date establishments, and also to be well managed and with a reasonable scale of charges. Houses of a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'good' or 'very fair'. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that equal excellence may often be found in hotels that are unstarred and even unmentioned.

The Editor regrets that he is unable to answer all communications. To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others he begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertissements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

Abbreviations.

R. = room, route; L. = light; B. = breakfast; D. = dinner; S. = supper; A. = attendance; dej. = déjeuner (luncheon); rfmts. = refreshments; pens. = pension (*i.e.* board and lodging). — N. = north, northern, etc.; S. = south, etc.; E. = east, etc.; W. = west, etc. — r. = right; l. = left. — M. = English mile; ft. = Engl. foot. — ℳ = mark; pf. = pfennig; fr. = franc; c. = centime. — hr. = hour; min. = minute. — Carr. = carriage; omn. = omnibus. — ca. = circa, about. — Comp. = compare.

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place indicates its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and highroads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route or sub-route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

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50. Schaffhausen and Falls of the Rhine (1 : 33,000): p. 434.
51. Map of South-Western Germany (1 : 1.000,000), after the index.
52. Railway Map of the Rhine, at the end of the book.

Plans of Towns.

Aix-la-Chapelle, p. 4; Baden, p. 366; Barmen, p. 64; Bonn, p. 85; Carlsruhe, p. 353; Cleve, p. 59; Coblenz, with Environs, p. 106; Colmar, p. 324; Cologne, p. 26; Crefeld, p. 57; Darmstadt, p. 251; Duisburg-Ruhrort, p. 19; Düsseldorf, p. 20; Elberfeld, p. 64; Frankfort, p. 222; Freiburg, p. 382; Heidelberg, p. 265; Castle of Heidelberg, p. 268; Hoh-Königsburg, p. 342; Mannheim, p. 276; Mayence, p. 154; Metz, p. 174; Mülhausen, p. 327; Saalburg, p. 240; Speyer, p. 297; Strassburg, p. 304; Trèves, p. 182; Wiesbaden, p. 146; Worms, p. 282.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with German is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote parts of the Rhenish Provinces. Tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English or French spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers; but if they are entirely ignorant of German they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants, and to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's Manual of Conversation* (3 ℳ) and *Baedeker's Conversation Dictionary* (in four languages; 3 ℳ) will be found useful.

II. Money. Travelling Expenses.

Money. The German mark (ℳ), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Banknotes of 5, 20, and 50 ℳ are issued by the German Imperial Bank (*'Deutsche Reichsbank'*), and others of 100, 500, and 1000 ℳ by the Imperial Bank and by twelve other chartered banks. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 and of 20 marks, the intrinsic value of which is somewhat lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1*l.* being worth about 20 ℳ 43 pf.). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old 'thaler' or dollar), 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ mark (50 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 20, 10, and 5 pfennigs, and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16*s.* = 16 ℳ 20 pf., and often a little more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of letters of credit or in circular notes of 5*l.* or 10*l.*, rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of the former, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

Travelling Expenses. The expense of a tour in the Rhenish Provinces depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. Of late years many complaints have justly been made of the exorbitant charges at some of the Rhenish hotels; but it may be stated generally

that travelling in Germany, and even on the Rhine, is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most other countries in Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who has attained tolerable proficiency in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, will have no difficulty in limiting his expenditure to 8-10 *M* per day; but those who prefer driving to walking, frequent the most expensive hotels, and require the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30 *M* daily.

III. Passports. Custom House.

Passports are, as a rule, unnecessary for travellers in Germany, but they are frequently useful in proving the identity of the traveller, in procuring admission to collections, and in obtaining delivery of registered letters. Cyclists and motorists (comp. p. xviii) should always carry passports.

Passports may be obtained direct from the *Foreign Office* (fee 2*s*.), or through *C. Smith and Son*, 23 Craven Street, Charing Cross (fee 4*s*.); *Buss*, 4 Adelaide St., Strand (fee 4*s*.); *Thomas Cook & Son*, Ludgate Circus (fee 3*s*. 6*d*.); and *Henry Blacklock & Co.* (Bradshaw's Guides'; fee 5*s*.). An extra charge is made for each *visa*, should such be necessary.

Custom House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

IV. Routes from London to the Rhine.

Cologne, as the focus of the Rhenish districts, is taken as the goal of the under-noted routes; but it will be easy to make the requisite allowances if some other point be the tourist's destination. — *Luggage* may be registered through to destination (booking-fee 4-6*d*. per package), but is examined at the frontier (see below). *Bicycles* are registered as ordinary luggage for an extra fee of 5*s*. — Second-class passengers may travel in the saloon of the steamers for a small extra fee (from 2*s*. upwards). — Uniformed *Interpreters* attend the Continental trains at the chief points of departure and arrival. — German (Central Europe) time is 1 hr. ahead of Greenwich time. — For fuller details as to hours of trains, sleeping carriages, station-omnibuses, etc., see the time-tables of the *South Eastern & Chatham* and the *Great Eastern Railways*, *Cook's Continental Time-Tables*, or *Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide*.

a. Viâ Ostend and Ghent.

Duration of direct journey 13-15 hrs. Through-fares, 1st class 2*l*. 15*s*. 2nd class 2*l*.; return-fares 4*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*., 3*l*. 8*s*. 2*d*. Extra-fare on 'train de luxe' (9 a.m.) 10*s*. 6*d*. Charge for excess-luggage, 3*s*. 3*d*. per 20 lbs. Return-tickets valid for 45 days.

South Eastern & Chatham Railway from *Charing Cross* or *Victoria* to (78 M.) *Dover Pier* in 2-2½ hrs. — Steamer from Dover to (49 M.) *Ostend* in 4¾-5¾ hrs. — Railway to (216 M.) *Cologne* viâ *Brussels* or viâ *Malines* in 6-8 hrs.

Luggage is examined at *Herbesthal* (p. 3). Passengers by the morning service may, on notice given to the conductor of the train at Ostend, Bruges, or Ghent, obtain dinner-baskets at Malines (4½ fr., wine included).

b. Viâ Flushing.

Duration of journey 14-14½ hrs. Through-fares 2*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, 1*l.* 16*s.*; return (available for 45 days) 3*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, 2*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; extra-fare on corridor-train ('D' train) 2*s.*; excess-luggage 1*s.* 8*d.* per 20 lbs.

Railway from *Victoria*, *Holborn*, or *St. Paul's* to (50 M.) *Queenboro Pier* in 1¼-1½ hr. — Steamer from Queenboro to (120 M.) *Flushing* in 6¾-7½ hrs. — Railway from Flushing to (203 M.) *Cologne* viâ *Venlo* in 7-7¼ hrs.

Luggage examined at *Goch* (p. 58). Table d'hôte on the day-steamer 4*s.* Restaurant-cars attached to the chief trains from Flushing.

c. Viâ Hoek van Holland.

Duration of journey 15 hrs. Fares 2*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, 1*l.* 16*s.*; return (45 days) 3*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, 2*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; extra-fare on 'D' or corridor train 2*s.*; excess-luggage 1*s.* 6*d.* per 20 lbs.

Great Eastern Railway from *Liverpool Street* to (70½ M.) *Harwich* in 1½ hr. — Steamer from Harwich to (108 M.) *Hoek van Holland* in 7 hrs. — Railway from Hoek van Holland to (186 M.) *Cologne*, viâ *Rotterdam*, *Nymwegen*, and *Venlo*, in 6½ hrs.

Luggage examined at *Clève* (p. 59). Restaurant-car attached to the boat-train from Hoek van Holland.

d. Viâ Calais.

Duration of journey 13-18½ hrs. Fares 3*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, 2*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; return (45 days) 5*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, 4*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; extra-fare on 'train de luxe' (9 a.m.) 13*s.* 4*d.*; excess-luggage 3*s.* 3*d.* per 20 lbs.

Railway from *Charing Cross*, *Victoria*, or *Cannon Street* to (78 M.) *Dover Pier* in 2-2½ hrs. — Steamer from Dover to (25 M.) *Calais* in 1¼-1½ hr. — Railway from Calais to *Brussels* and (229 M.) *Cologne* in 10-14 hrs.

Luggage examined at *Herbesthal* (p. 3). Restaurant or dining cars attached to the chief trains.

V. Railways.

Railways. Railway-travelling is cheaper in Germany than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. Those of the second class, with spring-seats, are sometimes nearly as good as the first in England. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nicht-Raucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are about 1⅗ *d.*, 1⅕ *d.*, and ⅘ *d.* per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket or a platform-ticket *(Bahnsteigkarte)*; the latter (10 pf.) may be obtained from the automatic machines placed for the purpose at all stations. — Travellers by the through corridor-trains, marked 'D' in the *Reichs-Kursbuch*, are bound to take (in addition to the railway-tickets) special seat-tickets (*Platzkarten*; 1 *M* for any distance below 150 kil. or ca. 93 M., and 2 *M* for any greater distance).

On some of the lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand, over-weight being charged for at moderate rates; but on many of the lines all luggage in the van must be paid for. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked,

and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person. — *Circular Tickets* for prolonged tours are issued at considerably reduced rates (see the time-tables), but are only partly available for the Rhine steamers (see below). Ordinary return-tickets are available for one to three days. — At the larger stations all information may be obtained from the uniformed *Portier*.

VI. Steamboats on the Rhine.

Travellers for pleasure should undoubtedly select the Rhine steamers between Mayence and Cologne in preference to the railway, in spite of the fact that their punctuality (especially in going upstream) cannot be so implicitly depended on. The first steamer came from London to Coblenz in 1817. Regular service above Cologne was instituted in 1827. The passenger-service is carried on mainly by the united *Cologne* and *Düsseldorf Companies*, the steamers of the former having black, of the latter black-and-white funnels. The admirable saloon-steamers of these companies accomplish the journey from Mayence to Cologne in $7^3/_4$ hrs., and that from Cologne to Mayence in $12^1/_4$ hrs., touching, in descending, at Biebrich, Coblenz, and Bonn only; in ascending, at Bingen also. The *Netherlands Steam-Ship Co.* (funnels black below and white above), which formerly carried on a freight-service almost exclusively, now also runs two saloon-steamers for passengers (piers different from those of the other companies). These have the advantage for travellers to or from Rotterdam that no change of boat is needed. The ordinary steamers stop at numerous small places where passengers are landed in boats. The charge for landing or embarking, including 100 lbs. of luggage, is 10 pf.

The fares are very moderate, those for voyages upstream being one-sixth less than for those in the reverse direction. The express fares are somewhat higher than the ordinary. The express-steamers carry saloon-passengers only. Each passenger is allowed 100 lbs. of luggage free. Additional advantages are offered by the issue of return-tickets, one class of which is valid for a week, another within the current year. Railway Circular Tickets (see above), the so-called 'Elective Railway Tickets' *(Wahlfreie Eisenbahnkarten)*, and the tickets issued by the usual tourists' agents are available for the steamers between Cologne and Mayence, subject to conditions printed on the tickets. It is important to note that in these cases the train may be exchanged for the steamer, or *vice versâ*, only at the terminal station in the coupon. Third-class passengers may travel in the saloon on paying the difference to the purser ('Condukteur') on board.

Passengers embarking at stations with piers must take tickets at the office on shore, and those embarking at other stations should obtain them from the purser immediately on going on board, as otherwise they may be compelled to pay the fare from the steamer's first point of departure. The holder of a ticket costing not less than 2 *M* is at liberty to break his journey, provided he signify his intention to the purser before the tickets are collected. If the journey be resumed at a station nearer the passenger's destination than that at which he disembarked, the ticket ceases to be valid for the intervening stations. Tickets must also be stamped at the office or by the conductor at the station where the journey is resumed; and the same regulation applies to return-tickets at the beginning of the return-journey.

In autumn the steamers are often unpunctual in consequence of the fogs which then prevail. At this season it is sometimes prudent to delay taking tickets until the steamer is actually in sight.

Refreshments are provided on board the steamers, in the style of the larger hotels. Table d'hôte on the German steamers at 1 o'clock 3 *M*, children half-price; ices 50 pf. extra. The wines are made a special feature in the commissariat.

Travellers starting at an early hour will find breakfast on board pleasanter than a hurried meal before leaving their hotel. The waiters occasionally offer worthless books, maps, and panoramas for sale at exorbitant prices.

Fall of the Rhine.

Height above the level of the sea of —

	Feet.		Feet.
The Toma-See, source of the Vorder-Rhein	7689	The Rhine at Mannheim	280
The Rheinwald Glacier, cradle of the Hinter-Rhein	7268	" " " Mayence	265
The Lake of Constance	1305	" " " Coblenz	190
The Rhine at Bâle	803	" " " Cologne	142
		" " " Düsseldorf	78
		" " " Emmerich	33

Breadth of the Rhine.

	Yards.		Yards.
At Bâle	189	At Bonn	532
" Mannheim	429	" Cologne	433
" Mayence	492	" Düsseldorf	409
" Coblenz	399	" Schenkenschanz (Dutch front.)	909

Length of the Rhine.

	Engl. Miles.
From Bâle to Kehl	80
" Kehl to Mannheim	82
" Mannheim to Mayence	45½
" Mayence to Bingen	18½
" Bingen to Coblenz	38½
" Coblenz to Cologne	59½
" Cologne to Düsseldorf	34½
" Düsseldorf to Emmerich	66½
" Emmerich to Briel (German Ocean)	101
" Bâle to the German Ocean	526

Average Depth of the Rhine.

	Feet.
Between Bâle and Strassburg	3-12
" Strassburg and Mayence	5-25
" Mayence and Boun	9-76
At the Lurlei	76
Between Bonn and Cologne	10-30
" Cologne and Düsseldorf	12-66

VII. Walking Excursions.

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilet, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The banks of the Rhine abound in charming scenery, which it will amply reward the pedestrian to explore; many districts replete with both historical and natural interest are described in the following pages. The following are especially recommended to the notice of travellers: The Seven Mts. (R. 13), the Eifel (R. 26), the banks of the Moselle (R. 25), the Taunus (R. 29), the Odenwald (R. 31), the Black Forest (R. 48), the Vosges (RR. 42, 44), and the environs of Schaffhausen and Falls of the Rhine (R. 49). By consulting the Handbook the traveller will discover many attractive spots, both in these and other districts.

VIII. Cycling and Motoring Notes.

Cycling is very prevalent in the Rhenish districts, and there are suitable roads all the way from Holland to Bâle and the Lake of Constance. Among the most popular bits for wheeling are the left bank of the Rhine from Bonn to Bingen, the Rheingau, the valley of the Moselle, the road from Frankfort to Heidelberg, the Neckar valley and the W. slopes of the Black Forest, and the roads skirting the Haardt Mts. and the Vosges. Excursions in the Black Forest, the Vosges, or other mountainous districts make considerable demands on the strength and staying power of the rider, but some delightful rides downhill may be begun at the highest-lying railway-stations. Dangerous places are generally marked on the cycling maps mentioned at p. xix, but the cyclist should always be careful on roads unknown to him. Strong brakes and a good lamp for night-riding are indispensable.

Some of the narrower and steeper streets in towns and villages are apt to be closed to the cyclist, and restrictions are also often made on the use of the wheel in public parks. In most cases a number-plate has to be attached to the bicyle, and the police have the right to demand the exhibition of the cyclist's club-ticket or passport. All

regulations of this kind are stringently enforced by the anthorities. The rule of the road is to keep to the right in meeting, and to pass on the left in overtaking. Led horses must be met and passed on the side on which the man in charge is.

On the Prussian and Hessian State Railways uncrated bicycles are carried as personal luggage when accompanied by the rider. The latter has, however. to take a bicycle-ticket ('Fahrradkarte'; price 50 pf.) and has himself to take his wheel to and from the baggage-car. If carriages are changed *en route*, he is also responsible for transferring his wheel from one train to the other. Many express-trains (esp. the so-called D-trains, p. xv) do not carry unpacked bicycles. — In Baden and the Bavarian Palatinate the bicycle is given in charge of the baggage-master like ordinary luggage. In Alsace and German Lorraine special compartments are provided for cyclists, with apparatus for suspending their machines.

The German steamers on the Rhine do not carry bicycles unless special tickets have been taken at the agencies beforehand. Passengers have themselves to deposit their wheels in the steerage, where they are generally left without anyone to look after them. The Dutch steamboat company makes no charge for bicycles, and moreover provides stands for them on the main deck.

The best **Cycling Maps** of the Rhenish districts are those issued by *L. Ravenstein* of Frankfort for Wiesbaden and neighbourhood (4 *M*). the Environs of Frankfort (3 *M*), Starkenburg (Valley of the Rhine, Odenwald, & Spessart; 4 *M*), Upper Hesse (4 *M*), and the Bavarian Palatinate & Rhenish Hesse (4 *M*). — A series of cheaper maps (1½ *M* each) for Central Europe is issued by *Liebenow and Ravenstein* of Leipsic. Those available for visitors to the Rhine are Nos. 84 (Cologne), 85 (Wetzlar), 98 (Prüm), 99 (Frankfort), 112 (Trèves), 113 (Mannheim), 127 (Strassburg), 140 (Colmar), and 141 (Freiburg). — The German volume of the Continental Road Book of the Cyclists' Touring Club (price 5*s*.) will be found useful.

No duty is levied at the frontier on bicycles accompanied by their riders, but a charge of 8-10 *M* is made on crated machines, if they look new.

Motor-Cars entering Germany are liable to pay a customs-duty of 150 *M*. which is returned when the car quits the country. In populous districts and in darkness the speed-limit is 9 M. (15 kil.) per hr.; otherwise there is no limit, but driving to the public danger, whatever the speed, is an offence. Lamps and brakes are imperative, but for local regulations (which vary) motorists should apply to the police. Passports and home-licences should be carried. Petrol is everywhere obtainable. For maps and road-books, see above; Ravenstein also publishes a road-book of Germany in two volumes.

IX. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: room (including light and attendance) 3-5 *M*, plain breakfast 1-1½ *M*, dinner 3-5 *M*, pension (*i.e.* board and lodging) 6-10 *M*. In some of the most luxurious houses, and for extra accommodation, the

charges are considerably higher. When not otherwise indicated, R. (room) in the Handbook is used to include light (L.) and attendance (A.).

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A favourite practice is to present the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful imposition cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

X. Climate. Grape Cure.

The climate of W. Germany is influenced by the comparative proximity of the North Sea, which renders the temperature remarkably mild. While the annual mean temperature in E. Germany is only about 42-48° Fahr., in the valley of the Rhine it rises to over 51° (Cologne 50.2°, Coblenz 50.9°, Heidelberg 51.4°). Thus, owing to the early springs and the long warm autumns, a tour in the Rhenish provinces is still enjoyable at a season when the Alps and the mountainous districts of Central Germany are beginning to feel the frosts of the coming winter. This geniality of climate is also very favourable to the ripening of the grapes; and hence it is that the '*Grape Cure*', a very popular continental institution, long established in Southern Tyrol and on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, has been introduced into the Rhenish Provinces also.

Grapes when eaten in moderate quantity (1-2 lbs. daily) have a soothing effect on the mucous membrane, and in conjunction with a generous diet contribute materially to restore the strength of convalescents. When eaten in greater quantities (3-8 lbs. daily), the vegetable acid and salts produce an effect similar to that of mineral waters containing Glauber's or common salt. The grapes of the Rhenish Palatinate ('Gutedel' or 'Junker', and 'Oesterreicher' or 'Sylvaner') are large, thin-skinned, and well-flavoured, and hence this district is the centre of the 'Cure'. *Gleisweiler* (p. 292) is especially frequented on account of its favourable situation and the proximity of the vineyards, in which visitors may gather the grapes for themselves. The grapes of *Dürkheim* (p. 288), *Edenkoben* (p. 291), and *Neustadt* (p. 290) are also in great request. Good dessert-grapes may, however, be procured almost everywhere on the Rhine, and the grape-cure may be undergone at *Königswinter*, *Honnef*, *Boppard*, *St. Goarshausen*, *Assmannshausen*, *Wiesbaden*, *Badenweiler*, and numerous other summer-resorts.

XI. Wines of the Rhine and Moselle.

While the palm must be yielded to France for her red wines, no country in the world can compete with the Rhenish Provinces in the vast variety and excellence of the white wines which they produce. On the banks of the Rhine from Mayence to Bonn, a distance of 90 M., the cultivation of the vine may be seen in the greatest possible perfection.

No error has been more prevalent than that the Rhenish and Moselle wines possess an injurious acidity. Liebig on the contrary affirms, not only that the exquisite bouquet of the Rhine wines is owing to the free acid which they contain, but that some of their most salutary properties arise from the tartar present in them. To this he attributes the immunity enjoyed by those who use the German wines from the uric acid diathesis. Many others who have investigated the subject entertain the same opinion. Another advantage possessed by Rhenish wines is the total absence of brandy, an ingredient with which the wines of Spain, Portugal, and Sicily are almost invariably fortified, to the utter destruction of their flavour, and the injury of the health of the consumer. The diseases which attack spirit-drinkers, chiefly disorders of the liver, are commonly met with amongst consumers of fortified wines, though such maladies rarely follow even the intemperate use of pure wine. That the addition of alcohol to wine is unnecessary for its preservation is proved by the fact that Rhine wines often retain their excellence for half-a-century, although they seldom contain more than eight or nine per cent of alcohol. The very property of keeping is indeed mainly attributable to the fact that the fermentation is more perfect in Rhenish wines than in those of Spain and Portugal, where fermentation is checked by the addition of brandy. With the white wines of France the same object is effected by sulphuration. By these processes the richness and sweetness of new wine are artificially and unwholesomely retained.

The traveller who finds the table-wine of the hotels unpalatable, and whose eye wanders in bewilderment over the 'Weinkarte', is recommended to select a bottle of still Hock or Moselle at 3-4 *M* per bottle, at which price the taste ought to be gratified. The hotel-prices of the high-class still wines, as well as of the sparkling wines, are often exorbitant.

The **Rheingau**, a district about 15 M. in length, produces the finest wines of the Rhine. Here is situated *Schloss Johannisberg*, a most favoured spot, yielding a wine almost without rival. As the celebrated vineyards do not exceed 55 acres in area, little of this rare product falls to the share of the ordinary public. Moreover the first quality is only obtained in the finest seasons; the grapes are selected with the utmost care from the ripest bunches, not a drop of the precious juice being allowed to escape; the yield,

under the most favourable circumstances, is therefore very limited. The various qualities of this wine are sold in the cask at Schloss Johannisberg by public auction. It is remarkable for raciness, delicacy of flavour, and bouquet, rather than for strength. The other wines of the vicinity, distinguished by the name of *Johannisberg-Klaus*, and those yielded by the vineyards of Count Schönborn, are also highly esteemed. There is also 'Johannisberger' produced from the vineyards of the village of that name, but this is inferior to many of the other products of the Rheingau. In this neighbourhood are *Rüdesheim* and *Geisenheim*, both producing first-class wines. Bingen is a favourable district for strong wines; the hill behind it yields *Scharlachberger* (see below). Below Bingen, on the opposite bank, is *Assmannshausen*, the red wine of which holds a high rank and in good vintages vies with Burgundy of the best class, being made from the same species of grape; but unfortunately, like the latter, it is often impaired by travelling. The *Marcobrunn* vineyard, between *Hattenheim* and *Erbach*, produces a white wine of exquisite flavour and bouquet. The wines, however, which compete most successfully with Johannisberger and trench closely upon its celebrity, are the *Steinberger*, produced from the carefully-cultivated vineyards on the hill at the back of Hattenheim, and the *Rauenthaler Berg* (p. 143), the best vintages of which are unsurpassed in flavour and quality. *Hochheim*, situated on the Main, yields a wine of very superior quality, and has given the name of 'Hock' to the produce of the country generally.

The **Valley of the Rhine** below Bingen produces many pleasant and wholesome wines, but inferior to the above. Those of *Lorch*, *Enghöll*, *Steeg*, *Oberwesel*, and *Boppard* may be mentioned among the white. The Rheinbleicherte (*i.e.* 'bleich rote', or pale red) of *Steeg*, *Oberwesel*, and *Bacharach*, and the light-red wines of *Salzig*, *Camp*, *Horchheim*, the *Kreuzberg* (near Ehrenbreitstein), and *Urbar* are also esteemed. Most of the wines grown below Coblenz are light-red. *Linz* produces excellent Rheinbleicherte.

Rhenish Bavaria yields a vast quantity of white wine, generally known as wine of the Haardt, or Palatinate. The best qualities are those of *Ruppertsberg*, *Deidesheim*, and *Forst*, after which rank those of *Ungstein*, *Dürkheim*, *Wachenheim*, and *Königsbach*. Good red wines are grown at *Gimmeldingen* and *Callstadt*. The inferior wines of this district usually have a coarse, earthy flavour.

Rhenish Hesse produces the excellent *Scharlachberger* above mentioned, next to which rank *Niersteiner*, *Oppenheimer*, *Laubenheimer*, and *Bodenheimer*, all pleasant wines, but less delicate than those of the Rheingau. *Liebfrauenmilch* ('Lait de Notre Dame') is a good sound wine which owes much of its reputation to the superior wines sold under that name, and to the quaintness of the name itself. The vineyards where it is grown (p. 285) are incapable of producing a tenth part of the wine usually so called. The flat

vineyards of *Ingelheim* between Mayence and Bingen yield a good light-red wine.

The **Nahe** wines, like those of the Palatinate, possess considerable body, but little flavour. That of the *Scharlachberg* near Bingen is sometimes classed as a Nahe wine, and is the best of this group.

The **Valley of the Ahr** is the most northern point at which the grape is successfully cultivated. Its light and wholesome '*Ahrbleicherte*' are chiefly consumed in the neighbourhood of their growth. They are strengthening and astringent in their properties, and resemble Burgundy of an inferior class. The best are those of *Walporzheim*, *Ahrweiler*, and *Bodendorf*.

The **Moselle** wines are chiefly grown amidst rugged and sterile-looking slate rocks, and are distinguished by their delicate, aromatic flavour, though the inferior varieties are apt to be rather acid in bad years. They are considered remarkably wholesome, being frequently recommended to persons of sedentary habits. The best are *Brauneberger*, *Ohligsberger*, and *Berncasteler Doctor*, which possess a delicious 'bouquet'; and next to these may be placed the wines of *Zeltingen*, *Graach*, *Pisport*, and *Grünhaus*.

The **Saar** wines possess even less body than those of the Moselle, but surpass them in aroma. *Scharzhofberger* is a most excellent wine of this district.

Markgräfler, the wine of the Duchy of Baden (*Affenthal* red, *Klingenberg* white), the wines of **Alsace,** the **Neckar** wines, and those of the **Bergstrasse** are almost entirely consumed in their respective districts.

The difference which exists among the products of the various vintages on the Rhine presents a marked contrast to the tolerably uniform quality maintained by the wines of Southern Europe. The best wine-years of the nineteenth century in the Rhinegau were 1806, 1811, 1822, 1834, 1846, 1857, 1862, 1865, 1868, 1893, and 1895; and good average vintages occurred in 1801, 1802, 1804, 1807, 1815, 1818, 1819, 1825-27, 1831, 1835, 1848, 1855, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1884, 1886, 1889, 1892, 1897, and 1900. The vintage of 1904 also was good. But even in these years the yield was by no means uniformly excellent in all parts of the Rhineland. The climatic conditions are not the same in all the districts; different years seem to suit the different kinds of vine; and the vineyards in the most favoured positions, where the grapes ripen soonest, often suffer the most severely from the early spring frosts. In a full 'autumn', which is hardly ever attained, a 'morgen' (about $^3/_5$ acre) of land, with 3500-4000 vines, should yield 5 'ohm' (about 150 gallons) of wine.

Many of the inns on the Middle and Upper Rhine (especially in the smaller towns) have wine on draught, which, though not entered on the wine-list, is frequently better than the cheaper wines in bottle.

Sparkling Wines. The effervescing German wines were first manufactured at *Esslingen* (in 1826), *Heilbronn*, *Würzburg*, and

Mayence, and afterwards at *Trèves*, *Coblenz*, and various other places. These wines, generally known in England as Sparkling Hock and Moselle, are distinguished from the French wines by the predominance of the flavour of the grape, and when obtained in unexceptionable quarters, are a light, pleasant, and wholesome beverage.

The process is precisely the same as that employed in the preparation of Champagne. The wine (which at the outset is an ordinary still wine, wo th 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* per bottle) is bottled after the first fermentation is over; and, by the addition of a small quantity of sugar and exposure to a moderately warm temperature, a second fermentation and the generation of carbonic acid are produced. The bottles are then placed on racks with their corks downwards, where they remain a month or more, and are opened several times to allow the escape of the sediment. At this stage of the process as many as 20-25 per cent of the bottles usually burst, while the contents of the survivors are much diminished. When the wine has thus been thoroughly clarified, the bottles are filled up, a small quantity of syrup (cognac and sugar) is added to give the requisite sweetness and body, and the final corking then takes place. The sparkling wine thus laboriously prepared for the market is worth more than double the original still wine from which it is manufactured. The inferior qualities are generally the most effervescent.

The traveller is cautioned against dealing with any but the most respectable wine-merchants, and should remember that excellence of quality is quite incompatible with lowness of price. As a pleasant and wholesome summer-beverage the Rhenish wines of the second and third class may be imported at a moderate price, the duty and carriage amounting to 4-5s. per dozen; but the higher class of Rhine-wine, of which Marcobrunner may be taken as a sample, cannot be drunk in England under five or six shillings a bottle.

XII. Rhenish Art.

In the valley of the Rhine we find that several different strata of civilisation, if we may use the expression, had deposited themselves ere the rest of Germany had abandoned its primitive forest life. The lowest of these strata, were a section of them exhibited in geological fashion, would show an ante-Roman period, when the natives carried on a busy trade with the Mediterranean seaports and with Etruria. After Cæsar's campaigns a new stratum was gradually formed by the occupation of the country by Roman military colonists. This stratum was afterwards sadly contorted and broken by the storms of the barbarian migrations, and was at length almost entirely covered by that of the Frankish-Christian period, which began in the 7th century.

On Rhenish soil antiquarians will find frequent opportunities of tracing back the history of human culture to its earliest beginnings, while the ROMAN relics are so numerous and important as to arrest the eye of even the superficial observer. The *Peutinger Tabula*, the mediæval copy of a Roman map, now preserved at Vienna, shows the principal towns on the Rhine and also on the

tributaries of its left side, together with the roads connecting them, and even the baths and other public buildings with which they were embellished. The Roman colonies on the Rhine, being chiefly the headquarters of the different legions, always presented a military character. Most of the existing monuments are accordingly votive stones and tombstones of soldiers. The artistic forms are, as a rule, somewhat primitive, while the subjects are frequently borrowed from the Oriental worship of Mithras. We also find that in some cases Gallic deities have been Romanised. The principal collections of Roman antiquities are at *Bonn*, *Cologne*, *Wiesbaden*, *Carlsruhe*, *Mannheim*, *Speyer*, *Mayence*, and *Trèves*. At Trèves, moreover, we obtain an admirable idea of the character of a very important Roman provincial town.

Trèves, the capital of Germania Inferior, and for a considerable time an imperial residence, did not merely possess buildings of practical utility like most of the other colonies, but was also embellished with some of the noblest decorative Roman structures ever erected north of the Alps. On the banks of the Moselle also, outside the town, rose a long series of villas, many of which were richly decorated with mosaics. Before the decline of the Roman supremacy CHRISTIANITY established itself on the banks of the Rhine, but no churches of the earliest Christian epoch are now extant. The only relics of that period are the nucleus of the cathedral of Trèves, a number of tombstones at Trèves, and several monumental inscriptions, such as that in the porch of St. Gereon at Cologne.

In consequence of the barbarian migrations, the Roman-Christian culture was afterwards almost completely buried beneath a new stratum of German paganism, and the vast valley of the Rhine relapsed into its primitive rudeness, although at Cologne and Trèves the arts were not entirely extinct. The Austrasian princes, however, were munificent patrons of the church, and the Bishops of Trèves and Cologne (*Nicetius* and *Charentinus*, about the middle of the 6th cent.) distinguished themselves by their zeal for church-building.

The artistic efforts of the Merovingian period, of which a few traces only are left, as in the *Cathedral* at *Trèves*, appear to have been very insignificant compared with those of **Charlemagne's** reign (768-814). In the prosecution of his numerous undertakings the great emperor was not merely stimulated by his zeal for the promotion of art, but by his ardent desire to revive the ancient glory of the Roman empire and to invest his capital with all the splendour of the ancient imperial residences, and particularly that of Ravenna. The Carlovingian art was entirely centred around the court of the emperor, and he was personally attended by a circle of scholars called his academy. Among the members of the academy was *Eginhard*, who in consequence of his surname Bezaleel has been supposed to have been familiar with art, but of whose labours in that sphere nothing certain is known. To him is attributed the

building of the *Palace Chapel* at *Aix-la-Chapelle* (now the *Cathedral*), which is still in comparatively good preservation. It is obviously a copy of the court-chapel at Ravenna (San Vitale), but has been more judiciously and articulately designed, and has in its turn served as a model for later edifices, for which either its ground-plan (as at *Ottmarsheim* in Alsace), or its double row of columns in the interior of the rotunda (as in the case of *St. Maria im Capitol* at *Cologne* and the *Minster* at *Essen*), has been borrowed.

The magnificence of the palaces which the great emperor possessed on the banks of the Rhine was a favourite theme with the poets and prose-writers of the day. According to their accounts the *Palace* at *Ingelheim* was not inferior in splendour to that of Aix-la-Chapelle itself, but of that edifice there is now no trace beyond a few fragments of walls and of columns which have been transferred to other buildings. The same variety of capitals is also seen in the *Church of St. Justin* at *Höchst am Main* founded under Abp. Otgar of Mayence (826-847). — During the later Carlovingian period the Rhineland again suffered severely from an irruption of barbarians. At this period the Normans took possession of the banks of the river and penetrated into its side-valleys; but civilisation was now too far advanced to be seriously retarded by this catastrophe.

Endowed with a rich art-heritage handed down by antiquity, the Rhenish-Frankish tribes gradually overspread the country after the middle of the 10th cent., from which period down to the Reformation the development of Rhenish art is traceable without interruption.

In the Early Middle Ages (10th-12th cent.) Rhenish art differed materially from that of most other parts of Germany in being the product of an already cultivated soil, where ancient models were abundant, while in these other districts it was the growth of a soil previously untilled. On the banks of the Rhine were preserved fragments of Roman and early-Christian edifices; there the eye was familiar with architectural forms and mouldings; in the Rhenish towns were always to be found artificers possessed of considerable manual skill; and owing to the constant communication kept up with foreign places skilled labour could always be readily imported when necessary. Rhenish art was thus matured considerably earlier than that of Lower Saxony and Swabia. At the same time the features common to the whole of early mediæval art in the west recur in that of the Rhine also. The forms of worship having been well defined in the early-Christian period, the churches all present a certain uniformity of appearance. Like the early-Christian basilicas, the Rhenish churches of the 10th-12th cent. are of an elongated form; they possess aisles which are lower and narrower than the nave; the altar is placed at the rounded extremity of the nave; and on the whole the basilica type is preserved throughout.

The Rhenish edifices also possess the characteristics of the **Romanesque Style**, which are common to the great majority of works of the 10th-12th centuries. In this style the pillars and columns are connected by means of round arches, the doors and windows also terminate in round arches, and the naves and aisles are either covered with flat roofs or with groined vaulting of rounded form. The *Cubical Capital*, which was probably invented by mediæval architects for the purpose of forming a harmonious connecting link between the column and the arch above, is also used in the Rhineland, and the copings and mouldings of the Rhenish buildings are the same as those employed in the contemporaneous edifices of Western Europe. The Rhenish architecture, however, occupies an independent position of its own within the Romanesque group. The character of the building-material (red sandstone or tufa), local traditions, and the prevalent taste of the period all combine to impart to the Rhenish buildings a distinctive character which seldom or never recurs in other countries. At an early period the use of alternate courses of different colours came into vogue. Thus we find arches faced with stone alternating with light-coloured brick, the latter material having been taken from Roman ruins; and when the architects had exhausted their supply of bricks, the art of making which was unknown in Germany in the early middle ages, they produced the same effect by the use of dark and light coloured stones. The copings on pillars and walls were generally copied from Roman models, and the ancient *Corinthian Capitals*, formed of a wreath of leaves, were imitated with varying success (as, indeed, had also been the case in the Carlovingian epoch). The long-established practice of art, and the wealth which the Rhenish towns succeeded in amassing at an early period, enabled them gradually to extend the dimensions of their churches, to develop the construction of vaulting earlier than elsewhere, and to impart to their buildings a picturesque richness of effect. — The same conditions were likewise favourable to the development of the GOLDSMITH'S ART, and that of ENAMEL PAINTING. The Rhinelanders also attained considerable proficiency in MURAL PAINTING at an early period, but for the plastic art they displayed less aptitude.

As early as the 11th cent. the practice of art and of artistic handicrafts seems to have become naturalised in the Rhenish towns and in those of Lorraine. In all the larger towns extensive building operations were undertaken, and at the same time a number of handsome abbey-churches sprang up. At *Strassburg* a cathedral was erected by *Bishop Werner;* at *Cologne* the archbishops *Heribert* and *Anno* exhibited much zeal for church-building; and at *Trèves* the cathedral was extended by *Poppo*. The grandest monuments of German mediæval art, however, are the three CENTRAL RHENISH CATHEDRALS of *Mayence*, *Speyer*, and *Worms*, examples of the

golden prime of a style which began and also ended earlier here than in other northern districts. It was not till the Gothic period that France and England fully realised their architectural ideals, while the independent exertions of German masters had already culminated in their Romanesque cathedrals. It has frequently been asserted that these cathedrals originally possessed flat roofs only, and were not covered with vaulting till the 12th cent.; but recent researches prove that the vaulting of Mayence Cathedral dates from immediately after 1081, when the older wooden roof was destroyed by fire. It is also probable that the nave of Speyer Cathedral, in spite of its gigantic proportions, also received a stone vaulted roof soon after 1097. The charming *Abbey Church of Laach* proves that vaulted churches were easily and skilfully constructed in the first half of the 12th cent., notwithstanding the novelty of the style. While the pillars of this church are of uniform pattern and are placed at considerable intervals, those of the Central Rhenish cathedrals are placed much closer together, and those which bear the vaulting are differently shaped from those supporting the arcades.

Towards the end of the 12th cent., and for a considerable part of the 13th, COLOGNE was the chief cradle of Rhenish art. The sacredness of the city as the custodian of the highly revered relics of the Magi, combined with the wealth and the political power of its enterprising citizens, not only led to the rebuilding of all the principal churches at this period, but was conducive to the general progress of architecture, and contributed to impart a rich and picturesque decorative character to the city itself. The architects do not seem to have aimed at grandeur of dimensions. The naves of the churches are usually small and insignificant, but the builders expended their utmost skill on the embellishment of the choirs. The apse, in combination with the rounded transepts, was regarded as the nucleus of the church, the other distinctive features of which consisted of the gable of the choir, the dome, and the towers. As an example of the picturesque effect of this arrangement we may mention the *Church of the Apostles* at Cologne when viewed from the Neumarkt. At the same time variety of ornament, richness of articulation, and pleasing effects of colour were also studied. Immediately under the roof runs a gallery, which is of some structural importance inasmuch as it lessens the dead weight of the wall, but is also effective in a decorative point of view as the small columns stand out in strong contrast to the dark background. Generally, indeed, the Rhenish masters appear to have devoted much attention to such effects of light and shade. Under the gallery runs a frieze consisting of dark slabs framed with light-coloured stone; the columns and half-columns are of a different material from the walls; and even the pilasters are composed of differently-coloured stones. In keeping with this picturesque character is the richness of the ornamentation. The architects were not satisfied with straight and

simple lines. Their windows are either round or fan-shaped, and they are disposed in groups or enclosed within a pointed arch. The portals consist of archways resting on several columns; the space above the doors is filled with sculpture; and the façade is enlivened with narrow pillars and entwined arches. Buildings of this character, which are typical of the Rhineland, and occur in almost every town of any importance, are usually described as belonging to the TRANSITIONAL STYLE, as if the forms recurring in them were identical with those which pave the way for the Gothic. The term, however, is entirely misapplied, as it is impossible in the rich and handsome Rhenish churches of the 12th and beginning of the 13th cent. to discover the slightest germ of the Gothic style. The style may, however, be appropriately characterised as the final and most ornate manifestation of Romanesque architecture, a definition which is borne out by the general tendencies of Rhenish art. As an auxiliary of this style we may now mention the art of MURAL PAINTING, which was developed at an unusually early period. Most of these paintings were unfortunately covered with whitewash at a later period, but those still existing (at *Schwarz-Rheindorf*, opposite Bonn, the paintings of which resemble a symbolic poem, at *Brauweiler* near Cologne, in *St. Maria im Capitol* at Cologne, etc.) exhibit a rich and thoughtful style of composition, and show that the painters were skilled in drawing and even in the delineation of complicated action. We cannot with any certainty judge of the colouring, but we at least possess sufficient materials to warrant the inference that the art of wall-painting was industriously practised on the banks of the Rhine as early as the second half of the 12th century.

This prevalent branch of the Romanesque style, with its highly developed ornamentation, was not hastily abandoned by the Rhenish masters, and it was not till about the year 1250 that the **Gothic Style**, introduced from France, was completely nationalised in this part of Germany. The precise manner in which the Gothic architecture, with its spirited flying buttresses, lofty vaulting, and other members relieving the monotony of the walls, was introduced into the valley of the Rhine is unknown; but it was probably adopted simultaneously at several different points. At *Cologne* we observe in the church of *St. Gereon* an attempt to apply the new precepts to the old forms, and in the church of the *Minorites* we have a somewhat plain example of Gothic dating from the middle of the 13th century. In the *Liebfrauen-Kirche* at *Trèves* the Gothic forms were successfully adapted at an early period to an unusual ground-plan. The *Cistercian Church* at *Marienstatt* in Nassau is a fine example of the early-Gothic style, destitute as yet of all ornamentation, and to the same style belong the church of *Rufach* in Alsace and the western parts of *St. Thomas* at *Strassburg*. In the second half of the 13th cent. began the construction of the great GOTHIC CATHEDRALS. Those of *Cologne* and *Metz* were designed entirely in the Gothic

style, while at *Strassburg* and *Freiburg* the earlier Romanesque beginnings were adapted to the new Gothic work. Goethe has contributed much to immortalise the name of *Erwin of Steinbach*, who is usually described as the originator of Strassburg Minster, but that master's actual share of the work seems to have been limited to the W. façade. The masters of the Strassburg as well as of the Cologne cathedral must have been thoroughly conversant with the details of French Gothic, but they were very far from being mere mechanical copyists. The façade at Cologne and the tower at Strassburg are entirely emanations of German imagination. In order, however, to convince himself of the independence of the German masters of the Gothic style the traveller must not confine his attention to the great cathedrals. Among the SMALLER GOTHIC CHURCHES he will discover frequent proofs of originality and not a few gems of architecture. Among these smaller churches we may mention the grave and dignified *Abbey Church of Altenberg*, near Cologne, and the *Collegiate Church of Xanten*, erected under the influence of Cologne masters; the superb *Church of St. Catharine* at *Oppenheim* and the ponderous *Cathedral of Frankfort* on the Central Rhine; and lastly, in Alsace, the *Church of St. George* at *Schlettstadt*, the *Church of SS. Peter and Paul* at *Weissenburg*, the church of *Nieder-Haslach*, and that of *Thann*, with its graceful tower. The numerous churches of the Mendicant and Dominican orders, some of which have nave and aisles of equal height, are generally too plain and monotonous to arouse much general interest.

The highest efforts of the Gothic architects in this part of Germany were devoted to the building of churches, but the Rhenish districts also contain SECULAR EDIFICES, including castles, town-halls, guild-houses, and private mansions, which present Gothic forms or at least Gothic characteristics.

The eye, however, is less frequently struck by buildings of this class than by the churches, partly because well-preserved examples are now comparatively rare, and partly because in secular architecture generally there is usually less room for marked changes of style. Throughout the whole of the middle ages the dwelling-houses, for example, were constructed of timber, and the character of their ornamentation was rather determined by the nature of the material than by the fashion of the day. Even in the case of the stone houses the projecting upper stories frequently recall the style of their wooden predecessors. The architectural character of the palaces, châteaux, and castles, on the other hand, was necessarily determined by military considerations. As the requirements of both defensive and offensive operations were almost equally important during the 11th cent. and again during the 13th, the châteaux and castles retained the same forms for several centuries. Of Barbarossa's residence at *Gelnhausen*, an imperial palace of the Romanesque period, there still exist considerable ruins. The palace of the

same emperor at *Hagenau* (1157) was entirely destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Among the mediæval CASTLES those of Alsace are very numerous and important. The most considerable are the three *Castles of Rappoltsweiler*, that of *Hoh-Barr* near Zabern (1170), the *Hoh-Königsburg*, the *Wasenburg*, near Niederbronn, and the *Lichtenberg* near Neuweiler, the last three belonging to the Gothic period. Most of the hills on the banks of the Rhine and its tributaries are also crowned with the ruins of mediæval castles, or others rebuilt in their original style. In most cases the pinnacled *Bergfried*, or keep, which was used both for purposes of attack and defence, is still standing; remains of the *Palas*, or dwelling-house, are also frequently preserved; and in many cases the outworks, gateways, and towers by which the approach to the castle was protected are still traceable. These ruins, however, which impart so picturesque a charm to the scenery of the Rhine, rarely possess much artistic value. The most interesting of the Rhenish castles is that of *Reichenberg*, near St. Goarshausen, with its three stories borne by columns.

The Gothic architecture is also notable for the richness of its PLASTIC ORNAMENTATION. The portals and the various niches and canopies are generally filled with statues, and the gables and other parts of the building adorned with reliefs. The finest specimens of Gothic statuary are to be seen on the *Portals* of the *Liebfrauen-Kirche* at *Trèves* and the *Cathedrals* of *Strassburg* and *Freiburg*. The *Statues of the Apostles* in the choir of the *Cologne Cathedral* also afford evidence that the Gothic sculpture was sometimes richly coloured. The same cathedral also contains the *Monument of Archbishop Conrad von Hochstaden*, the finest specimen of bronze statuary of the Gothic period. The numerous tombstones of that period must also be examined by the student of the progress of Gothic sculpture, such as those of *Archbishop Siegfried*, *Peter Aspelt*, and *Johann von Nassau*, in the *Cathedral of Mayence*, and those of *Günther von Schwarzburg* and *Johann von Holzhausen and his Wife* in the *Cathedral of Frankfort*. The best examples of late-Gothic sculpture, which afterwards degenerated into a mere handicraft, are to be found in the altars of carved wood.

Throughout the middle ages, however, Rhenish artists evinced more aptitude for the art of PAINTING than for that of sculpture. The stained glass at *Strassburg*, *Cologne*, and *Oppenheim*, and the remains of 14th cent. mural paintings at Cologne are not less valuable than the easel-pictures of the 15th cent. which are still preserved.

The COLOGNE SCHOOL OF PAINTING was the first of those which attained to any celebrity on German soil. The earliest master of the school known to us by name is *Meister Wilhelm*, who flourished at the end of the 14th cent., and from whose brush we possess one authentic work in the faded mural paintings of the Hansa-Saal

in the Rathaus of Cologne (now preserved in the Wallraf-Richartz Museum). A number of easel-pieces are attributed to him with little or no foundation. There is, however, better authority for attributing to *Meister Stephan Lochner* the execution of the *Dombild*, the finest German painting of the 15th century. This master, who was a native of the district of Constance, and died in 1451, has been successful in substituting figures of considerable spirit and life for the traditional types of his predecessors, with their emaciated arms, their undeveloped busts, and their childish expression of countenance, but he has failed to take the next step towards fidelity to nature by omitting to individualise his characters. His female figures are all exactly alike, and his male figures, though divided into young and old, are also destitute of distinctive character. In his treatment of the drapery, weapons, gold trinkets, and all other external accessories, however, Meister Stephan cannot be reproached with the fault of monotony; in executing these details he is scrupulously faithful to nature, and his task was doubtless facilitated by his occasional use of the newly-invented art of oil-painting. The Dombild, the *Madonna with the Violets* (preserved in the Archiepiscopal Museum), and the *Madonna in the Arbour of Roses* (in the Museum) are the most important works of this school, the career of which somewhat resembled that of the early-Flemish school under the leadership of Hubert van Eyck. The Rhenish masters, however, were soon surpassed by their Flemish contemporaries, and ere long entirely lost their independence. About the end of the 15th cent. the art of painting in the Rhineland was at length thoroughly pervaded with Flemish influence. The new style, however, was least successfully imitated on the Lower Rhine, and particularly at Cologne. A number of pictures of the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th cent., mostly found in churches of Cologne, have been collected by the brothers Boisserée, Hr. Wallraf, and others. The drawing is stiff, the colouring gaudy, and the expression harsh. These works are generally classed in accordance with their subjects; and we thus frequently hear of the 'Master of the Lyversberg Passion', the 'Master of the St. Bartholomew', and other equally vague designations. The historian of art will find abundant opportunity of studying this school in the Wallraf-Richartz Museum of Cologne. One of the best masters of the Lower Rhine was *Jan Joest* of Calcar, who painted the high-altar-piece in the principal church there about 1505. Portrait-painting was also practised with some success at this period by *Barthel de Bruyn*, *Johann von Mehlem*, and others.

The Upper Rhenish and Alemannian School of Painting had a more prosperous career than the Lower Rhenish. The masters of this school also succumbed to Flemish influence, but they succeeded in making a better use of what they had learned in the Netherlands. At the head of the school was *Martin Schongauer* of

Colmar (d. 1488), a pupil of Rogier van der Weyden, and more famous as an engraver than as a painter. The engraver's art, indeed, fostered by the advance of scientific pursuits, was more rapidly and successfully developed than that of painting. The *Younger Holbein*, *Mathias Grünewald*, and *Hans Baldung Grien* were also members of this school, but as their training was not strictly Rhenish they are only mentioned here in passing. Holbein's famous 'Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer' is preserved at the Palace of Darmstadt.

When, at a somewhat later period, the tide of the **Renaissance** overflowed the Rhineland, it met with little or no resistance. After a brief conflict with the Gothic architecture, which gave rise to the erection of a number of curious buildings in a mixed style, the Renaissance, introduced from France and Flanders, and possessing little in common with the genuine Italian Renaissance, became naturalised on the banks of the Rhine about the middle of the 16th century. This new style of art, however, never throve satisfactorily on Rhenish soil, partly because the Rhineland had ceased to be a great centre of civilisation as it had been in the middle ages, partly because the sway of ecclesiastical princes is less favourable to the steady progress of art than that of hereditary sovereigns, and also because this unfortunate region was the theatre of numerous wars which of course paralysed all artistic effort. Although Renaissance art never took the form of a permanent and organic system, it has bequeathed to the Rhineland several works of great importance. Foremost among these is the *Castle of Heidelberg*, the most sumptuous example of German Renaissance, next to which we may mention the *Porch of the Rathaus of Cologne*, the fragment of the *Rathaus of Jülich*, and the *Schloss of Aschaffenburg*. On the Upper Rhine, in the Palatinate, and in Baden we encounter a number of handsome châteaux and pleasing houses in the Renaissance style of the 16th century.

The history of the PLASTIC ART of the Renaissance period is traceable in the numerous tombstones of the 16th and 17th centuries, which are to be found not only in the large churches of the principal towns, but also in smaller and more remote places, such as *Simmern*, *Boppard*, and *St. Arnual* near Saarbrücken.

The dependence of the Rhineland on the Netherlands, which is often noticeable in the province of architecture, is still more obvious in the PAINTING of this period. Numerous Netherlands masters migrated to the German courts, and the Germans themselves imitated these foreign masters, even when they drew their inspirations from the Italians. In the second half of the 16th cent. the German masters fell under the influence of the Dutch school, and when French taste came to be in vogue they again yielded their homage to the fashion of the day. Many of these painters, even down to the 18th cent., such as *Roos*, *Juncker*, and *Seekatz*, possessed

considerable natural ability and manual skill, but at the present day their works are well-nigh consigned to oblivion.

The most imposing of the Rhenish edifices of the 18th century are the palaces in the Baroque and Rococo Styles, erected by the various petty Rhenish princes, temporal and spiritual, in imitation of the palace of Versailles, such as those of *Carlsruhe*, *Mannheim*, *Bruchsal*, *Brühl*, and *Bonn*.

At the close of the century the Rhenish principalities were swept away by the French Revolution, and with them were extinguished the last signs of the vitality of art. After the restoration of peace, however, a revival began to take place. The Boisserée collection (p. xxxii) was the means of bringing early-Rhenish art into very favourable notice and of inspiring the public with confidence in the capabilities of Rhenish artists. The 'Romanticists' were desirous that Cologne should be made the new centre of art and science, but in 1818 the university was founded at Bonn, and in 1819 the academy at Düsseldorf was re-established. The painter *Cornelius*, who was appointed director of the academy, and who usually spent the winter only at Düsseldorf (and the summer at Munich), exercised no great influence on the progress of Rhenish art. He was succeeded by *Wilhelm Schadow* (1827), under whose able guidance the Düsseldorf School was brought into the right track and secured the favour of the public. The chief subjects of the painters of this period are scenes from private life, melancholy, sentimental, and humorous, or poetical themes readily intelligible to the middle classes of society, and their style is generally pleasing. Some of the masters of this school, and particularly *C. F. Lessing*, have also chosen themes of the deepest national interest. Sixty years have elapsed since the Düsseldorf School first attained celebrity, and the public taste has undergone material changes since that period, but the industrious colony of painters on the banks of the Düssel still deservedly enjoys a high reputation. Lastly we may mention the school of art connected with the Städel Gallery at Frankfort, the academy of Carlsruhe, forming a kind of offshoot of the Düsseldorf School, and (quite recently) Darmstadt, at all of which modern German painting is taught and practised with considerable success.

1. From Brussels to Cologne.

141 M. By EXPRESS in 5-6½ hrs. (fares 26 fr. 25, 19 fr. 25 c.). Small articles of luggage are examined at Herbesthal, registered luggage on arrival at Cologne. Finest views between Louvain and Liège to the *right*. District between Liège and Aix-la-Chapelle replete with interest.

The DÜSSELDORF RAILWAY diverges from the line described below at Verviers (p. 3), and runs viâ *Bleyberg* (custom-house) and *Aix-la-Chapelle* (Templerbend Station). From Aix-la-Chapelle to Düsseldorf, see R. 5. Through-carriages at Brussels for Düsseldorf (Berlin, Hamburg, etc.).

Brussels †. — **Hotels**, in the upper part of the town: BELLEVUE, DE FLANDRE, DE L'EUROPE, at these R. from 5, D. 5-6, pens. 13½-15 fr.; MENGELLE, Rue Royale 103, DE FRANCE, Rue Royale 42, BRITANNIQUE, Place du Trône 3; at these R. from 5, D. 5, pens. 11-14 fr. In the lower part of the town: MÉTROPOLE, Place de Brouckère, GRAND-HÔTEL, Boulevard Anspach, HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS ET DE SUÈDE, Rue Neuve 48 and Boul. du Nord 9, at these three, R. from 4, D. 5, pens. from 12½ fr.; DE L'EMPEREUR, Rue Neuve 93; CENTRAL, Place de la Bourse, pens. from 10 fr.; DE LA POSTE, Rue Fossé-aux-Loups, D. 4 fr.; GRAND MONARQUE, Rue des Fripiers, pens. 10-12 fr.; DE BORDEAUX, Rue du Midi 135, less pretending.

English Church Service at the *Church of the Resurrection*, Rue Stassart 18, and at *Christ Church*, Rue Crespel, Avenue de la Toison-d'Or. — *Scottish Presbyterian Church*, Rue Bodenbroeck 22.

Brussels, the capital of Belgium and residence of the king, contains, including the suburbs, about 574,000 inhab., of whom about 2000 are British. Like Paris it possesses its parks, boulevards, café-concerts, and other attractions; but this Paris in miniature should be seen before the great French metropolis by those who would avoid disappointment.

The passing visitor is recommended to take the following walk, which will occupy half-a-day. Adjacent to the Rue Neuve, which leads from the station into the city, rises the *Martyrs' Monument*, designed by Geefs, and erected in 1838 to the memory of those who fell in the war with Holland in 1830.

Then past the *Théâtre Royal* and the *Bourse* to the **Hôtel de Ville*. The E. half of the magnificent façade of the latter was begun in 1401, the W. in 1443; statues of Dukes of Brabant, erected in 1853, replace those mutilated by the sansculottes in 1792. On the W. side of the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville are various **Guild Houses*, erected at the beginning of the 18th century. At the back of the Hôtel de Ville, at the corner of the Rue du Chêne and the Rue de l'Etuve, is the curious *Mannikin* fountain. The *Galerie St. Hubert*, an arcade near the Hôtel de Ville, is a handsome structure, 702 ft. long, containing some of the most tempting shops in the city. The *Place Royale* is adorned with the equestrian **Statue of Godfrey de Bouillon*,

† For a fuller description of Belgian towns, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*, 14th Ed., 1905.

in bronze, executed by Simonis in 1848. The adjoining **Park* is the favourite promenade of the citizens. On the S. side rises the *Royal Palace*, on the N. side the *Palais de la Nation*.

A little to the W. of the former are the **Royal Museums*, with their fine collections of ancient and modern paintings and modern sculpture. — Not far from the Palais de la Nation, beyond the Rue Royale, is the **Cathedral (Ste. Gudule et St. Michel)*, the finest church in Brussels, with two truncated Gothic towers. It was erected in the 13-14th cent., but the choir and the unfinished W. towers are of the 15th, the large chapel of the Sacrament of the 16th cent., and the whole was restored in 1848-56. — The **Palais de Justice*, in the Place Polaert, erected in 1866-83 after plans by Polaert, at an expense of 2,000,000*l.*, is one of the most imposing buildings of modern times. — The *Musée Wiertz*, with most of the works of that talented but eccentric painter (d. 1865), lies about $^3/_4$ M. to the S.E. of the Park.

At (2 M.) *Schaerbeek*, the first railway-station, the Malines line diverges to the left. Then several small stations.

18 M. **Louvain**, Flem. *Leuven* or *Loven (Hôtels de Suède, Britannique)*; pop. 42,000. The traveller who stops here should not fail to visit the ***Hôtel de Ville*, a magnificent edifice in the later Gothic style, erected in 1447-63, and the Gothic **Church of St. Peter*, dating from the 15th century. The choir-stalls (16th cent.) in the *Church of St. Gertrude* also merit inspection.

29$^1/_2$ M. **Tirlemont**, or *Thienen (Nouveau Monde; Hôtel Ponsaerts)*, occupies an extensive area, nearly 6 M. in circumference, but is thinly peopled (17,800 inhab.). The *Church of St. Germain* probably dates from the 12th century.

The train next traverses a lofty embankment, affording an extensive view. In clear weather the Lion and the Prussian monument at Waterloo may be distinguished in the distance to the right.

Between (33 M.) *Esemael* and *Landen* the line intersects the plain of *Neerwinden*, the scene of two great battles. In the first the Allies under William III. of England were defeated in the Spanish War of Succession by the French under Marshal Luxembourg, 29th July, 1693; in the second the French under Dumouriez were defeated by the Austrians under the Duke of Coburg, 18th March, 1793. — 38 M. **Landen** *(Hôtel de la Hesbaye)* was the birthplace of Pepin of Landen, ancestor of Pepin the Little and Charlemagne, and 'major-domo' of Clothaire II. He died here in 640, and was interred on the hill which bears his name.

47 M. *Waremme*. The undulating, agricultural district of Brabant, with its phlegmatic Germanic inhabitants, is quitted near (58 M.) *Ans* (490 ft. higher than Liège) for a mining tract with a Walloon population, remarkable for their activity and vivacity.

As the train descends the rapid (1 : 30) incline to Liège, a fine view of the city and the valley of the Meuse is obtained.

62 M. **Liège,** Flem. *Luik*, Ger. *Lüttich* (*Hôtel de Suède; Hôtel d'Angleterre; Hôtel de l'Europe*, etc.), is an important industrial town with 169,000 inhabitants. A short stay here should be devoted to the *Palais de Justice*, the *Church of St. Jacques*, the *Cathedral (St. Paul)*, and, for the sake of the view, the *Citadel*.

Beyond Liège the Meuse is crossed by the handsome *Pont du Val Bénoît*. Numerous lofty chimneys afford indication of the prosperity of the district. The extensive zinc-foundry of the *Vieille-Montagne* company is next passed, and the *Ourthe* crossed. 64 M. *Chênée*, the first station beyond Liège, is another manufacturing town.

66 M. **Chaudfontaine** (**Grand-Hôtel des Bains; Hôt. d'Angleterre)* is a small, but picturesquely-situated watering-place, with a thermal spring (104° Fahr.), rising on an island in the *Vesdre*.

Beyond the next tunnel, the picturesque castle of *La Rochette* is seen on an eminence to the left. Near *Le Trooz* the ancient castle of that name, now a manufactory of gun-barrels, is perched on the rocks to the right. Farther on, to the right, is the castle of *Fraipont*.

Between (71½ M.) *Nessonvaux* and (74½ M.) *Pepinster*, to the right, stands the *Château des Masures* (*masure* = ruined house), said to occupy the site of a hunting-seat of King Pepin. At Pepinster ('Pepin's terre') a branch-line diverges for *Spa*, the well known watering-place, 7½ M. distant. — 75½ M. *Ensival*.

77½ M. **Verviers** (*Hôtels du Chemin de Fer* and *d'Allemagne*, both at the station; *Hôt. Dethioux)*, with 49,200 inhab., the junction for Bleyberg (see p. 1), is a busy commercial town. Here and in the environs upwards of 400,000 pieces of cloth are manufactured annually.

On an eminence near (82½ M.) *Dolhain*, a modern town, picturesquely situated in the valley of the Vesdre, stands the ancient fortress of *Limburg*, almost the sole remnant of the capital of the duchy of that name, destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1675. Pedestrians will be repaid by a walk (about 25 M.) from Dolhain viâ Verviers to Liège.

86½ M. **Herbesthal** (**Rail. Restaurant; Bellevue; Herren)*, the first Prussian village, is the frontier-station (branch-line to *Eupen* and *Raeren*, p. 13). The custom-house formalities cause a detention of about ½ hr. here. Beyond (89½ M.) *Astenet*, *Lontzen* and the castle of *Welkenhausen* lie to the left. The train crosses the valley of the *Göhl* by a handsome viaduct, 125 ft. in height. To the left lie (91 M.) *Hergenrath*, and, in the distance beyond, the *Emmaburg*, situated on the slope of wooded hills (p. 13).

The train next passes through two tunnels (191 yds. and 833 yds. respectively), and finally descends to the Rhenish Station at —

97 M. **Aix-la-Chapelle.** — **Railway Stations.** 1. *Rhenish Station* (Pl. D, 5); for Cologne, Herbesthal, Verviers, Liège, and Malmedy. — 2. *Marschier-Tor Station* (Pl. C, 5, 6), for Gladbach, Düsseldorf, Maastricht, and Antwerp. — 3. *Templerbend Station* (Pl. A, 2), for the same lines as No. 2 and also for Welkenraedt, Verviers, and Liège. — 4. *Köln-Tor Station* of the Aix-la-Chapelle and Jülich railway (Pl. F, 1).

Hotels. All the first-class hotels and the better second-class hotels have lifts, electric light, hot-air heating, etc. — *In the Middle of the Town:* *GRAND MONARQUE (Pl. a; C, 3), Büchel 51, R. 2½-10, B. 1¼, D. (7 p.m.) 4, pens. from 6 *M*; *HÔTEL NUELLENS (Pl. b; C, 3, 4), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 6, opposite the Elisenbrunnen, with garden and the dépendances Kaiserbad, Neubad, and Quirinusbad (see below), R. from 2, B. 1¼ and 70 pf., D. at 1.30 and 1 p.m. 4 and 2, at 7 p.m. 4½, pens. from 4½ *M*; *HENRION'S GRAND-HÔTEL, Comphausbad-Str. 18, adjoining the Corneliusbad (see below), R. 3-7, B. 1¼, D. at 1.30 p.m. 3½, at 7 p.m. 4, pens. 7½-12 *M*; *HÔTEL DE L'EMPEREUR (Pl. d; C, 3), Edel-Str. 6, R. from 3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 7 *M*; *MONOPOL (formerly *Bellevue;* Pl. c, C 3), Holzgraben 11, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 *M*; DRAGON D'OR (Pl. g; C, D, 3), Comphausbad-Str. 7-9; DOM HÔTEL (formerly *Elephant;* Pl. h, C, 3), Ursuliner-Str. 11, opposite the Elisen-Garten; KÖNIG VON SPANIEN (Pl. i; C, 4), Kleinmarschier-Str. 52, commercial, R. & B. 2 *M* 80-3 *M* 50 pf., D. incl. wine 2½, pens. 6 *M*, well spoken of; KARLSHAUS (Pl. k; C, 4), see p. 6; WILHELMSHOF, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 3, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 1½-3, pens. from 5 *M*; SCHEUFEN, Hartmann-Str. 17, near the Elisenbrunnen, these three all hotels-restaurants. — *Near the Rhenish Station:* *UNION HOTEL (Pl. 1; D, 5), Bahnhof-Platz 1, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *HÔTEL DU NORD, Römer-Str. 3, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-9 *M*; HÔTEL-RESTAURANT KAISERHOF, Hoch-Str. 2 and Wall-Str. 65 (Pl. D, 4), R. 2½-4, B. 1, pens. 6-10 *M*. Plainer: HÔTEL DÜREN, Bahnhof-Platz 4, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. from 1¼, pens. from 4 *M*, well spoken of; DEGENS, Wall-Str. 1-3. — *Near the Templerbend Station:* KLOUBERT, Templergraben 64-66, with restaurant.

Bath Establishments (also hotels, and open throughout the whole year). In connection with the 'Upper Springs' (p. 10): *Kaiserbad* (Pl. 36; C, 3), Büchel 26-30, well fitted up, *Neubad* (Pl. 38; C, 3), Büchel 34, *Quirinusbad* (Pl. 39; C, 3), Hof 7, cheaper; these three belong to the Hôt. Nuellens (see above). *Königin von Ungarn* (Pl. 37; C, 3), Edel-Str. 1, belonging to the Hôt. de l'Empereur, pens. from 7 *M*. The following are supplied by the 'Lower Springs': *Rosenbad* (Pl. 40; C, 3), *Corneliusbad* (Pl. 35; C, 3), these two connected with Henrion's Grand-Hôtel (see above); *Comphausbad* (Pl. 34; C, 3), all three near the Kurhaus. Bath-houses at *Burtscheid*, see p. 12. — *Cold and Warm Baths* at the *Swimming Baths* (well fitted up), Adalbert-Steinweg 10, with restaurant.

Restaurants. WINE. **Kurhaus* (p. 10), D. 2½ *M*; **Elisenbrunnen* (p. 10); *Monopol*, see above; *Scheufen*, Theater-Platz 5; *König von Spanien*, see above; *Karlshaus*, see above; **Eulenspiegel*, Krämer-Str. 2, a quaint little establishment; *Pütz*, Edel-Str. 12; *Friderichs*, Elisabeth-Str. 6; *Erholung*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 7, with richly-decorated rooms. — OYSTERS. *Lennertz*, Klostergasse 15 (Pl. B, 3). — BEER. **Alt-Bayern*, Wirichsbongard-Str. 43 (Pl. D, 4), D. 1-1½ *M*; **Elisenbrunnen*, *Karlshaus*, see above; *Zum Augustiner*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 3, with large garden (concerts); **Ahn*, Theater-Platz 4; *Automat*, Kapuzinergraben 10; **Germania*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 8 and Wirichsbongard-Str. 5; *Vier Jahreszeiten* (also hotel), Kapuzinergraben 16, opposite the theatre; *Kaiserhof* (see above), with a handsome concert-room (Kaiser-Saal).

Cafés. At the *Kurhaus* (see p. 10); at the *Elisenbrunnen* (p. 10); *Wilhelmshof*, see above; *Kaiser-Café*, on the groundfloor of the Hôtel Nuellens (see above); at the *Lousberg* (see p. 12). — CONFECTIONERS. *Wahl*, Theater-Platz 7; *Reul*, Hartmann-Str. 12-14; *Oellers*, Dahmengraben 7.

Cabs. From 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. (at night donble fares): —

(1) *Per drive:* Within Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid, 1 pers. 60, each additional pers. 20 pf.; luggage under 25 lbs. free, trunk 30 pf. — To the Belvedère Inn on the *Lousberg*, 1-2 pers. 1 *M* 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 2 *M*.

(2) *By time:* Each ½ hr. 1-2 pers. 1 *M* 30 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M* 50 pf.; each additional ¼ hr. 65 or 75 pf.

Electric Tramways traverse Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid (10-20 c.); comp. the Plan. Outside the town: to the *Stadt-Wald* (Ronheide, Waldschlösschen, Karlshöhe), *Linzenshäuschen*, and *Forsthaus Siegel* (these three lines run to the Aacheuer Wald or Burtscheider Wald); to *Haaren*, *Burden-*

Maastricht u. Düsseldorf
A
C
D
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4
5
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Lousberg
Pyramide
Belvedere
Salvator-
St. Salvator-
Berg
Botanischer
Garten
Wingerts-Berg
Theresien-
K.
Marianhilf
Hospit.
Sandkauth
Pontdor
Ludwigs-
Pl.
St. Kreuz
Stadtgarten
Alt-
Evangel.
Bahnh.
Templerbend
Tech. Hochschule
Gewerb-
Sch.
Kurhaus
Rathhs.
Markt-
Pl.
Münster
Münster-
Pl.
Elisenbr.
Bernarts
Local
Kaiser
Adalbertshof
Linden-
Pl.
Theater-
Pl.
Eden-
Theater
Marien-
Kaff
Jacobsthor
Lavenstein
Webe-
Schule
Marschierth
Leonard-
Pl.
Rheinischer Bahnhof
Bahnhof
Marschierth
Rexmontstr.
Friedhof
Maschbauschule
Bergbauschule
Gebrannte
Kapelle
Krankenhaus
Burtscheid
Kurhaus
St. Michael
Kalvarienberg
Johannis-
Altes
Rathh.
Linzens Buschen
Siegel
Welkenraedt
Blumenthal
Vaels
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, L.

AACHEN
1: 18.500
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
1. Erholung C 4
2. Gymnasien DE 4. B 3
3. Hauptzollamt D 5
Hospitäler:
4. St. Vincenz - B 3
5. Louisen - A 5
Kirchen u. Klöster:
6. Alphons-K. E 4
7. Augustiner-K. B 3
8. Evangelische K. B 4
9. St. Foillan C 3
10. St. Jacob A 4
11. Marien-K. D 4 5
12. St. Michael B C 4
13. St. Paul B 3
14. Alexianer-Anst. B 4
15. Zarm. Kind Jesu B 3
16. Franzisk. Frauen-Kl. C 4
17. St. Leonard-Inst. C 5
18. Discontobank C 4
19. Reichsbank D 4
20. Königl. Regierung C 4
21. Archiv u. Bibliothek B C 3
22. Kriegerdenkmal D 5
22. Franziskanerinnenhs B 3
24. Landrathsamt E 5
25. Realgymnasium B C 4
26. Bezirks-Commando H 3 4
27. Polizei-Direction B 3
28. Post u. Telegr. C 4 B 3 F 5
29. Oberrealschule B 3
30. Suermondt-Mus. E 4
31. Observatorium D 1
32. Synagoge D 3
33. Turnhallen D 4. A 5
Bäder v. AACHEN:
34. Comphaus-B. C 3
35. Cornelius-B. C 3
36. Kaiser-B. C 3
37. Königin v. Ungarn C 3
38. Neu-B. C 3
39. Quirinus-B. C 3
40. Rosen-B. C 3
Bäder v. BURTSCHEID:
41. Goldmühlen-B D 6
42. Prinzenbad D 6
43. Karls-B. E 6
44. Krebs-B. D 6
45. Neu-B. D 6
46. Rosen-B. E 6
47. Michaels-B. E 6
48. Schwert-B. D 6
Strassenbahn
Kalkofen
Haaren Verlautenheid
Im Paß
Bahnhof Kölnthor
Gasfabrik
Elf Gecken
Wurmbach
Bernhardstrasse
Wurmbach
Mühlenteich
Thalstrasse
Bischofstrasse
Ringofen
Am Pannenschopp
Gut Grünstraß
Alter Katholischer Friedhof
Stolberger Strasse
Düppelstr.
Pariser Strasse
Eiffelstr.
Sedanstrasse
St. Joseph
Adalberts Steinweg
Congress-Denkmal
Justiz-Geb.
Strafanstalt
Victoriastr.
Sophienstr.
Kirchhof
Kaiserstr.
Kasern
Brand
Kaiserallee
Bismarckstr.
Schloss
Frankenberger Str.
Markt-Pl.
Kirch-Pl.
Bierkeller
FRANKENBERGER VIERTEL
Köln
Kraut-Mühle
Linksrheinische Bahn
Trimborn
Gillesbach
Fußweg n. Trimborn
Siegel
Wenzelstr.
Oberstr.
Friedensstr.
Scheibenstr.
Weisse
Wiesenquelle
Schloßstr.
Gartenquelle
Bismarckstr.
Kaiserstr.
Brandstr.
Rothe Erde
Elsass-Pl.
Kronprinzenstr.
Wurmbach
Mühlenteich
Reimannstr.
Kapuzinerhäuschen
Wiesenthal
Hohenzollern-Allee
Ringofen
Alter Katholischer Friedhof
Congress-Denkmal
Justiz-Geb.
Strafanstalt
Papier-M.
Louisenstr.
Weisse
Kirchhof
Kaiserallee
Kaiserstr.
Kasern
Bismarckstr.
Schloss
Frankenberger Str.
Markt-Pl.
Kirch-Pl.
Bierkeller
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Fußweg n. Trimborn
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berg (Wilhelmstein), *Vaels* (three favourite resorts); to *Herzogenrath*, *Stolberg*, *Eschweiler*, *Vicht*, etc.

Post and Telegraph Office, Kapuzinergraben 17 and Theater-Platz 10-12 (Pl. C, 4; p. 6). For branch-offices, see the Plan.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 4; p. 6), performances in winter only; *Bernarts' Saison-Theater* (Pl. C, D, 3), Adalbert-Str. 20-24, with concert-room, garden, and restaurant; *Eden-Theater* (Pl, C, 4), Franz-Str. 45, varieties.

Visitors' Tax. For a year, 1 pers. 30, each additional pers 10 *M*; for two months in summer, 12, 2 pers. 20, each additional person 5 *M* (in winter 50 per cent less).

American Consul, *J. Martin Miller, Esq.*

English Church *(St. Alban's)*, Convent-Str.; services on Sun. at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. Resident Chaplain, *Rev. A. R. Thorold Winckley, M. A.*, Hôtel Nuellens.

Aix-la-Chapelle (615 ft.), German *Aachen*, a very ancient town with 144,110 inhab. (including Burtscheid, p. 12; incorporated in 1897), the *Aquae Grani* of the Romans, lies in a fertile basin surrounded by gently sloping, wooded hills. It is a manufacturing town of some importance, with upwards of 100 cloth-factories, 45 iron-foundries and machine-shops, etc. Aachen was frequently the residence of the Frankish kings, and it was a favourite abode of Charlemagne, who made it the capital of his dominions to the N. of the Alps, and died here in 814. From his death down to the accession of Ferdinand I. (1531) Aix witnessed the coronation of all the German emperors (30), and was called *pàr excellence* the free city of the Holy Roman Empire and seat of royalty *('urbs Aquensis, urbs regalis, regni sedes principalis, prima regum curia')*. In the middle ages Aix-la-Chapelle was the scene of many imperial diets and ecclesiastical convocations, and in and after the 17th cent. several congresses met here. In 1668 the peace between Louis XIV. and Spain was concluded here, by which the French king abandoned his pretensions to the Netherlands; the second Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, of 1748, terminated the Austrian War of Succession; and by the treaty of 1818 the German armies were recalled from France. In 1794 the town was occupied by the French; in 1801 it became capital of the Department of the Roer; and in 1815 it passed to Prussia.

Externally this venerable imperial city has retained few relics of her ancient history, and is now practically a modern town. The cathedral, the Rathaus, the Archives, a few relics of the mediæval fortifications, now converted into promenades, such as the restored *Marschier-Tor* (Pl. C, 5), the *Lange Turm* (Pl. A, 3; fine view from the top, adm. 20 pf.), and the recently restored *Pont-Tor* (Pl. B, 2), dating from the 14th cent., and the *Marienburg* (Pl. B, 1), of the 16th cent., are the only remains of the old town.

The open space in front of the *Rhenish Station* (Pl. D, 5; p. 3) is embellished with the *Warriors' Monument* (Pl. 22), designed by Drake and erected in 1872 in memory of the wars of 1866 and 1870-71. — Passing the Gothic *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. 11; D, 4, 5), a modern brick edifice by *Statz* (1859), we reach the broad THEATER-

Strasse, and follow it, to the left, to the Theater-Platz (Pl. C, 4), in the centre of which stands the *Theatre*, erected in 1822-25 and enlarged in 1901. Opposite (S.W.) are the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 20). Adjacent are a *Telegraph Tower* and the entrance to the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. 28; C, 4), in the Kapuzinergraben. The Gothic *Karlshaus* (Pl. k; C, 4), at the corner of the Theater-Platz and the Kapuzinergraben, serves as the meeting-place for various Roman Catholic societies. In front of the theatre, on the W., is an equestrian statue of *Emperor William I.*, by F. Schaper (1901), with allegorical reliefs on the pedestal. — Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz and Elisenbrunnen, see p. 10. Passing the latter on the left, we proceed through the Ursuliner-Str. to the cathedral, which rises nearly in the centre of the town.

The ***Cathedral,** or **Minster** (Pl. C, 3), consists of two distinct parts in different styles of architecture. The portion erected by Charlemagne in 796-804 as the court and national church of the Carlovingian kingdom, and consecrated by Leo III., a noble example of the Byzantine style, is an octagon copied from early Italian examples and built by Master Odo, 48 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a sixteen-sided ambulatory, and terminating in a cupola, 106 ft. high. The eight gables of the central structure are of the beginning of the 13th cent., the fantastic roof is of the 17th. The octagon is surrounded by several *Chapels*, built in the 14th and 15th cent., and afterwards partly altered. On the W. side are the principal entrance and vestibule, surmounted by a modern Gothic bell-tower, with a pointed and slated roof. Adjoining the octagon on the E. is the lofty and elegant Gothic *Choir*, begun in the second half of the 14th cent., and completed in 1414.

Through the W. portal, the *Bronze Doors* of which were cast about 804, or the adjacent side-door, we enter the Vestibule, where, on modern pillars, stand a brazen *Wolf* (or *She-Bear*), a Roman work of the 3rd or 4th cent., and a *Pine Cone* of the same period, the pedestal dating from the 11th cent., both having doubtless once belonged to fountains. According to a mediæval legend, the devil helped in the construction of the church on condition that the first living being that entered the building should be sacrificed to him. The magistrates entered into the compact, but outwitted the devil by admitting a wolf into the sacred edifice on its completion.

The Interior of the Octagon is borne by eight massive pillars, which separate the central space from the surrounding two-storied ambulatory. The lofty, round-arched openings of the upper story, or 'Hochmünster' (p. 7), are enlivened with a double row of columns, of unequal length, some of them in marble, others in granite, brought from Rome, Trèves, and Ravenna. Some of them were replaced by new ones in 1845, and the capitals are all new. The large *Mosaic* in the dome, on a gold ground, representing Christ surrounded by the 24 Elders of the Apocalypse, was executed at Venice in 1882

by *Salviati*, from a 17th cent. copy of an old mosaic with which the dome was originally adorned. The rest of the central church has been adorned since 1902 with mosaics and marble, from the designs of H. Schaper. Above are the twelve Apostles, two archangels, Mary and John the Baptist, with Charlemagne as founder and Pope Leo III. as consecrator of the church. In the frieze below the original inscription of eight verses has been reproduced; the columns are encased in cipollino. The gilded *Candelabrum*, upwards of 13 ft. in diameter, was presented by Frederick Barbarossa about 1165. The modern inscription 'Carolo Magno' on the pavement beneath, marks the probable site of the tomb of the great emperor. — The so-called *Ungarische Kapelle*, adjoining the octagon on the S. (to the right of the W. entrance), recently restored in the baroque style, contains the treasury (p. 8). — The oblong *Kreuz-Kapelle*, or *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, on the N.W. side, retains its Gothic architecture of the second half of the 15th century.

The egress leads to the late-Gothic Cloisters, which were restored in 1894; to the right is the late-Romanesque *Purgatory Chapel*, erected by Philip of Swabia after 1200, with a rich façade; the 'Quadrum' (court) contains a modern fountain by Prof. Frentzen and some old remains.

The Choir is remarkable for its light and elegant proportions. The thirteen windows (87 ft. high, 16 ft. wide) are filled with modern *Stained Glass*, representing scenes from the life of the Virgin (Assumption and Coronation designed by Cornelius), executed partly at Berlin, and partly at Cologne and Aix. On the pillars between the windows are statues of Charlemagne, the Virgin Mary, and the Twelve Apostles, of 1430, recently coloured. In the centre hangs a piece of wood-carving (1554) above the empty *Tomb of Otho III.* (d. 1002). In front of the tomb is a *Reading Desk*, consisting of an eagle on a rich stand of open-work, cast in copper in the 15th century. To the right and left are *Winged Altars*, with paintings of the Cologne School (15th cent.). The *Pulpit*, adorned with copper-gilt plaques with embossed designs, precious stones, and carved ivory (5th and 8th cent.), was a gift of Henry II. (d. 1024), but restored in the 17th cent.; it is protected by a wooden cover. The *High Altar* is a modern work from Schneider's designs (1876), in which several old columns have been incorporated. The *Episcopal Throne* and other modern church furniture also deserve notice. The sacristan shows the pulpit, the imperial throne, and the sarcophagus (½-1 *M*).

The Hochmünster, or gallery of the octagon, contains the lately restored *Throne of Charlemagne*, composed of marble slabs, which was used during divine service by Charlemagne and his successors, and afterwards at the imperial coronations. An ancient sarcophagus, in Parian marble, with the Rape of Proserpine in relief, preserved in the gallery of the Kreuz-Kapelle (see above), passes for the coffin of Charlemagne (see above). The *Balustrade* between the columns was cast about the year 804, and like the bronze doors (p. 6) is of

Carlovingian workmanship. — The *Karls-Kapelle*, which adjoins the Hochmünster on the N., dates from the second half of the 15th cent.; the **Anna-Kapelle*, on the S., was consecrated in 1449. The *Matthias Kapelle*, also on the S., built in the latter half of the 14th cent., is used as a sacristy.

The rich **Cathedral Treasury** (shown daily, except Sundays and festivals, 9-1 and 2-6 o'clock; ticket for 1-3 persons 3 *M*, for each additional person 1 *M*; apply to the sacristan, Domhof 2, preferably between 11.30-1; a single traveller will frequently find opportunities of joining a party) is contained in the above-mentioned Ungarische Kapelle. The chief objects of interest are the following: 24. Golden *Antependium* resembling the Pala d'Oro in St. Mark's at Venice, with sixteen repoussé reliefs, representing scenes from the Passion, etc., a gift of Emp. Otho III. and restored by Emp. William I. in 1872; 16. Sumptuous late-Romanesque silver *Shrine of the Four Great Relics*, executed in 1220-38 (containing the 'robe of the Virgin, the swaddling-clothes of the infant Christ, the bloody cloth in which the body of John the Baptist was wrapped, and the linen cloth with which the Saviour was girded on the Cross', which are shown to the public gratis only once every seven years; last occasion in 1902); 47. Silver *Reliquary of Charlemagne*, likewise a magnificent late-Romanesque work, containing the relics of the great emperor, who was canonized in 1165; 18. *Bust of Charlemagne*, in gold and enamel, 14th cent.; 1. *Cross of Lothaire III.*, presented by that emperor (d. 1137); 19. German *Royal Crown*, 14th cent.; 21. *Hunting Horn of Charlemagne*, of Oriental ivory work; numerous mediæval vessels, in gold and silver, candelabra, and other curiosities. These objects are preserved in large glass cabinets, closed by doors, on the insides of which are paintings of the early-Flemish and early-Cologne schools.

To the W. of the cathedral, in the Fischmarkt, is the building for the **Archives** (Pl. 21; B, C, 3), handsomely fitted up in the interior, erected in 1886-89 on the site of the earliest town-hall of Aix (of 1267; since the 14th cent. called the 'Grashaus'), of which the façade has been retained; the statues of the seven electors are modern. A permanent *Selection of Documents* is shown on week-days, 12-1, free. A common staircase connects the Archives with the new *Library* (90,000 vols.), opened in 1897.

To the E., behind the choir of the cathedral, is the *Church of St. Foillan* (Pl. 9; C, 3), the oldest parish-church in the town. The present building, dating from the late-Gothic period, was rebuilt in the 17th cent. and restored in 1883-88. — The *Church of St. Michael*, or *Jesuits' Church* (Pl. 12; B, C, 4), built in 1618-28, contains a Descent from the Cross by Honthorst (1632). Nearly opposite is the *Real-Gymnasium* (Pl. 25; B, C, 4), opened in 1891. — The *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 13; B, 3) contains the remains of frescoes of the 15th cent. and modern stained-glass windows.

To the N. of the cathedral is the MARKT-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3), with a *Fountain* and a poor statue of Charlemagne erected in 1620. Here is situated the **Rathaus*, or *Town Hall* (Pl. C, 3), a handsome Gothic edifice, begun about 1333 on the site, and partly with the fragments of the ancient Carlovingian palace, and completed, with the exception of the ornamentation, about 1350. After a partial restoration, the building was injured by a fire in 1883, by which the

two towers, the *Markt-Turm* to the W. and the *Granus-Turm* to the E., were almost entirely burned down. Both belonged in large part to the ancient palace, and the latter served as a storehouse for the imperial archives and treasures. The subsequent complete restoration, by G. Frentzen, was completed in 1903. On the façade are 54 statues of German emperors, and over the windows of the first floor is a frieze with 28 reliefs representing sciences, arts, trades, and manufactures. Below are coats-of-arms. The rear-façade is embellished with statues of Alcuin, Eginhard, St. Benedict of Aniane, Wibald of Stavelot, and the burgomasters Gerhard Chorus and Johann von Punt, besides various coats-of-arms.

A flight of steps, erected in 1878, leads from the market-place to the *Vestibule* on the first floor, which is decorated with mottoes and the armorial bearings of the guilds (ring for the custodian; adm. 50 pf.). The reliefs on the *Portal* represent the coronation banquet of Rudolf I. and the burghers of Aix-la-Chapelle taking the oath of allegiance after the revolt of 1428; above is the Majestas Domini, with Charlemagne and Leo III. — The staircase, added in 1848, is adorned with mural paintings of scenes from local history, by *Prof. A. Baur*. The windows show the arms of various local families who have held municipal office.

The **Kaisersaal**, a hall 48 yds. long and 20 yds. wide, with vaulting borne by four massive piers, occupies the whole length of the upper floor. The walls are decorated with eight *Frescoes, which rank among the finest modern examples of historical painting; the first four are by *Alfred Rethel* (born at Aix 1816, d. 1859); the others, designed by him, were executed by *Kehren:* —

1. The Emp. Otho III. opening the burial-vault of Charlemagne; 2. Overthrow of the 'Irmensäule'; 3. Battle with the Saracens at Cordova; 4. Conquest of Pavia in 774 (these by *Rethel*); 5. Baptism of Wittekind and Alboin; 6. Coronation of Charlemagne in St. Peter's at Rome; 7. Building of the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle; 8. Abdication of Charlemagne and Coronation of his son Louis the Pious. The piers and vaulting bear polychrome ornamentation. The windows contain armorial bearings of the emperors; in the oriel (the old chapel) are small stained-glass paintings with scenes from the life of the Virgin and the apostles Philip and James the Elder, by *Osterrath*. Fine echo.

The Council Hall and the Burgomaster's Room contain portraits of Frederick William III. (1817), Frederick William IV. (both by *Hensel*), the emperors Leopold I., Charles VI., Charles VII. (by *J. van Kessel*, 1742), Francis I., William I. (*A. von Werner*, 1890), and Frederick III. (*H. von Angeli*, 1889), the Empress Maria Theresa, Charlemagne (by an unknown master of the 16th cent.), Pope Clement IX., and others.

The Gothic addition with the massive square tower on the W. side of the Rathaus, between the Katschhof and the Klostergasse, is the *Municipal Administrative Offices*.

In the Grosskön-Strasse, which leads from the market to the N.W., is the *St. Nicolaus-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), containing an altar-piece by Diepenbeeck, a pupil of Rubens. — In the Templergraben, near the Templerbend Station, is situated the Rhenish-Westphalian **Polytechnic School** (Pl. B, 2, 3), built by *Cremer* in 1865-70, and now attended by 700 students. The handsome staircase and hall should be inspected. Adjacent is the *Chemical Laboratory*, a fine Renaissance edifice built in 1877-79, with accommodation for 120 students; and in the Malteser-Strasse is the *Mining and Electric School*, completed in 1897. — The *Church of St. James* (Pl. 10,

A, 4), a Romanesque edifice with a handsome tower, built by Wiethase in 1877-82, is situated in the S.W. corner of the town. Near it is the *Zoological Garden*, laid out in 1886, a favourite resort (*Restaurant, concerts; adm. 50 pf.).

The celebrated warm SULPHUR SPRINGS of Aix, which were known to the Romans, rise from the limestone-rock, and there are also several chalybeate springs which have their source in the clay-slate. Of the former the chief is the *Kaiserquelle* (131° Fahr.), which rises on the 'Büchel' or slope of the market-hill (Pl. C, 3), and supplies the Kaiserbad, Neubad, 'Queen of Hungary', and Elisenbrunnen. The *Quirinusquelle* (125°) rises in the bath-house of that name in the neighbouring 'Am Hof'. These two springs are called the 'Obere Quellen'. The 'Untere Quellen', as the *Rosenquelle* (116°) and *Corneliusquelle* (113°) are called, rise in the Comphausbad-Strasse, a little to the N.E. of the others. The baths of Aix-la-Chapelle are annually visited by about 4000 patients.

The **Elisenbrunnen** (Pl. C, 3, 4), as the drinking spring is named after the consort of Fred. William IV., is in the *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz*. The Doric colonnade connected with it, 90 yds. long, was designed by *Schinkel* and erected in 1822-24. Two flights of steps descend to the 'Trinkhalle' (*Café-Restaurant* in the pavilions and colonnade). — At the back of the colonnade is the *Elisen-Garten*, where another Trinkhalle was erected in 1873, and where a band plays from 7.30 to 8.30 a.m. and 12 to 1 p.m. during the season (adm. at these hours 50 pf.). — The garden opens on the other side on the Ursuliner-Strasse, which is continued to the N. by the EDEL-STRASSE and the BÜCHEL, with several of the bath-houses mentioned on p. 4. The cellar of the *Königin von Ungarn* (Pl. 37; C, 3) contains remains of an ancient Roman bath, which extended as far as the neighbouring streets, and was connected with an aqueduct coming from Burtscheid (p. 12). The discovery of stamps of the 6th legion ('Victrix') refers the building to between 70 and 120 A.D., when that legion was stationed on the Lower Rhine. The design of the fanciful *Baakauw Fountain*, by Krauss, erected in front of the Kaiserbad (Pl. 36; C, 3) in 1904, is based upon a local legend.

From the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz several streets, flanked with handsome shops, lead to the N.E. to the COMPHAUSBAD-STRASSE, in which, opposite the bath-houses, stands the **Kurhaus** (Pl. D, 3), built in 1782 but recently much enlarged. It contains a large ball and concert room, a restaurant, and a reading-room (open till 10 p.m.; adm. 50 pf., to concerts and festivals 1 *M*). At the back of the Kurhaus, and facing the *Kur-Garten*, is the **Kursaal**, in the Moorish style, built by Wickop in 1863-64. Symphony-concerts take place here weekly.

Near the Kurhaus are the *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. D, 2), built in 1714, and the *Synagogue* (Pl. 32; D, 3), in the Moorish style,

designed by Wickop. Farther to the S., at the E. end of the Adalbert-Strasse, rises the *Church of St. Adalbert* (Pl. E, 3), founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1005 in honour of St. Adalbert, who was martyred in Prussia in 997. This building has been much altered at various dates, and was almost entirely rebuilt by Wiethase in 1873-76. — In the Kaiser-Platz, near the church, rises the *Kaiser-brunnen*, a tasteful fountain erected in 1879. — A little to the S., in the Richard-Strasse, is the Protestant *Christus-Kirche* (Pl. D, E, 4), by G. Frentzen. Adjacent, Wilhelm-Str. No. 18, is the former *Palais Cassalette*, built by E. Linse in 1886, now containing the —

***Suermondt Museum** (Pl. 30; E, 4). The chief attraction of this museum is a collection of 180 valuable paintings of the early-German, Flemish, and Spanish schools, presented to his native town by *Herr Bartholomew Suermondt* (d. 1887), a well-known connoisseur and patron of art. Various local antiquities and objects of industrial art have been added to these. Open free on Sun. & Wed. 10-1 (in summer also 3-5); other days adm. 50 pf.; closed on Mon., except to strangers, who pay 1 *M.* Director, *Dr. Schweitzer.*

Ground Floor. In a room to the right of the vestibule is the *Collection of Engravings*, beyond which is the former banqueting-room with the *Ceramic Collection* (stoneware from Raeren, p. 13, etc.). *Ethnographical Section.* — A corridor contains prehistoric, Roman, and Frankish discoveries and architectural fragments. — In the rear hall: 204. *Paul de Vos* and *Th. van Thulden*, Boar-hunt; 227. *F. Bol*, Cornelius de Witt and his family. — Four small rooms on the groundfloor contain paintings of the Netherlandish schools: No. 223. *P. de Bloot*, Dutch cottage; 233. *Bray*, In praise of the herring; *Brekelenkam*, 235. Fishwife, 236. The proposal; 238. *P. Claasz*, Still-life; 239. *A. Cuyp*, Interior of a church; 254. *Gov. Flinck*, Portrait of a young lady; 169. *Hieron. Franck*, Ball at Venice; 265. *Heda*, Luncheon; *Hondecoeter*, 279. Fieldfares. 280. Hawking gear; 287. *De Keyser*, Lady; 301. *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Dutch village; 302. *Sir A. More*, Margret Halseber; 329. *C. Saftleven*, Landscape with cattle; 199. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Hilly landscape; 247. *Gerbr. van den Eeckhout*, Rabbi; 213. *Aertsen*, Market; *A. Brouwer*, 149. Surgeon, 151. Peasants' dance; 241. *A. Cuyp*, Still-life.

First Floor. One room here is devoted to the *Textile Collection*, another to the *Works in Metal*, amongst which the cutlery is especially noteworthy. — In a third room are paintings of the Flemish and Spanish school: *Rubens*, 183. Studies for the 'Fall of the Damned' at Munich, varying considerably from the completed work; 184. *F. Snyders*, The cock and the jewel; 203. *C. de Vos*, Portrait; 174.. *Jordaens*, Satyr and boy; 192. *F. Snyders*, Hawking with the owl; 137. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis. — Modern paintings occupy two rooms: 489. *Lenbach*, Prince Bismarck (1894); 367. *Constable*, After the storm; 381. *Schadow*, Assnmption of the Virgin; 472. *P. Meyerheim*, Savages. Here also is a permanent exhibition of modern paintings, changed from time to time.

Second Floor. *Studies and paintings by *A. Rethel.* Coins of Aix-la-Chapelle. — Antique works of art; works in the Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance styles. Peasant's room from the N. Eifel. — Room of the 18th cent., containing the *Episcopal Throne of Bishop Berdolet. — Two rooms in the modern style.

To the E., in the Adalberts-Steinweg, to the right, is a kind of marble temple, erected in 1844 to commemorate the Congress of Aix in 1818 (Pl. F, 3, 4). Adjoining it is the turreted Gothic *Prison* (Pl. F, 4). — Opposite lies the *Roman Catholic Cemetery* (Pl. F, G, 3),

containing a monument to the memory of the French and German soldiers who died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1870-71. — Adjoining the prison, in the Congress-Strasse, are the *Law Courts*, completed in 1888.

Ornamental gardens extend from the Kaiser-Platz to the Pont-Tor. In the Hansemann-Platz (Pl. D, E, 2) is a monument to *David Hansemann* (1790-1864), the Prussian minister (1848), who established the Aix-la-Chapelle and Munich Fire Insurance Co. — Near it, in the Monheims-Allée, is the *Mariahilf Hospital* (Pl. D, 1, 2), with the pleasant grounds of the Stadt-Garten (closed 12-3), in which is a new *Meteorological Observatory*. — On the *Salvatorberg* (Pl. C, 1), to the N.W., is a pilgrimage-church.

The **Lousberg** (860 ft.), a wooded eminence to the N.W. of the town (Pl. B, 1; cab, see p. 4), and rising 200 ft. above it, ascended in 40 min. from the Marschier-Tor or in 1/4 hr. from the Pont Tor, is laid out in grounds and shady walks. The summit, on which rises a pyramid (near it the *Belvedere*, with restaurant), commands a fine survey of the busy town and the wooded, undulating environs, as far as the outliers of the Eifel Mts.; to the E. lies the pretty *Soerstal*, with its numerous country-residences.

Contiguous to Aix on the S.E. side, but for the most part beyond the Rhenish Railway and its viaduct (see p. 14), lies —

Burtscheid. — Baths (comp. Pl., p. 4): **Karlsbad*, R. 2½-3½, D. 3, pens. 6-8½ *M*; **Rosenbad*, pens. 6 *M*; *Louisenbad*, R. 2-4, B. 1, pens. 6-10 *M* (S. extra); *Michaelsbad*, pens. 6 *M*; *Prinzenbad*, pens. 4-7 *M*; *Schwertbad*. — Visitors' tax at the first four 2½ *M*, at the others 1½ *M* per week.

Burtscheid or *Borcette*, now incorporated with Aix-la-Chapelle (comp. p. 5), has considerable manufactures of cloth and needles, and also contains frequented thermal springs. The principal are the *Victoriabrunnen* (Pl. E, 6; 140° Fahr.), where a band plays in summer every morning from 7 to 8 and also in the afternoon or evening, the *Kochbrunnen* (Pl. D, 6; 158°), and a third (162°) in the market-place. The handsome *Kurhaus* was built in 1887-89 (good restaurant). On an eminence in the centre of the town rises the church of *St. John the Baptist* (Pl. D, E, 6), which formerly belonged to a Benedictine abbey founded by Emp. Otho III. (d. 1002), but was rebuilt in 1736. The *Church of St. Michael*, with a lofty tower, also on the hill, was completed in 1751. To the W., in the Goethe-Str. (Pl. B, 6), are the handsome new buildings of the *Engineering School*, the *Mining School*, and the *Hospitals*. In the modern N.E. quarter of Burtscheid, in the Zollern-Str. (Pl. E, 5), are the *District Offices*, containing wall-frescoes by Kampf (adm. free daily 10-12.30), and the *Trinity Church*.

The **Frankenberg** (Pl. F, 5), past which an electric tramway runs, was once, according to the legend, a hunting-seat of Charlemagne, and is now in the centre of a new quarter of the town. The present building, lately restored, dates from 1642.

About 3/4 M. farther to the E., beyond the railway, is the **Trimborner Wäldchen** (*Restaurant*; carr. 2½-3 *M*), which may also be reached by the

electric tramway to Forst. The artificial ruin at the entrance is constructed of Gothic fragments; a Roman sarcophagus also may be seen here. About ½ M. farther on is *Schönthal*, with its pretty grounds (no adm.), near which is a garden-restaurant.

A favourite walk is to the *Paulinenwäldchen*, a grove taking its name from Napoleon's sister, 1 hr., by the Sandkaul-Str., the Krefelder-Str., and then to the left through the Soerstal (restaurant).

A pleasant excursion of about 2½ hrs. may be arranged as follows. By the electric tramway (p. 4) to the 'Waldschenke' station in the *Stadt-Wald*, or by the Verviers and Liège railway to *Ronheide*, and then walk (½ M. and 1 M. respectively) to the **Karlshöhe** (*Restaurant*, good), and on viâ the *Kronprinzen-Rast* to (3 M.) the view-tower (restaurant) and to the (2 M.) forester's house of *Linzenshäuschen* (restaurant). Thence we proceed through the Burtscheid woods to the forester's house of *Siegel* (restaurant), whence we take the electric tramway back to Aix. — Another pleasant walk (1 hr.) leads from the Waldschenke or the Karlshöhe viâ *Heldsruh* and the *Vierländer-Stein* (at the junction of Prussia, Moresnet, Belgium, and Holland) to *Vaels* (electric tramway, see p. 5).

About 6 M. to the S.W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the hillside, stands the **Emmaburg**, the ancient (13th cent.) but lately restored castle, which is supposed to stand on the spot where, according to the legend, Charlemagne found his daughter Emma, whom he had banished from court along with Eginhard, his private secretary. It may be reached either from *Hergenrath*, the second railway-station towards Liège (p. 3), near the great *Geul Viaduct*, or from *Moresnet*, the second station on the Welkenraedt line. The neighbouring cadminm-mines and zinc-foundries of the *Vieille Montagne Company* are in the parish of Moresnet, which from 1815 to 1889 belonged to Prussia and Belgium in common.

From Aix-la-Chapelle to Malmedy, 51 M., in 3¼ hrs. — 1¼ M. *Rothe Erde*, see p. 14. Near (5 M.) ***Brand***, with a modern church, are the waterworks of Aix, with a large main reservoir. — 7½ M. **Cornelymünster** (853 ft.; 1523 inhab.), with the handsome late-Gothic buildings of a suppressed *Abbey* (now a Roman Catholic seminary), in the picturesque valley of the *Münsterbach*, is a favourite point for excursions. The interesting abbey-church possesses one of the grave-cloths of Christ and other relics, said to have been presented by Louis the Debonair. — 10 M. *Walheim* (920 ft.), whence a branch-line runs to Stolberg (p. 14). — From (13 M.) *Raeren* (1190 ft.), famous for its stoneware in the 16-17th cent., a branch-line runs to *Herbesthal* (p. 3) viâ (5 M.) *Eupen* (*Reinartz; Koch), a busy and pictnresquely situated little town (14,300 inhab.) on the Weser. 18½ M. *Roetgen* (1345 ft.); 24 M. *Lammersdorf* (1740 ft.); 27½ M. *Conzen* (1805 ft.).

30 M. **Montjoie** (1325 ft.; **Hôtel de la Tour*, R. 2½-3½, D. 2 *M*; *Vecqueray; Weishaupt*), a mannfacturing town with 1865 inhab., lies about 1½ M. from the station, in a magnificent situation on both sides of the *Roer*, with a ruined castle and the remains of an old watch-tower. The fortress, fonnded here by Charlemagne on the ruins of a Roman stronghold ('Mons Jovis'), afterwards passed to the duchy of Jülich. In 1815 it was added to Prussia along with the whole district as far as Malmedy, the inhabitants of which still speak the Walloon dialect. — Beyond Montjoie the railway commands a picturesque view of the town and the deep valley of the Roer, and then of the suppressed convent of *Reichenstein*. — From (34 M.) *Kalterherberg* (1788 ft.; Post) a road leads throngh the pretty valley of the Perlbach to (3½ M.) **Montjoie**. — 38½ M. *Sourbrodt*, on a barren moor, is the highest point of the line (1840 ft.). — 43 M. *Bütgenbach* (Railway Hotel), near which, at *Elsenborn*, is a large military manœuvre ground. At (46 M.) *Weismes* (1585 ft.) the line forks, the left branch leading to (10½ M.) *St. Vith* (and *Gerolstein*, p. 205), the right to —

51 M. **Malmedy** (1080 ft.; *Cheval Blanc*, very fair, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Hôt. de l'Europe*, R. & B. from 2¼, pens. 4-5 *M*), a town with 4827 inhab., in a pictnresqne valley, watered by the *Warche*. Malmedy is the chief town in that part of the territory of the 'immediate' Benedictine abbey of Stavelot-Malmedy (founded in 651) which fell to Prnssia in 1815. Walloon is still

the language of this district. The W. half of the territory belongs to Belgium. Near the town are three chalybeate springs, the water of which is exported in large quantities.

RAILWAY TO COLOGNE (44 M., in 1¼-2 hrs.; fares 5 *M* 60, 4 *M* 20, 2 *M* 80 pf.; express 6 *M* 30, 4 *M* 70, 3 *M* 30 pf.). Few lines exhibit such varied forms of railway engineering as that between the Belgian frontier and Cologne. On leaving the station of Aix-la-Chapelle the train crosses a *Viaduct* 308 yds. in length, and passes the castle of *Frankenberg* (to the left; see p. 12). At (1¼ M.) *Rothe Erde* the Malmedy line diverges to the S. (see p. 13). 100 M. *Eilendorf*. The train then passes through the *Nirmer Tunnel* (½ M.), traverses the *Reichsbusch* wood, and stops at (103 M.) *Stolberg Junction*, near which are the remains of a Roman villa, excavated in 1880 (key kept at the station refreshment-rooms). A short branch-railway and an electric tramway run hence to (2¼ M.) **Stolberg** *(Berliner Hof; Milde)*, a prosperous town with 15,000 inhabitants. Stolberg is the centre of one of the most important manufacturing districts in Germany, the numerous products of which are sent to every part of the world. For the foundation of its prosperity it was indebted to French Protestant refugees, who established brass-foundries here in the 17th century. The old château, traditionally said to have once been a hunting-seat of Charlemagne, has been rebuilt.

The principal products of the district are zinc, lead, and silver; there are also manufactories of pins, needles, mirrors, glass, chemicals, etc., the fuel consumed by which is yielded in abundance by the coal-mines of the *Eschweiler Pumpe* (near the railway) and others in the neighbourhood. There is probably no other locality in Germany where so many branches of industry are successfully prosecuted within so small a space.

Branch-railways run from Stolberg to several busy little towns.

The train now traverses a picturesque district, with numerous coal-mines and foundries. Near Eschweiler it crosses the *Inde*, and passes through a tunnel.

105 M. **Eschweiler** *(Hôt. Wantzen; Hoerkens; Kaiserhof; Schützenhalle*, at all these R. & B. 2½ *M)*, a busy and rapidly growing town of 23,624 inhab., picturesquely situated in a valley, with a castellated hospital. The forges, foundries, puddling-works, and factories in the immediate neighbourhood employ 3000 workmen. The coal-mines in this district are sometimes 1300 ft. deep and produce excellent coal.

Farther on, to the left, near *Nothberg*, rises a ruined castle with four towers, and still farther on, also to the left, is the *Röthger Burg*. Among the hills to the right are several villages, including *Werth*, the supposed birthplace of Johann von Werth (d. 1651; p. 47), and *Gressenich*, the ancient royal residence of *Crasciniacum*, near which are extensive mines of cadmium, iron, and lead-ore, once worked by the Romans, as proved by Roman coins found in them.

110 M. *Langerwehe* (Schützenhof), a village with 1800 inhab., near which are several large needle-manufactories.

The spurs of the *Eifel* are seen on the right. At the base of the wooded heights of the *Hochwald* on the right lies the village of *Merode*, 1½ M. from Langerwehe and 3 M. from Düren, with an old turreted château, dating from the 13th cent., formerly the seat of a wealthy family of Belgian counts. The train crosses the *Roer*.

116 M. **Düren.** — **Hotels.** *Mommer, Eisenbahn-Str. 24, R. & B. from 2½, D. 1¼-2 *M*, with restaurant; Schiller *(Rheinischer Hof)*, Zehnthof-Str. 7, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2 *M*. — Kölner Hof, Köln-Str. 21; Drei Kaiser, Kaiser-Platz 17, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾ *M*.

Düren, a busy town of 29,770 inhab., with manufactories of cloth, paper, iron, etc., is situated on the *Roer* or *Rur* (pron. *Roor*) in a fertile plain. The most conspicuous object in the town is the lofty tower of the church of *St. Anna*. To the right of the station are the buildings of the provincial *Lunatic* and *Blind Asylums*. Adjacent is the new *St. Joachims-Kirche*. The *Rathaus* contains a collection of antiquities. The town contains *Monuments to Emp. William I.*, *Bismarck*, and *Moltke*, all by J. Uphues, and a *War Monument* by Prof. Frentzen. In the Roer Promenade is a bronze bust of *Emp. William II.*, by Begas (1897).

From Düren to Heimbach, 18½ M., railway in 1¼ hr., ascending the valley of the Roer. Beyond (3 M.) *Lendersdorf* the castle of *Burgau* appears on the left. 4½ M. *Kreuzau*; 7½ M. *Untermaubach* (Strepp), with a mediæval chateau. — 12 M. **Nideggen** (**Heiliger*, near the castle, R. 2-3, D. 2, pens. 4½ *M*; *Heergarten*; *Heinen*, unpretending), with well-preserved town-walls, situated on a rock rising precipitously from the Roer, and crowned with a castle dating from 1180 and thoroughly restored in 1903, which was once a favourite residence of the Counts and Dukes of Jülich. The keep, with its Romanesque chapel, is the largest of its kind in Germany; while the 'Palas' (14th cent.) is the largest hall of its period in W. Germany, next to the Rathaus Hall in Aix-la-Chapelle. — 15½ M. *Blens*. — 18½ M. **Heimbach** *(Haus Schönblick*, new; *Kölner Hof*; *Zur Talsperre)*, a pilgrim and summer resort, prettily situated on the right bank of the Roer, with the small ruin of *Hengebach*. About 1 M. higher up, on the left bank, is the mouth of the discharge from the Urftal reservoir (p. 204), which is here utilized by means of water-wheels and a power-house to generate an electric current of 35,000 volts for the use of the industrial establishments in Aix la-Chapelle and Düren. — The finest view of Heimbach is obtained from the road ascending to the S. in wide curves, past the (1½ M.) Trappist convent of *Mariawald*, and thence leading viâ *Wolfgarten* to (2 hrs.) *Gemünd* (p. 201). Another picturesque walk (guide needful to the forester's house of *Paulshof*) leads through woods to *Ruhrberg* and the fine view-point *Am Kreuz*, near *Einruhr* (3½ hrs.; inn). The road from Gemünd to (17½ M.) Montjoie (p. 13) leads viâ Einruhr and Simmerath.

From Düren to Neuss, 30½ M., railway in 1¼ hr.; stations *Elsdorf*, *Bedburg*, *Harff*, *Grevenbroich*, *Capellen-Wevelinghoven*. *Neuss*, see p. 56.

From Düren to Jülich, 9½ M., in 40 minutes. — **Jülich** or *Juliers (Dissmann; Quack)*, with 5400 inhab., the capital of the ancient duchy of that name, has belonged to Prussia since 1814. The fortifications were dismantled in 1860. Jülich is now also connected with Aix-la-Chapelle (17½ M.; 1¼ hr.) by a direct line viâ *Aldenhoven*, *Mariagrube*, *Würselen*, and *Kaiserbruh*.

From Düren to *Euskirchen* and *Trèves*, see p. 203.

121½ M. *Buir*. — 129 M. *Horrem* lies in the luxuriant vale of the *Erft*, which abounds with seats of the Rhenish noblesse. To the right are the châteaux of *Frenz* and *Hemmersbach* or *Horremer Burg*.

From Horrem a pleasant excursion may be made to (2½ M.) *Ichendorf* (good inn), and thence either viâ the old convent of *Königsdorf* (now a farm) to the station of Gross-Königsdorf (see below); or viâ Baron von Oppenheim's château of *Schlenderhahn* to (1½ M.) *Quadrath* and on past (1½ M.) *Bergheim* (Hôtel Weidenbach), a pretty little town on the Erft.

Narrow-gauge railways run from Horrem to (9½ M.) *Liblar* (p. 203), and viâ Ichendorf, Bergheim (see above), and Bedburg (p. 15) to (17 M.) *Ameln.*

The Erf-Tal is quitted by the Königsdorf tunnel, 1 M. long. To the left, beyond (132 M.) *Gross-Königsdorf*, in the distance, is the village of *Brauweiler*, with an ancient Benedictine Abbey, now a reformatory. The *Abbey Church*, an imposing late-Romanesque edifice with three towers, rebuilt in the 13th cent., contains a crypt of the 11th cent. and some interesting Romanesque sculptures. The frescoes on the vaulting of the chapter-house (scenes from the Epistle to the Hebrews) date from the 12th century.

As Cologne is approached the line traverses a fertile plain, studded with detached houses and factories. The hills to the right are spurs of the *Vorgebirge*, a low range which begins on the left bank of the Rhine between Cologne and Bonn.

135 M. *Lövenich.* — 139 M. *Ehrenfeld*, a large and busy manufacturing suburb of Cologne.

141 M. **Cologne**, see R. 3.

2. From Rotterdam to Cologne.

Railway (1) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Emmerich, Oberhausen, and Düsseldorf; (2) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Cleve, and Crefeld. Express by both lines in 6-6½ hrs. (fares 12 florins 70 cents, 10 fl., 6 fl. 40 c.). Examination of luggage at the Prussian custom-house at Elten. (The Dutch florin, or guilder, worth 1*s.* 8*d.*, is divided into 100 cents.)

The through-trains from *Hoek van Holland* (p. xv), in connection with the Harwich steamers, run to Cologne in 6½ hrs., viâ *Rotterdam*, *Dordrecht*, *Nymwegen*, *Venlo*, *Kaldenkirchen* (Prussian custom-house revision), *Crefeld* (p. 57), and *Neuss* (p. 56).

Rotterdam †. — **Hotels.** Maas Hotel, near the steamboat-piers, R. from 2½, D. 2½ fl.; Victoria, Willemsplein; Weimar, Spaansche Kade; Leygraaf, Westplein; Hôtel de France, Hoogstraat; St. Lucas, Hoogstraat; Coomans, Hoofdsteg 12, R. & B. from 1¾, D. 1-1½ fl.

Cab per drive without luggage, 1-2 pers. 60 c., 3-4 pers. 70 c.; per hr. 1 fl. 25 c.; to or from any of the railway-stations, with luggage, 1 fl. — The Rhenish Rail. Station is not far from the London steamboat-piers. Omn. to or from the hotels 25 c.

Rotterdam, with 350,000 inhab., the second commercial town in Holland, is situated on both banks of the *Maas*, about 15 M. from the German Ocean. It is the most active seaport in Holland; about one-half of the total national exports by sea and nearly one-half of the exports pass through it, besides four-fifths of the Dutch trade with the Rhine. Rotterdam contains also numerous factories and distilleries. The older part of the town is intersected by num-

† For a fuller description of Dutch towns, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

erous canals *(grachten*, or *havens)*, which give it a very picturesque appearance; and numerous drawbridges *(ophaalbruggen)* afford communication between the various quarters.

A huge dyke or embankment runs through the centre of the town, protecting the lower quarters *(Binnenstad)* from inundation during high tide. The *Hoogstraat*, or high street, is built on this dyke; and the finest part of the town, the *Buitenstad*, is situated between this street and the Maas.

The traveller's leisure had better be devoted to a walk on the busy quay *(Boompjes)*; to the Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence (Groote Kerk)*, a brick building dating from 1477, and containing the monuments of Admiral de Witt and other celebrated Dutchmen; and to the *Boymans' Museum*, a very fair collection of pictures, open daily (except Mon.) 10-5 (in winter 10-3). Those who have a day at their disposal are recommended to spend it at *The Hague* (by railway in $^3/_4$ hr.; see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*).

The district traversed by the railway is perfectly flat, lying considerably below the level of the sea, which is excluded by means of carefully-constructed dykes and embankments. Canals, pasture-land, and occasional windmills are the principal features of the scenery. The first station of importance is —

12$^1/_2$ M. **Gouda**, or *Ter Gouw* (**De Zalm*, in the market-place), on the *Yssel*, with 23,000 inhab., the staple commodities of which are bricks, clay-pipes, and an inferior kind of cheese. The principal church *(Groote* or *Jans Kerk)* contains some fine old stained glass.

38 M. **Utrecht** (**Pays Bas; Kasteel van Antwerpen; Hôt. de l'Europe; Bellevue; Central, Hôt. de la Station*, both near the station), the 'Oude Trecht' or old ford, the *Trajectum ad Rhenum* of the Romans, is one of the most ancient towns in Holland (pop. 108,000). It belonged at one time to Lorraine, then to the German Empire, and was frequently the residence of the emperors. Here in 1579 the union of the seven provinces Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Guelders, Over-Yssel, Friesland, and Groningen was effected, and William I. of Orange was created stadtholder. In 1672 Louis XIV. took possession of the town and levied an enormous contribution. The well-known Peace of Utrecht, which ended the Spanish War of Succession, was concluded here in 1713. — The Rhine divides here into two arms: the *Old Rhine*, falling into the German Ocean near Katwyk, and the *Vecht*, falling into the Zuider Zee.

Utrecht was celebrated at a very early period for its fine churches, the most interesting of which is the **Cathedral*, founded in 720, and dating in its present form from 1254-67. The *University*, founded in 1636, is attended by about 750 students.

Beyond Utrecht the line crosses the canal *(Vaartsche Rhyn)* which unites the town with the *Lek*. Pleasant retrospect of Utrecht. — 45 M. *Zeist-Driebergen*. At Zeist there is a Moravian colony. Then stations *Maarsbergen*, and *Veenendaal*, with numerous apiaries. The

line intersects the extensive moor of the *Veluwe*, which extends as far as the Zuider Zee. 69½ M. *Wolfheze.*

73 M. **Arnhem** (**Zon*, on the N.W. side of the town, nearest the rail. stat.; **Bellevue*, ¼ M. beyond the Zon, prettily situated; **Pays-Bas*, in the Groote Markt; *Zwynshoofd*, very fair; *De Pauw*, near the station, second-class), with 59,000 inhab., long the seat of the Dukes of Guelders, is still the capital of that province. Although a good specimen of a clean Dutch town, it offers little to detain the traveller. The *Groote Kerk* contains monuments of the Dukes of Guelders. The *Town Hall* derives its local appellation of *Duivelshuis* ('devil's house') from the grotesque figures which adorn it. The environs of Arnheim far surpass those of any other Dutch town in attraction. Railway to Zutphen and Salzbergen, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany.*

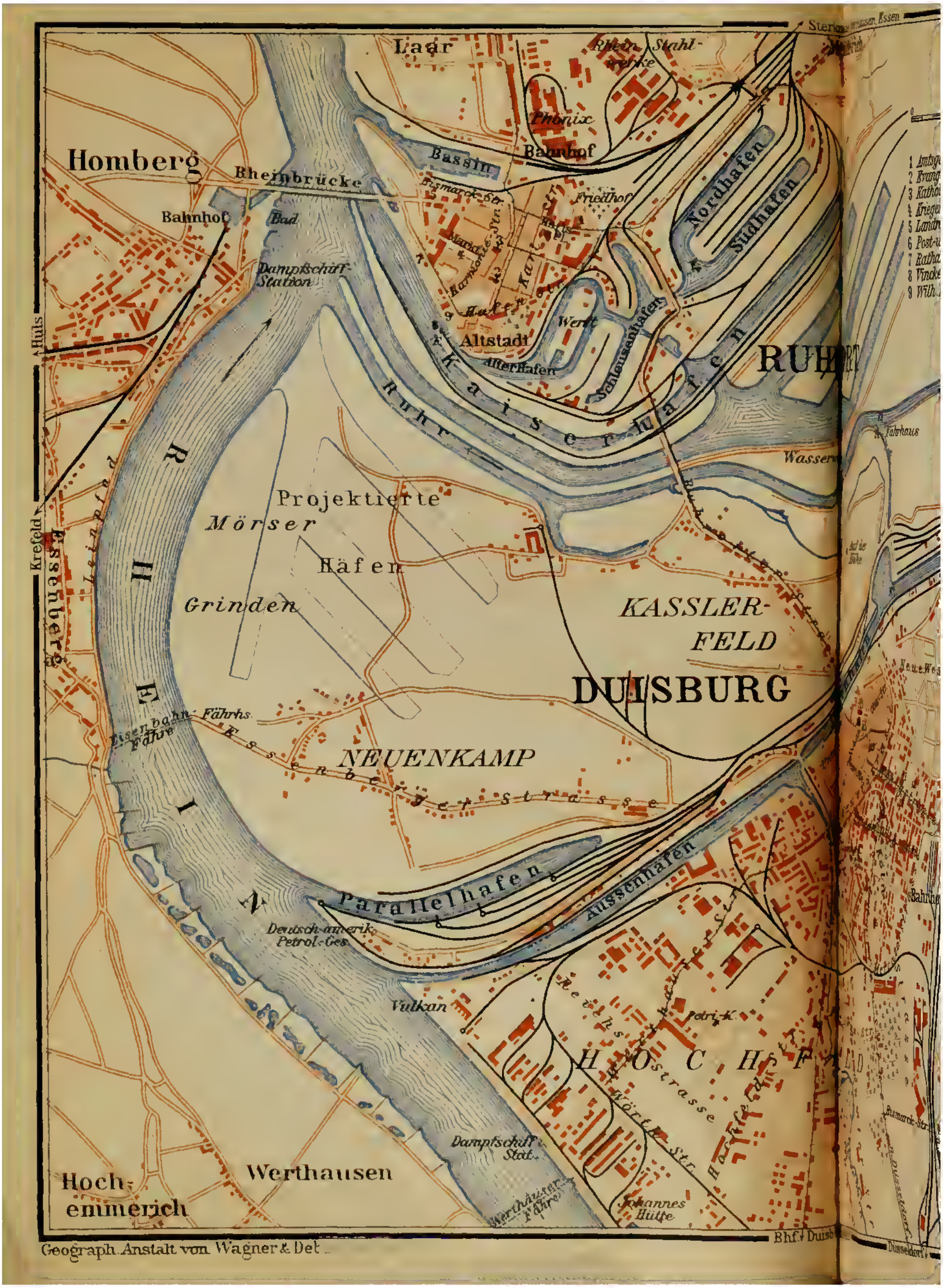
82 M. *Zevenaar* is the Dutch, 87 M. *Elten* the Prussian frontier station. Hence, crossing the Rhine, to Cleve and Cologne, see R. 4.

The line by Düsseldorf to Cologne remains on the right bank.

93 M. **Emmerich** (**Rheinischer Hof; Hof von Holland; Kaiserhof; Hôtel Royal*) is a clean Dutch-looking town with 12,578 inhabitants. At the upper end rises the Gothic spire of the *Aldegundis-Kirche*, at the lower is the *Münster-Kirche*, in the Romanesque style of the 11th and 12th centuries. The tower of the latter is of the 15th cent., while below the choir is a crypt of the 11th century. The carved choir-stalls date from 1486. Among the treasures of the sacristy is the 'Willibrordi Arche', a golden casket of the 8th century. — A steam-ferry (10 pf.) here crosses to the left bank of the Rhine, whence a motor-omnibus plies eight times daily (fare 60 pf.) to *Cleve* (p. 59).

97 M. *Praest.* From (100 M.) *Empel* a narrow-gauge railway runs to (3 M.) *Rees*, a small town on the Rhine. 103 M. *Haldern;* 106 M. *Mehrhoog.*

113 M. **Wesel** (*Dornbusch*, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*, very fair; *Escherhaus*, with a frequented garden; *Germania*; *Kaiserhof*, all near the station; *Giesen*), a town with 23,238 inhab., situated at the confluence of the Rhine and *Lippe* and formerly strongly fortified. The *Berliner Tor*, a relic of the fortifications, erected in 1718-22 and restored in 1892, is adorned with sculptures and inscriptions. The handsome *Rathaus*, lately restored, and embellished with seven modern statues on the façade, dates from 1396. Opposite stands a war-monument for 1870-71. **St. Willibrord's Church*, in the market-place, is the finest Gothic edifice on the Lower Rhine after the cathedral at Xanten (p. 58). It was begun in 1424 and completed as far as the choir goes in 1526. In 1882-96 the nave was added and the whole restored. The ornamentation of the gables deserves attention. The slender iron flèche is new. The interesting interior (sacristan, Grosse Markt 144) is adorned with partly modern and partly ancient ceiling-



Homberg
Rheinbrücke
Bahnhof
Bad
Dampfschiff-Station
Laar
Phönix
Bahnhof
Bassin
Friedhof
Nordhafen
Südhafen
Altstadt
Werft
Alter Hafen
Schleusenhafen
Kaiserhafen
Ruhr
RUHRORT
RHEIN
Projektierte Mörser Häfen
Grinden
KASSLER-FELD
DUISBURG
NEUENKAMP
Essenberger Strasse
Eisenbahn-Fähre
Fährhs.
Essenberg
Krefeld
Hüls
Parallelhafen
Aussenhafen
Deutsch-amerik. Petrol-Ges.
Vulkan
HOCHFELD
Wörth-Str.
Dampfschiff-Stat.
Werthauser Fähre
Johannes Hütte
Werthausen
Hoch-emmerich
Fährhaus
Wasserw.
Neue Weg
Bahnhof
Bismarck-Str.
Bhf. f. Duisb.
Düsseldorf
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Det

DUISBURG
1:36.000
0 0.5 1 2 Kilometer
Ruhrort:
1 Amtsgericht
2 Evangelische Kirche
3 Katholische "
4 Kriegerdenkmal
5 Landratsamt
6 Post-u. Telegraphenamt
7 Rathaus
8 Vincke-Säule
9 Wilh. I.- u. Bismarck-Denkmal
Duisburg:
10 Burgplatz
11 Gerichtsgebäude
12 Kriegerdenkmal
13 Post-u. Telegraphenamt
14 Rathaus
15 Realgymnasium
16 Reichsbank
17 Salvatorkirche
18 Städtische Tonhalle
19 Wilhelm I.-Denkmal
Oberhausen, Essen
Oberhausen
Essen
Broich
Essen
Düsseldorf
Bhf. Duisburg-Hochfeld
N. d. preuß. Meßtischaufnahme
Ruhr
Leinpfad
Ackerfähre
Fährhaus
Auf der Höhe
DÜSSERN
Neue Weseler Str.
Wasserturm
Kaiserberg
Mülheimer Strasse
Ludgeri-K.
Bahnhof
NEUDORF
Forsthaus
Markt
Duisburger
Stadtwald
Bismarck-Str.
Wald-Str.
Neuer Friedhof
Mercatorstrasse
Dickelbach
Düsseldorf
Bhf. Duisburg-Hochfeld

paintings, while the vaulting of the choir is a miracle of the stone-mason's art. A marble tablet records that Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, son of Richard Bertie and Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk, was born here in 1555. The exiles were Protestants, who had fled from the persecutions of Queen Mary, and were permitted by the magistrates of Wesel to take up their quarters in the church, then unused. — The *Lower Rhenish Museum*, in the Gold-Str., contains antiquities, weapons, and domestic utensils (adm. 50 c.). The *Mathena-Kirche*, begun in 1429, has an iron tower added in 1882. — In the *Exerzier-Platz*, 1/2 M. from the station, is a *Monument* on the spot where 11 Prussian officers of *Von Schill's Corps*, captured by the French in Stralsund, were shot in 1809.

The river is spanned here by the large railway-bridge of the *Geldern-Venlo* and *Goch-Boxtel* lines (see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*). — A local steamer plies four times daily in summer from Wesel to *Xanten* (p. 58) in 1/2 hr. (return-fare 1 *M*). — Railway to *Haltern*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*; to *Winterswyk* viâ *Bocholt*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

The train crosses the Lippe and traverses a flat and bleak district. 121 M. *Dinslaken* lies 1 1/2 M. from the Rhine. — Beyond (128 M.) *Sterkrade*, with an extensive foundry, we cross the *Emscher*.

131 M. **Oberhausen** (**Rail. Restaurant; *Hof von Holland*, R. & B. from 3 *M*; *Central Hotel; Reichskrone)*, a town of recent origin, with 52,096 inhab., is now an important railway-junction, with railway-works, foundries, iron-furnaces, etc.

From Oberhausen to Ruhrort, 5 1/2 M., branch-line in 1/4 hr. — 3 M. *Meiderich* (39,000 inhab.), with important iron-works. — 5 1/2 M. **Ruhrort** (*Cleve Hotel*, R. & B. 2 1/2-3 *M*, very fair; *Kaiserhof; Preussischer Hof; Rheinischer Hof*), with 37,000 inhab., lies on the Rhine at the influx of the *Ruhr*, and is mainly engaged in the exportation of coal and the importation of ore for the Rhenish-Westphalian iron-industry. Ruhrort and Meiderich were incorporated with Duisburg (see below) in 1905 to form one large community, and the united harbours and docks now form the largest inland port in Europe. At present the port covers 860 acres (250 acres water-surface), while new works, to be completed in 1907, will add 740 acres more (165 acres water-surface). The docks are surrounded with coal-magazines, connected by branch-lines with the main railways. The ship-building yards of Ruhrort are of considerable extent. At the harbour are monuments to the *Emp. William I.* (Pl. 9) and to *Ludwig von Vincke* (d. 1844), the president of the province of Westphalia, who materially improved the navigation of the Ruhr. Opposite the railway-station are the blast and puddling furnaces of the *Phoenix Co.* — On the opposite bank of the Rhine lies *Homberg* (p. 62; steam-ferry; bridge under construction).

From Ruhrort a steamer descends the Rhine four times daily in 3/4 hr. to (7 1/2 M.) the old town of **Orsoy** (*Jennes Hotel*) formerly fortified. The Roman Catholic church of Orsoy contains an important early-Flemish carved altar, with painted wings (ca. 1480-90).

The train now crosses the *Ruhr*.

136 M. **Duisburg.** — **Hotels.** *Europäischer Hof, Burg-Platz 3, R. 2, D. 1 *M*, with wine-room; Prinz Regent, Universitäts-Str. 1, very fair, R. 2-4, B. 3/4, D. 1 1/2-2 1/2 *M*; Berliner Hof, very fair, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. 1 1/2-3 *M*, these two close to the rail. station; Schaper; Hôt. Casino, Casino-Str.; Kaiserhof, König-Strasse.

Cab to the town 3/4-1 *M.* — **Electric Tramways.** From the central railway-station to *Ruhrort* (every 7 min.) and to the *Werthaus Ferry;* from the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz to the *Kaiserberg* (see below), *Monning, Speldorf*, and *Broich*; from the Cemetery viâ the König-Str. to *Hochfeld Station.* — Electric Light Railway from the König-Str. to *Kaiserswerth* and *Düsseldorf*, every 20 min. (see p. 25).

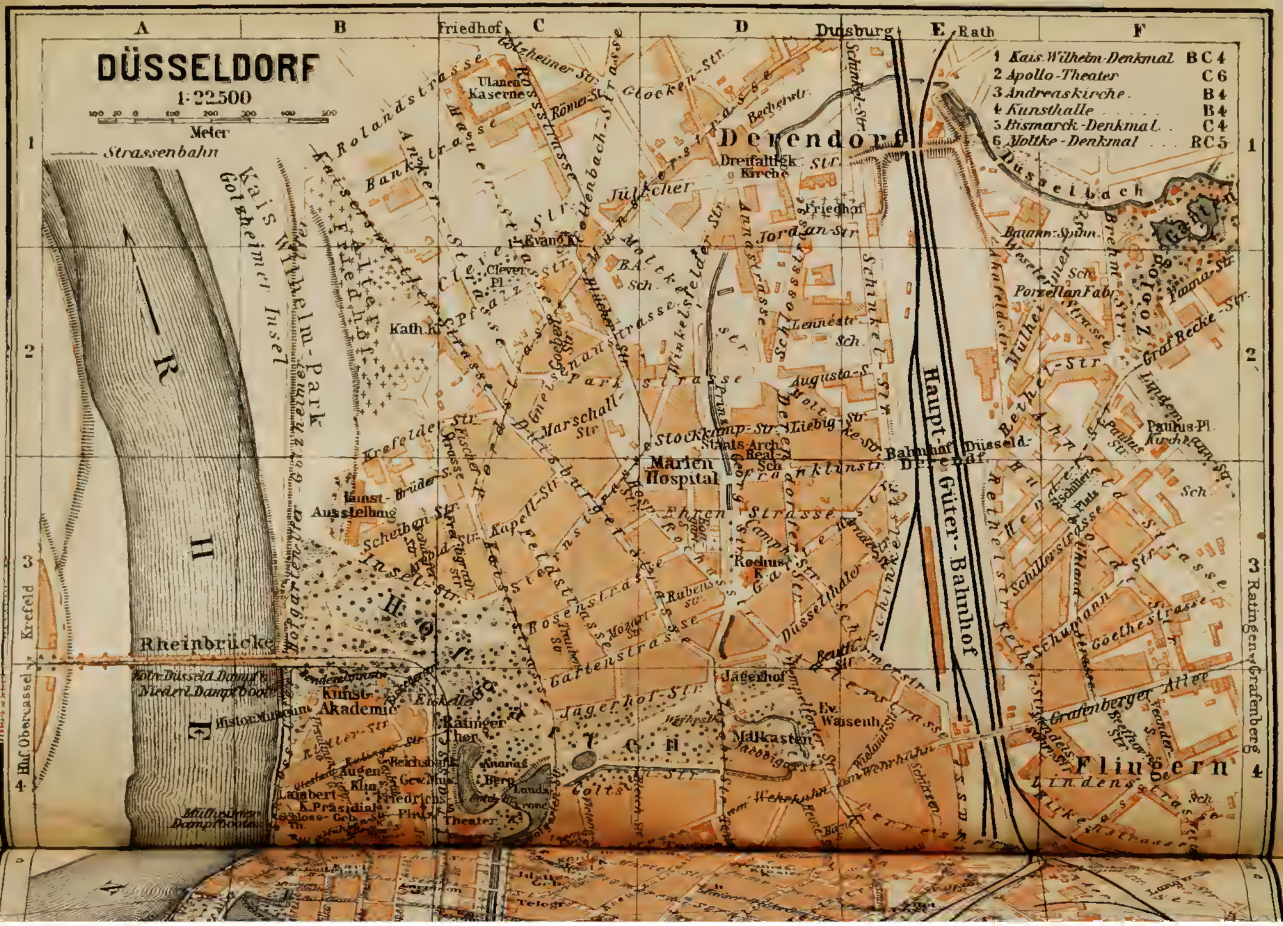
Duisburg, a very ancient town, situated between the Rhine and the Ruhr, is one of the earliest settlements on the right bank of the Lower Rhine. Comparatively recently it has rapidly developed as one of the chief depots of the Ruhr coal-traffic (pop. in 1880, 41,000; in 1905, 105,850, or, including Ruhrort and Meiderich, 192,229) while it is the chief centre of the Rhenish timber-traffic and is second only to Mannheim for its grain trade. Harbour, see p. 19. It is also an important manufacturing town and railway-junction.

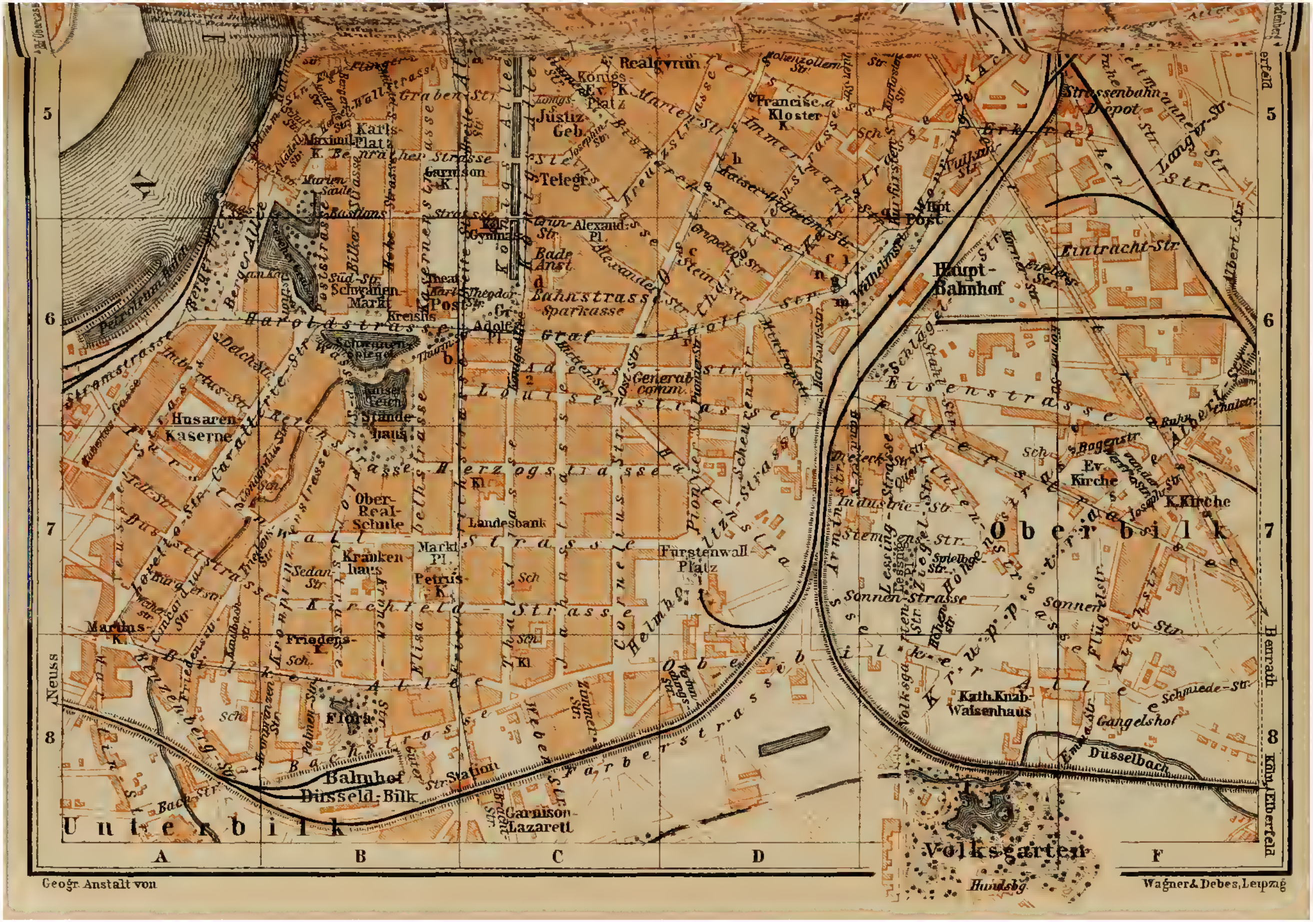
The *Salvator-Kirche* (Pl. 17), of the 15th cent., restored in 1850, contains an epitaph to the memory of the geographer *Gerhard Mercator* (d. 1594), to whom a monument was erected in 1878 in the neighbouring Burg-Platz. In the Schweden-Allee is a *Bismarck Monument* (1905). The *Rathaus* (Pl. 14), built in 1901, and the *Real-Gymnasium* (Pl. 15) contain modern frescoes, by Meyer, Spatz, and Keller. Fine view from the *Kaiserberg* (Monning's Inn), 1 1/4 M. from the station, with a monument to Emp. William I. (Pl. 18). — Railway to *Crefeld* and *Essen*, see R. 6.

Near (140 M.) *Grossenbaum* is the château of *Heltorf*, the property of Count Spee, adorned with frescoes by masters of the Düsseldorf school. — 142 1/2 M. *Angermund;* 147 M. *Unterrath;* 149 M. *Derendorf* (see below).

150 M. **Düsseldorf.** — **Railway Stations.** *Central Station* (*Hauptbahnhof*, Pl. E, 6; Restaurant, D. 2-2 1/2 *M*, good), for all trains. The *Derendorf Station* (Pl. E, 2, 3), to the N., and the *Bilk Station* (Pl. B, 8), to the S., are stopped at by the ordinary trains only.

Hotels. *Breidenbacher Hof (Pl. a; C, 5), Allée-Str. 34, R. 3 1/2-7, B. 1 1/4, D. 3-4 *M*; *Park Hotel (Pl. o; C, 4), prettily situated in the Cornelius-Platz, R. from 3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, déj. 3, D. 4 *M*, two high-class hotels with good restaurants. — *Hôtel Royal (Pl. f; D, 6), Bismarck-Str. 102, near the Central Railway Station, with wine-restaurant and lift, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*; Hôtel Monopol-Métropole (Pl. h; D, 5), Kaiser Wilhelm-Str. 2, with restaurant, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 1 1/2-3, pens. from 6 *M*; *Hôtel Heck (Pl. e; C, 5), Blumen-Str. 16-18, with a garden and glazed veranda, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. from 6 *M*; *Römischer Kaiser (Pl. c; D, 6), Stein-Str., at the corner of Ost-Str., with restaurant; Hansa Hotel (Pl. m; D, 6), Wilhelms-Platz 13, near the Central Station, with restaurant, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1, D. 2 1/2-3 1/2 *M*; Merkur, Schadow-Str. 40; Kaiserhof, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str.; Prinz Alexander, Alexander-Platz, commercial, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 3/4, D. 1 3/4-2 *M*; Hôtel Bristol (Pl. g; D, 6), Wilhelms-Platz 12, with lift, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. from 1 1/4 *M*; Germania (Pl. n; D, 6), Bismarck-Str. 101 (Pl. E, 6), R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1, D. (in the restaurant) 2-3 *M*; European Hotel (Pl. b; B, 6), Friedrich-Str. 1, with restaurant, well spoken of, R. 1 1/2-6, B. 1 *M*; Bahnhof-Hôtel, opposite the Central Station. — **Christian Hospices:** Neanderhaus, Scheuren-Str. 10 (R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 1 1/2 *M*) and Kloster-Str. 34-36 (Pl. C, D, 5). — **Pensions:** *Greeven*, Schumann-Str. 2, pens. 4-7 *M*; *Krüsemann*, Feld-Str. 22; *A. Müller*, Victoria-Str. 34 (4-7 *M*); *Birkenfeld*, Grafenberger Chaussée 67 (4-6 *M*); *Elbers-Gildemayer*, Hohenzollern-Str. 23; *Simons*, Stern-Str. 20a. — *Augusta-Haus* (for ladies), Stefanien-Str. 14.


DÜSSELDORF
1:22500
Meter
Strassenbahn
1 Kais. Wilhelm-Denkmal BC4
2 Apollo-Theater C6
3 Andreaskirche B4
4 Kunsthalle B4
5 Bismarck-Denkmal C4
6 Moltke-Denkmal BC5
Friedhof
Duisburg
Rath
Ratingen
Grafenberg
Krefeld
Hbf. Obercassel
Derendorf
Flingern
Haupt-Güter-Bahnhof
Kais. Wilhelm-Park
Golzheimer Insel
Alter Friedhof
Rheinbrücke
Kunst-Akademie
Marien Hospital
Kunst-Ausstellung
Jägerhof
Malkasten
Düsselbach
Zoolog. Garten
Rosenstrasse
Kaiserswerther Strasse
Grafenberger Allee


Oberbilk
Unterbilk
Volksgarten
Haupt-Bahnhof
Bahnhof Düsseld.-Bilk
Realgymn.
Königs-Platz
Justiz-Geb.
Telegr.
Karls-Platz
Garnison K.
Schwanen-Markt
Post
Sparkasse
Bahnstrasse
Graf-Adolf-Str.
Haroldstrasse
Kaiser-Teich
Ständehaus
Husaren-Kaserne
Ober-Real-Schule
Landesbank
Kranken-haus
Markt-Pl.
Petrus-K.
Fürstenwall-Platz
Friedens-K.
Martins-K.
Flora
Garnison-Lazarett
Kath.Knab.-Waisenhaus
Gangelshof
Düsselbach
Ev. Kirche
K.Kirche
Strassenbahn-Depot
Eintracht-Str.
Eisenstrasse
Ellerstrasse
Kirchfeld-Strasse
Herzogstrasse
Louisenstrasse
Corneliusstr.
Hüttenstr.
Bilker Allee
Benzenberg-Str.
Neuss
Benrath
Köln, Elberfeld
Hundsbg.
Geogr. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Restaurants. WINE. At the above-named *Hotels*; **Thürnagel*, Elberfelder-Str. 11 (Pl. C, 4, 5), D. from 3 *M*; **Rebstock*, Grün-Str. 4, D. 2½ *M*; **Zur Alten Zeit*, Andreas-Str. 2; *Düssel-Schlösschen* (p. 22), Schlossufer 1, with view of the Rhine. — BEER. At the above-named *Hotels*; *Tonhalle Restaurant*, Schadow-Str.; *Löwe*, Schadow-Platz 81, D. 1¼-1¾ *M*; *Wittelsbacher Hof*, Königs-Allée 46; *Alt-Heidelberg*, Graben-Str. 14-16; *Kaletsch*, Königs-Allée 32; *Union*, Graf Adolf-Str. 17. — **Wine Rooms.** *Faccenda*, Königs-Allée 7; *Continental Bodega*, Königs-Allée 26.

Cafés. *Cornelius Café*, Königs-Allée 9-10; *Bierhoff*, Breite-Str. 4 (largely frequented by ladies); *Weitz*, Königs-Allée 39, with garden; *Ananasberg*, *Eiskeller*, both in the Hof-Garten (p. 24).

Places of Amusement. **Tonhalle* (Pl. D, 4), Schadow-Str., with a garden and concert-rooms (music three times a week, 60 pf.; symphony-concert on Thurs. & Sat.); **Flora Garden* (Pl. B, 8), to the S. of the town, with palm-house (concert twice weekly; 50 pf.).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 4; p. 24), Allée-Str.; performances between Sept. 15th and April 15th. — *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. B, 6), at the corner of Kasernen-Str. and Karl Theodor-Strasse. — *Apollo Theatre* (Pl. 2; C, 6), Königs-Allée, variety performances and operettas.

Baths. *Town Baths* (swimming, Turkish, etc.), entered either from the Grün-Str. or the Bahn-Str. (Pl. C, 6). — *River Baths* in the Rhine.

Cabs. Per drive of 2 kil. (1¼ M.), 1-2 persons 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; each kil. additional 30 or 40 pf. extra. By time: ½ hr., 1-2 pers. 1½, 3-4 pers. 2 *M*; 1 hr., 2¼ or 3 *M*. — *Motor Cabs* have a special tariff.

Tramways ply to the *Rhine Bridge* (p. 22), the *Flora* (see above), the *Zoological Garden* (p. 25), *Grafenberg* (p. 25), etc.; comp. the Plan. — **Electric Railways:** from Graf Adolf-Platz (Pl. B, 6) to *Obercassel* (p. 56), *Crefeld* (p. 57), and *Neuss* (p. 56; change at Obercassel); from the end of the Kölner-Str. (Pl. E, F, 5, 6) to *Benrath* (p. 25); from the corner of the Nord-Str. (Pl. C, 2) to *Kaiserswerth* (p. 25); from the Schadow-Platz (Pl. C, 4, 5) to *Gerresheim* (p. 64), etc.

Local Steamers ply 3-4 times daily to *Kaiserswerth* (p. 25) and *Uerdingen* (p. 62); to *Obercassel* (Pl. B, A, 5, 4) every ¼ hr.

Post Office (Pl. E, 5, 6), Wilhelms-Platz.

Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Königs-Allée 29.

Picture Gallery, *Schulte's*, Allée-Str. 42 (adm. 50 pf.); *Bismeyer & Kraus*, Bazar-Str. 4, 5; large exhibition of pictures every 2 years in the Palace of Art (p. 25). — **Conservatorium of Music** (director, Prof. J. Both), Wahner-Str. 21.

British Consul for Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces: *Thos. R. Mulvaney, Esq.*, Derendorfer-Str. 1. — **American Consul:** *Peter Lieber, Esq.*

English Church Service at 8 and 11.15 a.m., in the smaller Protestant Church, Berger-Strasse. Chaplain, *Rev. Ch. J. Ferguson, D. D.*, Duisburger-Str. 102.

Düsseldorf (89 ft.), the capital of the district of that name, with 252,630 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Rhine at the influx of the *Düsselbach*. With the exception of some of the oldest streets, it is a pleasant and well-built town. First mentioned in a document of 1159, it was chosen at the beginning of the 16th cent. as a residence by the Dukes of Berg, and on their becoming extinct in 1609 it continued to be the residence of the Princes Palatine. It reached the acme of its prosperity under the splendour-loving *Elector John William* (1690-1716), who invited numerous artists to his court and established the picture-gallery. On his death the Princes Palatine transferred their seat to Mannheim. In 1767 Elector Charles Theodore founded the *Düsseldorf Academy of Art*, which was reorganised in 1819 and became one of the chief centres of German art (p. xxxiv).

Recently Düsseldorf has become an important industrial and commercial town, with an extensive new harbour (to the S.W. of Pl. A, 6, 7).

In the heart of the older part of the town, with its narrow and irregular streets, once stood the old *Electoral Palace*, which, with exception of the tower (restored), was pulled down after a disastrous fire in 1872. In the Burg-Platz (Pl. B, 4) stands the *Provincial and Municipal Library* (9-12.30, 3-6; Heine collection), which is to be removed in 1906 to the new building mentioned on p. 24, and behind this is the *Art-Industrial School*, built in 1882.

A little to the S. is the MARKET PLACE (Pl. B, 5), with the **Rathaus**, or *Town Hall*, built by *Heinrich Tüssmann* in 1570-73 (the W. wing in the French Renaissance style added in 1885). The council-room (adm. Sun. & Wed., 11-12.30) is embellished with modern historical frescoes. In front of the Rathaus rises an equestrian *Statue of Elector John William*, in bronze, over lifesize, by *Grupello* (1711), erected according to the inscription by the citizens, but in reality by the elector himself. — In the neighbouring Bolker-Strasse (No. 53) *Heinrich Heine*, the poet, was born in 1799 (d. 1856).

The **Church of St. Lambert** (Pl. B, 4), a Gothic edifice of the end of the 14th cent., with a tower partly Romanesque, contains at the back of the high-altar the *Monument* in marble of William V. (d. 1592) and John William III. (d. 1609), the last two dukes of Cleve and Berg, erected in 1629. There are also a late-Gothic Tabernacle and an 'Antependium', on a gold ground, representing the patrons of the church, painted and presented by *A. Achenbach*.

The **Church of St. Andrew** (Pl. 3; B, 4), formerly the church of the Court and of the Jesuits, completed in 1629 by *Deodat del Monte*, and connected with the old Jesuit College now occupied by the government-offices, contains the tombs of Count Palatine Wolfgang William (d. 1653) and Elector John William (d. 1716), in the choir. Altar-pieces by *Deger*, *Hübner*, and *W. Schadow*.

On the W. side of the old town, between the harbour and the Rhine Bridge, extends the **Rhine Promenade**, completed in 1902, and bearing different names in its different sections (Berger-Ufer, Rathaus-Ufer, Schloss-Ufer). The *Düssel-Schlösschen* (p. 21) and other buildings are situated here. On the Schloss-Ufer (No. 41) stand the *Historical Museum* (Pl. B, 4), with local antiquities, views of the town, plans, etc., and the *Löbbeke Museum* of natural history (both open free on Sun. 11-6, Wed. and Sat. 2-6, at other times 50 pf., closed on Mon.).

The **Rhine Bridge** (Pl. A, B, 4; toll 5 pf.), built from the designs of Prof. Krohn in 1896-98, spans the stream in two arches, 198 yds. in width and 75 ft. above the water-level. The gateways at each end were designed by Prof. Schill; the central pier bears a gigantic lion, the cognizance of Düsseldorf.

On the N. side of the old town rises the **Academy of Art** (Pl. B, 4), an imposing Renaissance edifice by *Riffart*, completed in 1881 (comp. p. 21; open free on Sun., 12-1, and Wed., 11-1; at other times 50 pf., more than 1 pers. 25 pf. each). The principal façade, 520 ft. long, is turned towards the Hof-Garten. On the groundfloor of the Academy are the remains of the once famous GALLERY OF OLD MASTERS, the greater part of which was removed to Munich in 1805. The most valuable paintings are an Assumption by *Rubens* (ca. 1620) and Madonnas by *Cima da Conegliano* and *Giov. Bellini*. It also contains a large collection of drawings of every school (14,000 in number) and engravings, and the Ramboux collection of water-colours. The AULA, on the second floor, is adorned with good frescoes (the Course of Human Life) by *Peter Janssen* (b. 1844), Director of the Academy since 1895.

The old town is separated from the MODERN QUARTERS on the E. side by the broad Allée-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 4, 5), in which rise bronze statues of *Emp. William I.*, *Bismarck*, and *Moltke*.

The **Kunsthalle** (Pl. 4; B, 4), erected in 1881 in the French Renaissance style by *Giese* and enlarged in 1902, with a large mosaic on the façade (Truth as the foundation of Art, after Fr. Rœber), contains an *Exhibition of Modern Paintings* (on sale) as well as the **Municipal Gallery* of modern Düsseldorf masters. On the staircase-walls are frescoes by C. Gehrts, representing the History of Art. Adm. daily 9-6, 50 pf. (free on Wed. after 1 p. m.); catalogue 30 pf.

A. Achenbach, Landscapes, Fish-market in Ostend; *O. Achenbach*, Funeral at Palestrina and three Italian landscapes; *C. Begas*, Exposure of Moses; *Ed. Bendemann*, W. Camphausen, the painter; *Bewer*, Beheading of John the Baptist; *Von Bochmann*, Esthonian landscapes; *L. Bokelmann*, Funeral in N. Friesland; *F. Brütt*, Condemned, Visit to a studio; *W. Camphausen*, Frederick the Great; *Cornelius*, The Wise and Foolish Virgins, one of the earliest works, and one of the few oil-paintings executed by this master, begun in 1813, formerly in the possession of Thorvaldsen; *Deiker*, Savage dogs; *E. Dücker*, Coast-scene; *F. J. Fagerlin*, The rejected suitor (a Dutch interior); *W. Firle*, Returning spring awakes new life; *E. von Gebhardt*, Biblical scenes; *J. P. Hasenclever*, Wine-tasting, the master's last picture; *Th. Hildebrandt*, Wappers, the Antwerp painter; *J. Hübner*, Portrait of Prof. Keller; *E. Hünten*, Episode at the Battle of Gravelotte; *P. Janssen*. The monk Walter Dodde and the peasants of Berg before the battle of Worringen (p. 56); *G. Janssen*, The singer on the Rhine; *R. Jordan*, The first child; *A. Kampf*, Frederick the Great and his generals; *L. Knaus*, Card-players and a genre-piece; *Chr. Kroener*, Landscape; *F. von Lenbach*, Prince Bismarck; *K. F. Lessing*, Landscape with military scene; *A. Männchen*, Women breaking stones; *W. H. Mesdag*, Summer evening in Scheveningen; *Kl. Meyer*, Merry musicians; *K. Müller*, Annunciation; *Munkácsy*, Study of a head; *L. Munthe*, Two winter-scenes; *F. Neuhaus*, Helfenstein; *J. Niessen*, Portrait of Schirmer; *A. Normann*, Norwegian fjord; *Th. Rocholl*, Stragglers; *J. Röting*, Portraits of W. Schadow and K. F. Lessing; *J. W. Schirmer*, Italian landscape, Dutch landscape, Twenty-six Biblical scenes; *A. Schrödter*, Don Quixote before Dulcinea of Toboso; *E. Schulz-Briesen*, Arrest; *A. Seel*, Church of St. Mark, Venice; *C. Sohn*, Tasso and the two Leonoras; *A. W. Sohn*, Jesus and the disciples on the water; *A. Tidemand*, Service of the Haugianer in Norway; *B. Vautier*, 'Little Obstinate', Peasant and broker. — *C. Janssen*, Woman breaking stones (marble group); *C. Meunier*, The mower, The ploughman (bronzes); *Rodin*, The age of brass (bronze), The last sigh (marble).

The **Museum of Industrial Art** (Pl. B, 4), a building in the Dutch Renaissance style by C. Hecker, on the N. side of the Friedrichs-Platz, was completed in 1896; a wing has been added to it for the Provincial and Municipal Library (p. 22). It is open daily, except Mon., 10-4, on Sun. & holidays 10-1 (adm. 20 pf.). The collections include textile fabrics, lace, embroidery, bindings, pottery, porcelain, works in iron, and wood-carvings. It also contains a good Japanese and Indian collection (2nd floor). The series of rooms fitted up in the old-German, Flemish, Oriental, and other styles is interesting.

On the E. side of the Allée-Strasse is the handsome **Theatre** (*Stadt-Theater;* Pl. C, 4), built in 1874 by *Giese*, with statues (by Cl. Buscher; 1901) of *Mendelssohn*, who held the position of municipal director of music in Düsseldorf in 1833-35, and *Immermann* (d. 1840) under whose direction the old theatre enjoyed its first period of prosperity, on the façade. — Behind the theatre is the *War Memorial*, designed by Prof. Hilgers and erected in 1892 in memory of the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. The inscription is by H. Sudermann, the dramatist.

To the S. of this point, in the Cornelius-Platz, rises the bronze **Statue of Cornelius** (Pl. C, 4), the eminent painter (b. at Düsseldorf, Kurze-Strasse 15, in 1783, d. 1867), by *Donndorf*, erected in 1879. At the sides of the handsome pedestal are allegorical figures of Poetry and Religion.

Farther on is the Schadow-Platz (Pl. C, 4, 5), which is embellished with a colossal *Bust of W. Schadow* (b. 1789, d. 1862), in bronze, designed by Wittig. — The hall of the **Real-Gymnasium,** or Technical School (Pl. C, D, 5), Kloster-Str. 7, is adorned with a handsome frieze by *Ed. Bendemann* (admission 50 pf.). — The Gothic *Church of the Immaculate Conception* (Pl. D, 5), in the Ost-Str., was erected in 1896.

In the Königs-Platz (Pl. C, 5) is the Protestant *Church of St. John*, in the Romanesque style, erected in 1875-81, and the **Justiz-Gebäude,** or court-house, the assize-room in which contains *Schadow's* last great oil-painting (Paradise, Hell, and Purgatory).

From the Cornelius-Platz (see above) the Königs-Allée (Pl. C, 5, 6), embellished with a group of Tritons by *Fr. Courbillier* (1902), leads to the park-grounds at the *Schwanenspiegel* and *Kaiserteich.* Here stands the **Provinzial-Ständehaus,** or *House of the Rhenish Estates* (Pl. B, 6, 7), built in 1879 in the Italian style by Raschdorff. The bronze group in front of it, by Tüshaus and Janssen (1897), represents the Rhine and its Tributaries. — In the Flora-Strasse, which leads to the Flora Garden (p. 21), is the *Friedens-Kirche* (Pl. B, 8), which contains frescoes by Ed. von Gebhardt. — In the former village of *Bilk*, to the W., now a part of Düsseldorf, are the *Observatory* and the Romanesque church of *St. Martin* (Pl. A, 7, 8), the oldest part of which dates from the 11th century.

The ***Hof-Garten** (Pl. B-D, 3, 4; café-restaurants, p. 21) was laid out in 1769, and was extended and altered by M. Weyhe after

the levelling of the fortifications in 1804-13. The well-kept grounds extend down to the Rhine on the W., and on the E. to the *Jägerhof* (Pl. D, 4), once a hunting-lodge of the electors (1760). The stables in the Pempelforter-Str. are tastefully adorned with carved wood-work.

The *Pempelfort Garden* (Pl. D, 4), once the residence of the philosopher Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi (d. 1819), and visited by Goethe, Herder, Wieland, and other celebrities of that period, now belongs to the *Malkasten* club of artists (founded in 1848).

The new **Kaiser Wilhelm Park** (Pl. A, B, 3-1), on the former island of Golzheim, latterly the site of several industrial and other exhibitions, is prettily laid out, commanding a view of the broad river. In the S. corner of the park is the handsome *Palace of Art* (p. 21), built in the S. German baroque style, with a handsome façade 145 yds. in length, a dome 151 ft. high, and a courtyard surrounded by arcades. The park contains two restaurants, one in the Palace of Art, the other more to the N. The new buildings for the supreme court and the government offices are also to be situated in this park.

To the N.E. of the town, about 1½ M. from the Cornelius-Platz, and reached by tramway, lies the **Zoological Garden** (Pl. F, 1, 2; adm 50 pf.; band on Wed. and Sat. afternoons), tastefully laid ont. — At the end of Graf Recke-Str. (Pl. F, 2) is the **Düsselthal Asylum** for homeless children, formerly a Trappist monastery, presented by the government to Count von der Recke in 1819, and fitted up by him for its present purpose.

The Grafenberger Allée (Pl. F, 3, 4; tramway from the Central Station) leads to the E. from Düsseldorf to (2½ M.) **Grafenberg** *(Restaurants Jägerhaus, Haardt,* and *Hirschburg)*, with the reservoir of the water-works and the provincial Lunatic Asylum. — To the N. is the much frequented **Stadt-Wald**, stretching as far as Raft and Gerresheim (branch-line see p. 21), on the W. verge of which is the health establishment of *Waldesheim* (pens. 5-9 *M*).

The ancient town of **Kaiserswerth** *(Rheinischer Hof)*, with 2461 inhab., on the right bank of the Rhine, 5 M. from Düsseldorf (in ½ hr. by branch-railway, p. 21), is the seat of a training school for Protestant Sisters of Charity, an extensive institution, with 250 branches in many different parts of Germany, founded by the benevolent pastor *Fliedner* (d. 1864) in 1836. The old early-Romanesque *Church* of Kaiserswerth, a huge columnar basilica with transepts and four towers, dates from the middle of the 11th century. The choir is an elegant transition addition of about 1250, while the W. towers were rebuilt in 1874. The church contains an admirably executed *Reliquary* (1264), in which the bones of *St. Suitbertus*, a native of Ireland who first preached the Gospel here in 710, are preserved. From the *Königspfalz*, or Palace, of Kaiserswerth, the young Emp. Henry IV. was carried off in 1062 in a vessel belonging to his austere guardian Archbishop Anno. The Emp. Frederick I. rebuilt the castle in 1174-84; from the 13th to the 15th cent. it was an object of strife between the Counts of Berg and Cleve and the Elector of Cologne into whose possession it fell in 1464. In 1702 it was occupied by the French; after its capture by the imperial and Dutch troops the fortifications were blown up. The present extensive remains, which were fully exposed by excavations in 1899-1901, belong exclusively to the period of Frederick I. — Branch-line to Duisburg (9½ M.) see p. 20.

Railway to Cologne. To the left rises *Schloss Eller*. Beyond (156 M.) *Benrath* (Hesse), among the trees to the right, stands a

handsome royal château erected in 1756-60 by Elector Palatine Charles Theodore. Beyond (161 M.) *Langenfeld* the train crosses the *Wupper*, passes the château of *Reuschenberg* (left), and at (165½ M.) *Küppersteg* crosses the *Dhün*. The Rhine is approached near *Schloss Stammheim*, a château of Count Fürstenberg.

172 M. **Mülheim am Rhein** *(Hôtel Magdeburg; Brüsseler Hof)*, a thriving manufacturing town with 50,807 inhab., which owes its prosperity to the hundreds of Protestants who migrated hither from Cologne in the early years of the 17th century. The equestrian statue of Emp. William I., by Buscher, was unveiled in 1898.

From Mülheim to Immekeppel, 18½ M., railway in 1¼-1¾ hr. — 2½ M. *Dellbrück*. — 5½ M. **Bergisch-Gladbach** *(Bergischer Hof)*, a straggling town with 12,400 inhabitants. In the vicinity is the *Stunderlathshöhe*, a popular resort. The Cistercian abbey of *Altenberg* (p. 63) lies 6 M. to the N. of Gladbach (carriage there and back 8-9 *M*), and 2 M. to the S. of *Burscheid* (p. 63). — 11 M. **Bensberg** *(Schöne Aussicht; Rheinischer Hof)*, a place of 10,400 inhab., possesses a château built by Elector Palatine John William in 1705, now a military school. In the woods, about 1 M. to the S., is the *Hôtel-Pension Bokenburg* (pens. 4-6 *M*). — The remaining stations are *Forsbach*, *Rösrath*, *Hoffnungsthal*, *Untereschbach*, and *Immekeppel*.

From Mülheim to *Elberfeld* and *Barmen*, see R. 7.

Below Mülheim the train intersects the fortifications of *Deutz* (p. 55) and crosses the railway-bridge to (175 M.) *Cologne*.

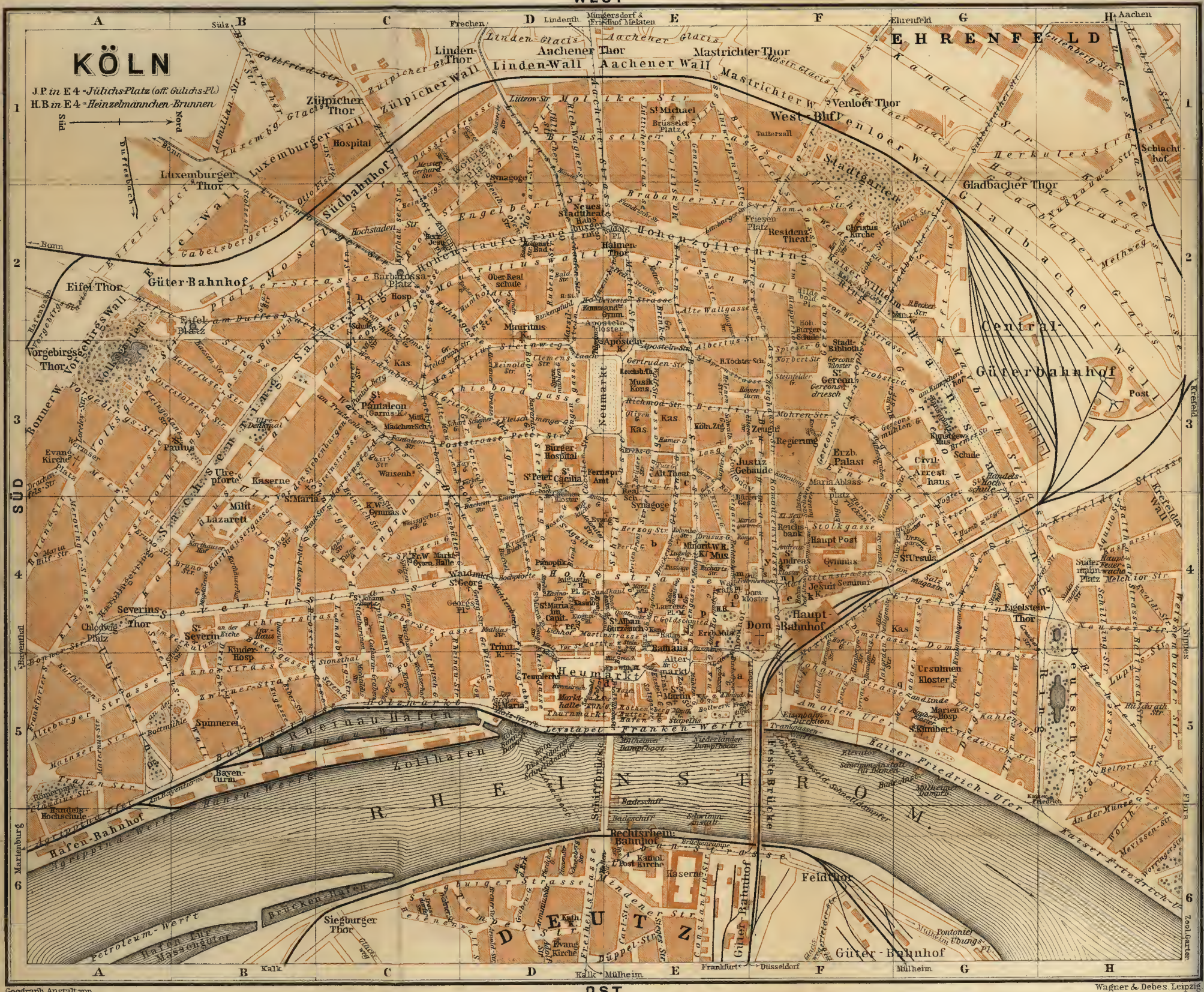
Steamboat from Düsseldorf to Cologne (5 hrs., in the reverse direction 2½ hrs.) tedious, although several places of historical interest are passed.

3. Cologne.

Railway Stations. Central Station (Pl. F, 4; **Restaurant*, D. from 2 *M*; *Official Tourist Office*), a fine building opposite the cathedral, with an exit into Maximinen-Str., for all the trains on the left bank of the Rhine and for most of the trains on the right bank. Most of the trains to Coblenz and Trèves also stop at the South Station (Pl. C, 2; p. 82) and the West Station (Pl. F, 1; p. 82). Right Rhenish Station at Deutz (Pl. E, 6), for branch-lines on the right bank of the Rhine. — *Porter* into the town: for packages not exceeding 11 lbs., 30 pf.; not exceeding 55 lbs., 50 pf.; not exceeding 110 lbs., 75 pf. — *Cabs*, see p. 28.

Steamboat Quays. The steamers of the *Cologne & Düsseldorf Steamship Co.* (p. xvi) start from the Leystapel (Pl. D, 5), 10-12 min. from the cathedral and the central station; the fast steamers touch at the Trankgassen-Werft (Pl. F, 3), 3-4 min. from the central station, only on arriving in Cologne. The quay of the Dutch steamers (p. xvi) is at the Franken-Werft (Pl. E, 5), 4 min. from the central station. — *Porter* into the town or to the railway-station: for hand-bag 10 pf., for trunk up to 55 lbs. 50 pf., up to 110 lbs. 80 pf., up to 330 lbs. 1 *M* 20 pf.

Hotels. — *Near the Central Station and the Cathedral:* *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. a; E, 5), Franken-Platz 4-6, near the iron bridge, with railway-ticket, post, and telegraph office, and garden, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, omn. ¾ *M*; *Hôtel du Dôme (Pl. i; E, 4), near the cathedral (comp. p. 38), R. 3½-7, B. 1¼, D. 4 *M*; *Hôtel Monopole (Pl. m; E, 4), Wallrafs-Platz 5, with café and restaurant, R. 3-8, B. 1¼ *M*; *Kölner Hof *(Hôt. de Cologne;* Pl. k, F 4), Bahnhof-Str. 5, opposite the central station, with terrace and good restaurant, R. 2½-6, B. 1¼ *M*; *Savoy Hotel (Pl. o; E, 4), Domkloster 2, with good restaurant, R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. from 3½ *M*; Hôtel Ernst (Pl. e; F, 4), Trankgasse 3; Westminster Hotel (Pl. p;



KÖLN
J.P. in E 4 = Jülichs-Platz (off. Gülichs-Pl.)
H.B. in E 4 = Heinzelmännchen-Brunnen
WEST
OST
SÜD
EHRENFELD
DEUTZ
RHEINSTROM
Linden-Wall
Aachener Wall
Mastrichter Thor
Venloer Thor
West-Bhf.
Gladbacher Thor
Zülpicher Thor
Luxemburger Thor
Eifel Thor
Vorgebirgs Thor
Güter-Bahnhof
Central-Güterbahnhof
Haupt-Bahnhof
Dom
Heumarkt
Rheinau-Hafen
Zollhafen
Hafen-Bahnhof
Brücken-Hafen
Siegburger Thor
Feldthor
Rechtsrhein. Bahnhof
Schiffbrücke
Feste Brücke
Kaiser Friedrich-Ufer
Deutscher Ring
Kaiser Friedrich-Ufer
Güter-Bahnhof
Mülheim
Frankfurt
Düsseldorf
Kalk
Marienburg
Bayenthal
Nippes
Flora
Zool. Garten
Krefeld
Aachen
Ehrenfeld
Lindenth.
Frechen
Sülz
Bonn
Kalk
Mülheim
Dampfstrassenbahn
Pferdebahnen
Meter
1:15.000
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

E, 4), Am Hof 24-26, opposite the S. door of the cathedral, newly fitted up in 1905. All these are of the first class, with lift, baths, electric light, and hot-air heating. — The following are also first-class, but less pretentious: *Antonetty (*Ewige Lampe & Europäischer Hof;* Pl. g, F, 4), Komödien-Str. 2-8, with café and restaurant; *St. Paul (Pl. s; F, 4), at the corner of the Burgmauer and Unter Fettenhennen, with good view of the cathedral, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-8 *M.*; *Continental (Pl. f; E, 4), Domhof 18, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M.* — *Belgischer Hof (Pl. y; F, 4), Komödien-Str. 9-25, with a much frequented restaurant for Munich beer, R. from 2½ *M.* — *Behind the Station:* *Minerva (Pl. v; F, 5), Johannis-Str. 24, with beer-restaurant, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 3 *M.*; *Harm's Hôtel Terminus (Pl. F, 4, 5), Hermann-Str. 9.

The following are still less pretentious but the best of them are also fitted up with electric light, hot-air heating, etc.: *Hôtel Mittelhäuser (Pl. 1; F, 4), Marzellen-Str. 5, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½ *M.*; Reichshof, Am Hof 18 (Pl. E, 4), with beer-restaurant, R. 2½-2½ *M.*; Berliner Hof, Marzellen-Str. 19 (Pl. F, 4), with restaurant, R. 2-3 *M.*; Hôtel National (Pl. n; F, 4), Marzellen-Str. 1; Union, Dominikaner 2 (Pl. F, 4), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½ *M.*; Hôtel Tils, Andreas-Kloster (Pl. F, 4), well spoken of, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M.*; Fränkischer Hof, Komödien-Str. 32 (Pl. F, 4), with restaurant, R. & B. from 2½ *M.*, well spoken of, patronized by the Catholic clergy; Bayrischer Hof, opposite the Museum (Pl. E, 4), plain but good; Alt-Heidelberg, Wallraf-Platz; Hôtel Métropole, Am Hof 48, with wine-room, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 3 *M.*; Hôtel Höfer, Drususgasse 11 (Pl. E, 4), R. 1½-3 *M.*; Central Hotel; Hof von Holland, Hofergasse 11-13, R. 2-3½, B. 1 *M.*; Albrecht, Hermann-Str. 1-3, R. 2-3, B. 1 *M.*, with beer-restaurant, all these between the central station, and the Rhine (Pl. F, 4, 5); Christliches Hospiz (Pl. q; G, 5), Johannis-Str. 77, R. 1½-2½ *M.*, B. 60 pf., D. 1-1½, pens. 3-5 *M.* — Hôtel Langen, Salomonsgasse 13 (Pl. E, 4), with wine-restaurant, commercial; Kaiserhof (Pl. u; E, 4), Salomonsgasse 11, with beer-restaurant, R. 2-2½, B. 1 *M.*; Metzer Hof, Salomonsgasse 18; Deutsches Haus, Laurenz-Platz (Pl. E, 4); Hôtel Löwenbräu, Hoch-Str. 90, with beer-restaurant, R. and B. from 2½ *M.*; Hôtel Obladen, St. Agatha 37 (Pl. D, 4), R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 2 *M.*

In the Middle of the Old Town: *Hôtel Disch (Pl. b; E, 4), Brücken-Str. 19, an old-established, first-class hotel, R. from 3 *M.*; *Victoria (Pl. d; D, E, 5), Heumarkt 46-50, also first-class but rather less pretentious, R. 2-4, D. 3 *M.* — Hôtel Vanderstein Bellen, Heumarkt 20 (Pl. D, E, 5), with wine-room, R. & B. 2¾, D. (incl. wine) 2¼ *M.* — *In the New Town:* Kaiser Friedrich (Pl. h; C, 2), Salier-Ring 45, with lift, electric light, and hot-air heating, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 1¼-3 *M.*; Kaiser Wilhelm (Pl. w; G, 2), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 43, well situated, with electric light, R. & B. 3-4 *M.*, both good family hotels with wine and beer restaurants. — **Pensions:** *Internationale* (5-6 *M.*), Andreas-Kloster 27c (Pl. F, 4); *Müller* (4½ 6 *M.*), Albertus-Str. 37 (Pl. E, 3); *Bauer* (4½-6 *M.*), Richard Wagner-Str. 41, *Hellbach* (4½-6 *M.*), Bismarck-Str. 11, both near the Stadtgarten (Pl. F, 2).

Restaurants. Wine is usually ordered at the following, in addition to the *Hotel-Restaurants* indicated above. **G. Bettger & Co.*, Kleine Budengasse 8 and 10 (Pl. E, 4), with oyster-saloon; **F. Raue*, Hohenzollern-Ring 44; *Peters*, Severin-Str. 187 (Pl. B, C, 4), good Rhine wine; *Beckmann*, Am Hof 38 (Pl. E, 4); *Altdeutsche Weinkneipe*, Am Hof 14 (Pl. E, 4); *Zur Kevvern Doos*, Martin-Str. 26 (Pl. D, E, 4); *J. J. Schoss*, Am Hof; *Nakatenus*, Ludwig-Str. 5-7; *Giffels*, Hohenstaufen-Ring 21; *Wirtz*, Limburger-Str. (Pl. E, 2). — Beer is supplied at the following. **Fischer*, in the arcade off the Hoch-Str. (Pl. E, 4); *Bierstall*, at the Belgische Hof (see above), D. 1¼-1¾ *M.*; *Stapelhaus* (Pl. E, 5; p. 47), at the Frankenwerft, with garden-terrace (military band); *Pschorrbräu*, Burghöfchen and Hoch-Str. 38; *Altes Praesidium*, Schilder-Gasse 84 (Pl. E, 4, 3); *Kränkel*, Martin-Str. 24 (Pilsen beer); **Neues Stadttheater* (Pl. D, 2), a large garden-restaurant, with band, outside the Hahnen-Tor (p. 53). — Cologne Beer: *Päffgen*, Friesen-Str.; *Zum Bart*, Auf dem Brand; *Schreckenskammer*, Johannis-Str.; *Zur Zweipann*, Breite Strasse.

Cafés. *Monopole*, see p. 26; *Palant*, Hoch-Str. 117, at the corner of Minoriten-Str.; *Bauer*, Hoch-Str. 69, corner of the Perlenpfuhl; *Runge*,

Hoch-Str. 9; *Café de l'Europe*, at the Hôtel Antonetty, see p. 27; *Café Borussia*, Hohenzollern-Ring 66 (Pl. E, 2). — **Confectioners.** *Reichard*, Hoch-Str. 154; *Kaiser*, Breite-Str. 43; **Eigel*, Schildergasse 36 (Pl. E, 4, 3); *Esser*, Hoch-Str. 53.

Places of Recreation (mostly tramway stations, see below). *Zoological Garden*, with frequented *Restaurant, see p. 55. Adm. 1 *M*, on Sundays 50 pf.; concerts in summer on Tues. & Frid. in the evening, on other days in the afternoon (in winter on Sun., Wed., and Sat. afternoons only). Steamers, see p. 29. — *Flora Garden*, see p. 55. Admission 50 pf.; aquarium 25 pf.; *Restaurant; concerts daily. Steamers, see p. 29. — *Kurfürsten-Garten*, near the Zoological Garden, on the Rhine, at the corner of the Frohngasse, beside the quay of the Mülheim steamers (p. 29); band in the afternoon. — *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. F, 1), with good restaurant. — *Volks-Garten* (Pl. A, 3, 4), with pretty grounds, concerts in summer, and a restaurant. — *Marienburg*, restaurant with grounds (p. 69); adjacent on the Rhine, the *Alteburger Mühle*, commanding a fine view. — *Stadtwald*, in Lindenthal, see p. 55.

Theatres. *Neues Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 2; p. 53), for operas, dramas, and ballets (Sept. 1st-May 31st); *Altes Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E, 4; p. 48), for comedies and operettas (Sept. 1st-April 30th); *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. F, 2), modern dramas, farces, and operettas; *Summer Theatre* in the Flora (see above). — Variety theatres: *Reichshallen* (Pl. E, 3), Gertruden-Str. 10, also operettas and 'Kölner Hänneschen' in summer; *Apollo*, Schildergasse.

Music. The *Gürzenich Concerts* (p. 44; seats in the body of the hall 6 *M*, in the gallery 2-3 *M*), twelve in winter and six in summer, have attained a European celebrity. — Two institutions which have earned a high reputation are the *Conservatorium of Music* (Pl. E, 3), Wolf-Str. 3, founded in 1851, and the *Männer-Gesangverein*, or Men's Vocal Society (p. 48).

Festivals. The Cologne *Carnival* is famous. Weekly after Jan. 1st the three chief carnival-societies hold hurlesque meetings. A *Procession takes place on the Mon. before Shrove Tues.; and on Shrove Tues. there is a masked ball in the Gürzenich Hall (p. 45; early application for tickets necessary).

Cab Tariff.

Persons:	1	2	3	4
A. *Per Drive.*	*M* pf.	*M* pf.	*M* pf.	*M* pf.
Drive within Cologne and Deutz, as far as the new ramparts (bridge-toll 36, return 44 pf., extra)	- 75	1 -	1. 25	1. 50
Zoological and Flora Gardens and Racecourse	1. 25	1. 25	1. 75	1. 75
B. *By Time.*				
For ½ hr.	1 -	1 -	1. 50	1. 50
Each additional ¼ hr.	- 50	- 50	- 75	- 75

For a trunk or heavy package 25 pf.; small articles free. — Double fares from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. (in summer 6 a.m.). — For drives to the suburbs 50 pf. additional is paid if the cab be not used in returning.

Taxameter Cabs (some of them motor-cabs). Drive of 800 mètres (ca. ½ M.), 1-2 pers. 50 pf., each 400 m. extra 10 pf.; drive of 600 m. for 3-4 pers. (1-4 pers. outside the municipal district) 50 pf., each 300 m. extra 10 pf.; at night 400 m. for 1-4 pers. 50 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf. — Waiting, 10 pf. every 4 minutes. — Luggage under 22 lbs. free; 22-55 lbs. 25 pf.; each addit. 55 lbs. or fraction 25 pf.

Electric Tramways (fare 10-15 pf.). The following are the chief lines for tourists: 1. (Ufer-Bahn). From the *Zoological Garden* (p. 55), viâ the Kaiser-Friedrich-Ufer (Pl. H-F, 5, 6), Leystapel (Pl. D, 5), and Agrippina-Ufer (Pl. A, 6), to *Marienburg* (p. 69). — 2. (Rund-Bahn). From the *Trankgasse* (Pl. F, 5; near the cathedral and central station) viâ Heumarkt (Pl. E, D, 5), Barbarossa-Platz (Pl. C, 2), Rudolfs-Platz (Pl. E, 2), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring (Pl. F, 2), and Gereonsdriesch (Pl. F, 3) back to the *Trankgasse*. — 3. (Innen-Bahn). From the *Ubier-Ring* (Pl. A, 5), viâ Bayen-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 5), Joseph-Strasse, Im Martinsfeld (Pl. C, 3), Neumarkt (Pl. D, E, 3), Auf dem Berlich (Pl. E, 3), Klingelpütz (Pl. F, G, 3), and Hansa-Ring to the *Deutscher*

Ring (Pl. G, H, 5). — 4. (Quer-Bahn). From the *Volks-Garten* (Pl. A, 3) viâ the Salier-Ring, Weidenbach (Pl. C, 3), Aposteln-Kloster (Pl. D, E, 2), Breite-Str. (Pl. E, 3, 4), the Museum (Pl. E, 4), Unterfettenhennen (Pl. F, 4), Eigelstein-Tor (Pl. G, 4), and Neusser-Str. (Pl. H, 4), to the *Racecourse* (p. 55), returning by the same route with a slight deviation in the middle of it. — 5. (Ring-Bahn). From the *Ubier-Ring* (Pl. A, 5), viâ Rudolfs-Platz (Pl. E, 2), Hansa-Ring (Pl. G, H, 3, 4), and Riehler-Strasse (Pl. H, 5), to the *Zoological Garden* (p. 55). — 6. From *Marienburg* (p. 69) viâ Chlodwigs-Platz (Pl. A, 4), Severin-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 4), Heumarkt (Pl. D, E, 5), Trankgasse (cathedral station), Komödien-Strasse (Pl. F, 4), and Friesen-Platz (Pl. F, 2), to *Ehrenfeld* (p. 16). — 7. From the *Neumarkt* (Pl. D, E, 3) viâ Rudolfs-Platz (Pl. E, 2) to *Lindenthal* (Stadtwald, p. 55). — 8. From the *Neumarkt* viâ Rudolfs-Platz and Melaten (Cemetery, p. 55) to *Müngersdorf*.

Steam Tramways. 1. From the Schaafen-Str. (Pl. D, 2), viâ *Lindenthal*, *Benzelrath*, and *Mödrath*, to *Horrem* (p. 15) or *Blatzheim*. — 2. From the Barbarossa-Platz (Pl. C, 2) viâ *Brühl* (p. 81), to *Bonn* ('Vorgebirgsbahn'; comp. p. 81).

Local Steamers ply frequently between Cologne and *Mülheim* (p. 25; 10 and 5 pf.), starting from the bridge-of-boats (Pl. D, E, 5), and touching at the Trankgasse Wharf (Pl. F, 5), and near the Zoological and Flora gardens (p. 55; 15 pf.); also on summer-afternoons from the Holzwerft (Pl. D, 5) to *Marienburg* (p. 69; 20 pf., there and back 35 pf.). — Ferry to *Deutz* (Pl. D, 5, 6), 5 pf. and 3 pf.

Baths. The *Hohenstaufen-Bad*, in the Hohenstaufen-Ring (Pl. D, 2), is excellently fitted up; large swimming-baths for ladies and gentlemen. *Ludwigs-Bad*, Hoch-Strasse. — Baths in the Rhine, by the bridge-of-boats (also warm baths); in Dentz, near the bridge-of-boats, with swimming-baths and accommodation for ladies.

Post and Telegraph Office (*Haupt-Postamt*; Pl. F, 4; p. 52), in the Dominikaner-Str.

Eau de Cologne. This celebrated perfume is said to have been invented by *J. M. Farina* of Domodossola in 1709, while another tradition asserts that it was first brought to Germany in 1690 by *Paul de Feminis*. The claim of the firms manufacturing it to the name of Farina is sometimes very indirect. The oldest firm is *Johann Maria Farina*, opposite the Jülichs-Platz (Obenmarspforten 23).

Exhibition of Paintings of the *Kunst-Verein*, in the museum (p. 42), and at *Ed. Schulte's*, Richartz-Str. 16 (Pl. E, 4; adm. 50 pf.), *Al. Baldauf's*, Hoch-Str. 164, and *Lenobel*, Kreuzgasse 22. — Among the numerous **Private Collections** may be mentioned those of *Baron Albert von Oppenheim* and *Herr Schnütgen*, which are generally shown to lovers of art on previous application.

American Consul: *Mr. Hiram J. Dunlap;* vice-consul, *Mr. Chas. Lesimple.* — **British Consul:** *Herr C. A. Niessen*, Domhof 6 (also foreign banker).

English Church Service in the Chapel in the Hôtel du Nord Grounds, Bischofsgarten-Str. 3. Hours of Service, varying according to notice, at 8.30, 11, and 6, in winter and summer. Chaplain, *Rev. H. C. Downman*, Hôtel du Nord.

English Physicians: *Dr. Hall*, Röhrergasse 32; *Dr. Prior*, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 18. — **American Dentists:** *H. C. Merrill & John W. Gale*, Hohenzollern-Ring 79; *Dr. Wm. Patton*, Gereon-Str. 34; *Dr. Jos. Merckens*, Hohenzollern-Ring 2. — **Chemists:** *O. Contzen* (Dom-Apotheke), Komödien-Str. 1; *H. Wrede*, Wallrafs-Platz 1 (both speak English).

Tourist Agents: *Thomas Cook & Son*, Hôt. du Dôme (p. 26; also foreign bankers); *C. A. Niessen* (see above; General-Agent of the S.E. & Chatham Railway).

Collections and objects of Interest.

**Cathedral*, see p. 32.
City Library (p. 50), Mon.-Frid. 10-1 and 4-8, Sat. 10-1.
Ethnographical Museum, *Rautenstrauch-Joest's* (p. 53), daily 9-5, adm. 50 pf., Sun. free.
Gürzenich (p. 44), 1-2 pers. 50 pf. each, a party 40 pf. each.
Industrial Art Library (p. 54), week-days 10-12 and 7-10.

Museum, Archiepiscopal (p. 38), week-days 9-6 (winter 10-4), adm. 50 pf., Sun. & holidays 10-2, adm 30 pf.
Museum, Historical (pp. 53, 55), daily 9-5 (Oct.-March 10-4), adm. free on Sun. & Wed., other days 50 pf ; closed on Sun. 1-2.30 p.m., on Mon. before noon, and on Jan. 1st, 'Carnival Monday' (p. 28), Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day.
Museum of Industrial Art (p. 54), open as the Historical Museum; gratis.
Museum of Natural History (p. 47), open as the Historical Museum.
Museum Wallraf-Richartz (p. 39), open as the Historical Museum.
Rathaus (p. 43), open on same terms as the Gürzenich.
Römergang (p. 43), daily until 10 p.m. by electric light; adm. 50 pf.
Zoological Garden, see p. 55.

Principal Attractions: *Cathedral*, interior, and walk round the external choir-gallery (p. 32); *Museum* (p. 39); *Hoch-Strasse* (p. 42); *Rathaus* (p. 43); *Moltke Monument* (p. 43); *Gürzenich* (p. 44); *St. Maria im Capitol* (p. 45); thence proceed to the Neumarkt and past the *Church of the Apostles* (p. 49) to *St. Gereon* (p. 50); walk or drive in the new *Ring-Strasse* (p. 52) and across one of the *Rhine Bridges; Flora* or *Zoological Garden* (p. 55). A visit to the chief sights of Cologne occupies two days, and is conveniently accomplished in the order followed below. The best time for the churches is the morning after 10 o'clock. The services of valets-de-place are quite superfluous. Afternoon excursions may be made to *Altenberg* (p. 63), *Schloss Brühl* (p. 81), and *Weiden*.

Cologne (120 ft., Germ. *Cöln* or *Köln*), the largest town in the Rhenish Province of Prussia, the residence of an archbishop, and one of the most important commercial places in Germany, is a fortress of the first class, with 428,503 inhabitants (five-sixths of whom are Roman Catholics), including a garrison of 8000 men and the suburbs. It lies on the left bank of the Rhine, across which a bridge-of-boats and an iron bridge lead to Deutz (p. 55). From a distance, and especially when approached by steamboat, the town with its numerous towers presents a very imposing appearance, but most of the old streets are narrow and gloomy. Many of them, however, contain interesting specimens of domestic architecture, dating from the 16th, 15th, and even the 13th century. The development of the town received a great impetus in 1881, when the adoption of a farther advanced line of fortifications literally doubled the area of the town-domain, and also in 1888 by the incorporation of the suburbs of *Bayenthal*, *Lindenthal*, *Ehrenfeld*, *Nippes*, and *Deutz*. Large harbour-works and wharves were constructed on the river-side of the town in 1892-98.

History. Cologne was founded by the Ubii, at the time when they were compelled by Agrippa to migrate from the right to the left bank of the Rhine (B. C. 38), and by the erection of the *Ara Ubiorum* here it became the religious centre for the German peoples. In A. D. 51 Emp. Claudius, at the request of his wife Agrippina, founded here a colony of Roman veterans, which at first was called *Colonia Claudia Augusta Agrippinensis*, afterwards shortened into *Colonia Agrippinensis*, and (by the 5th cent.) into *Colonia*. It was the seat of the Legate of *Germania Inferior*. The Roman city-walls, constructed in the time of Claudius, enclosed the rectangle between St. Maria in Capitol (Pl. D, 4), the Cathedral (Pl. F, 4), the Römerturm (Pl. F, 3; p. 50), and the S. end of the Kleine Griechenmarkt (Pl. C, 3). In 308 Constantine the Great began a stone bridge over the Rhine, which connected Marspforten with what was then the island of St. Martin, and thence crossed to *Castra Divitensia* (Deutz). This bridge was afterwards destroyed by the Normans, and finally removed by Archbishop Bruno

(see p. 49). From the end of the fifth century Cologne belonged to the kingdom of the Franks, and it was long occupied by the Ripuarian kings. Charlemagne raised the bishopric, which had been founded here in the fourth century, to an archbishopric, the first archbishop being the imperial chaplain *Hildebold*, who built the oldest cathedral church, and presented to it a valuable library, which still exists (p. 38).

The archbishops soon began to lay claim to political as well as ecclesiastical power, and endeavoured to construe the privileges granted to them by the Emperor into unlimited jurisdiction over the city. In consequence of these pretensions they were continually at variance with the citizens, and their quarrels usually assumed the form of sanguinary feuds, particularly under *Anno II.* (1056-75), *Philipp von Heinsberg* (1167-91), *Conrad von Hochstaden* (1238-61), *Engelbert von Falkenburg* (1261-74), and *Siegfried von Westerburg* (1275-97). The long contest was decided in favour of municipal independence by the battle of Worringen (1288; see p. 56), and the archbishops were compelled to transfer their residence to Brühl (p. 81), and afterwards to Bonn (p. 86). They retained, however, the highest jurisdiction and other rights, and the citizens continued to take the oath of allegiance, 'so long as they should be maintained in the rights and privileges handed down to them by their forefathers'. The conflicts carried on in the town itself, between different noble families or between the nobles and the guilds, were still more violent. It was not till 1396, when the guilds gained a decisive advantage, that there was a cessation of hostilities (comp. p. 43). Its vigorous fund of vitality is shown by the fact that, in spite of all these troubles, Cologne was unquestionably one of the wealthiest and most prosperous cities in Germany at the end of the 15th century. Its commerce, especially its trade with London, where it possessed warehouses at the Guildhall, was of the greatest importance. At an early date Cologne became incorporated with the *Hanseatic League*, in which it contested the supremacy with Lübeck. The weights and measnres of Cologne were in use in almost every Rhenish, Westphalian, and Dutch town. A fair held at Cologne at Easter attracted visitors from all parts of Europe, and even from beyond the sea.

In the course of its mediæval history Cologne may boast of having twice been a cradle of German *Art*. The first occasion was about the middle of the 12th century, when the ecclesiastical enthusiasm shown by the acquisition of the relics of the Magi, and also the civic love of splendour found expression in a highly-developed style of ARCHITECTURE, calculated for picturesque effect (comp. p. xxviii). One after another the larger churches were remodelled, special attention being devoted to the choir. The best specimen of this period of architecture is presented by the *Apostel-Kirche*, as seen from the Neumarkt. During the 13th cent. the taste for building continued and led to a restoration of the *Cathedral*, in which, however, the traditional Romanesque architecture was abandoned for the new Gothic style, emanating from France and then spreading rapidly throughout Europe. From the close of the 14th cent. onwards, Cologne enjoyed a second golden era of art, chiefly confined to the province of PAINTING (comp. p. xxxi). The mnnicipal archives preserve the names of a great number of painters, but only in a very few instances can any of these be definitely attached to existing pictures. Among the best known are *Meister Wilhelm* (d. about 1380), *Stephan Lochner* (d. 1451; comp. p. 37), and the *Master of the Life of the Virgin* (flourished ca. 1460-90). The most famous pictures of this school in Cologne are the Dombild (p. 37), the Madonna of the Priests' Seminary (p. 39), and the Madonna in an arbour of roses (p. 40). — The taste for architecture was not extinct even at a later period. The porch of the Rathaus, for example, is an interesting specimen of the German Renaissance. Not only were old churches renovated, but occasionally new ones were built. Prior to 1801, when many of them were secularised, Cologne possessed more than 100 churches, which, of course, could only be kept in repair by constant care and attention. — In the province of SCIENCE, Cologne held by no means so high a place as in that of art. The university, founded in 1388, acqnired, as the chief seat of the opposition to Humanism in the contest of Reuchlin with the Obscurantists, a wide

but far from enviable reputation. It was suppressed at the close of the 18th century.

After the 16th century Cologne declined, at first gradually, and afterwards rapidly. In common with the rest of the Hanseatic towns its commerce lost its former importance. Continual internal discords, leading to the banishment in 1608 of the Protestants, who settled at Crefeld, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, and Mülheim, proved very prejudicial to the interests of the city. It retained, however, its privileges as a free imperial city until its occupation by the French (6th Oct., 1794). By the peace of Campo Formio (17th Oct., 1797) it was incorporated with France. — It was not till after 1815, under Prussian rule, that Cologne began to revive. The rapid progress of its steamboat and railway systems, and the enterprise of the citizens, many of whom possess great wealth, have combined to make Cologne the centre of the Rhenish trade and one of the most considerable commercial cities in Germany.

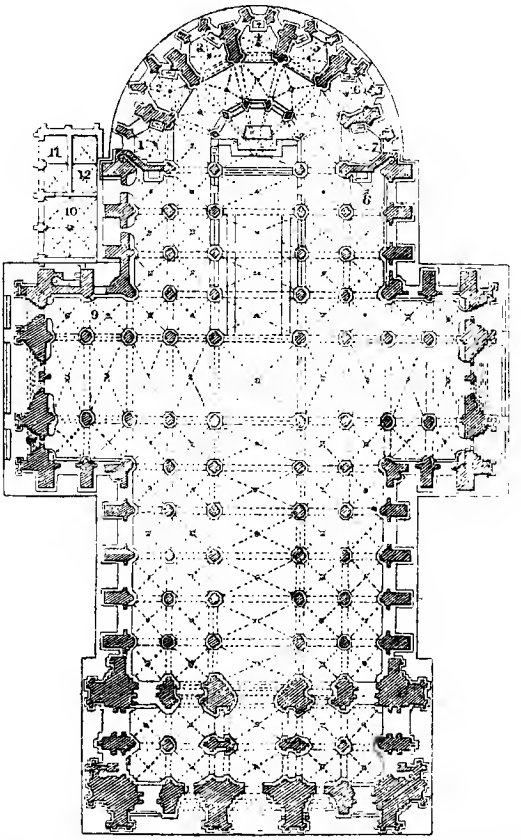
a. Cathedral and Museum.

The **Cathedral†, or *Dom* (Pl. E, F, 4), which justly excites the admiration of every beholder, and is probably the most magnificent Gothic edifice in the world, stands on a slight eminence about 60 ft. above the Rhine, partly composed of Roman and Frankish remains, near the Central Station. It is dedicated to St. Peter. As early as the 9th century an episcopal church (see p. 31) occupied this site, but in course of time the inhabitants regarded it as unworthy of the rapidly increasing size and prosperity of their city. The Archbishop St. Engelbert first entertained the project of erecting a new church here, but in consequence of his untimely death in 1225 (see p. 36) it was never executed. His second successor Conrad of Hochstaden (see p. 36), after the old church had been severely injured by a conflagration, at length laid the foundation-stone of the present structure with great solemnity on 14th Aug., 1248. The designer of this noble work is believed to have been *Meister Gerard*, to whom the Chapter made a grant in 1257 in recognition of his services.

The choir was the first part of the building proceeded with. The work progressed slowly, Gerard's successors, *Meister Arnold* and his son *Meister Johann*, being seriously hampered by the struggles between the archbishops and the citizens (see p. 31). The stone used in the building was quarried in the Drachenfels (see p. 94). On 27th Sept., 1322, the choir, which had been temporarily terminated by a lofty wall towards the west, was solemnly consecrated by *Archbishop Heinrich, Count of Virneburg*. The builder soon

† Travellers are recommended not to engage any of the numerous valets-de-place who hover about, in and near the cathedral, as their services are unnecessary. The nave and transept (with the stained-glass windows) are open the whole day, but walking about is forbidden during divine service, the hours of which vary (but regularly on week-days 9-10 a.m. and 3-3.30 p.m.). Tickets to visit the choir (best light in the morning) and treasury (1½ *M* each person) are sold by the 'Domschweizer', or attendants stationed in the cathedral. Hours of admission: from 1st May to 30th Sept. on Mon.-Frid. 10-11 a.m., 12.30-3, 3.30-7 p.m.; Sat. 10-11 a.m., 12 30-2.30 p.m.; Sun. 12-1.30, 6-7 p.m.; from 1st Oct. to 30th April Mon.-Frid. 10-11, 11.30-1, 3.30-5; Sat. 10-11, 11.30-1; Sun. 12-1 p.m. — Ascent to the upper gallery, the towers, etc., see p. 38. — No fees need be given.

proceeded to lay the foundations of the N. and (in 1325) S. transepts, while at the same time the old church was gradually removed. In 1388 the nave was sufficiently advanced to be temporarily fitted up for service, and in 1447 the bells were placed in the S. tower. Subsequently the enthusiasm subsided, and by



1. Engelbert Chapel. 2. Maternus Ch. 3. Ch. of St. John. 4. Ch. of the Three Kings. 5. Ch. of St. Agnes. 6. Ch. of St. Michael. 7. Ch. of St. Stephen. 8. Ch. of the Virgin. 9. Treasury. 10. Sacristy. 11. Chapter House. 12. Library.

the end of the 15th century all hope of seeing the church completed was abandoned. The unfinished building was provided with a temporary roof about 1508, and in the 17th and 18th cent. the interior was decorated in the degraded style of the period. The uncompleted structure became more and more dilapidated. In 1796 the building

was converted by the French into a hay-magazine, its ruin being rendered more complete by the abstraction of the lead from the roof.

Frederick William III. and IV., Kings of Prussia, at length rescued the desecrated edifice from total destruction. The former, at the suggestion of Sulpice Boisserée, caused it to be examined by the eminent architect Schinkel in 1816, and gave orders to preserve the building as it then was. The work of restoration was not begun till 1824. It was carried on successively under the superintendence of *Ahlert* (d. 1833), *Zwirner* (d. 1861), and *R. Voigtel* (1829-1902). Zwirner was the first to form the project of completing the cathedral, an idea hailed with general enthusiasm. The foundation-stone of the new part of the building was laid on 4th Sept., 1842, and on 15th Oct., 1880, the completion of the cathedral was celebrated in the presence of the Emperor William I. and almost all the sovereign princes of the German Empire. The entire sum expended between 1842 and 1880 amounted to upwards of 900,000*l.*, the greater part of this amount being defrayed by government, the remainder by private subscriptions, societies, and the proceeds of a lottery. Though thus in one sense largely a modern building, the cathedral was planned essentially as it stands in the 14th century.

The cathedral is a cruciform structure (see Plan, p. 33), the nave being flanked with double, and the transept with single aisles. Total length 157 yds., breadth 67 yds., length of transepts 94 yds., height of the walls 150 ft., height of the roof 201 ft., height of the central tower rising over the crossing 357 ft. The W. towers are 515 ft. in height (comp. p. 38). This enormous mass of masonry is enlivened by a profusion of flying buttresses, turrets, gargoyles, galleries, cornices, foliage, etc.

The *W. Façade*, which has been completed entirely in accordance with the still extant original designs of the 14th cent., with its two huge towers, is a superb example of strictly consistent Gothic workmanship. The towers consist of four stories, of which the three lower are square in form, while the fourth is octagonal, crowned with elegant open spires.

The largest of the *Bells* in the S. tower is the *Kaiser-Glocke*, which was cast in 1874 with the metal of French guns, and weighs 27 tons; 24 ringers are required to set it in motion. The next two in point of size, cast in 1447 and 1448, weigh 11 and 6 tons.

The *Principal Portal* is 96 ft. in height and 31 ft. in width; the side-portals 38 ft. high and 18 ft. wide; the central window 48 ft. high and 20 ft. wide. The portal of the S. tower was decorated in the beginning of the 15th cent. with excellent sculptures, probably by *Meister Conrad Kuyn*. The bronze doors were modelled by *Schneider* of Cassel, and cast at Iserlohn in 1891-92. — The arms of the transept are terminated by the N. and S. portals, which were completed in 1859, having been built entirely from Zwirner's designs, as the original plans were no longer extant. The *N. Portal* is executed in a simple style; the beautiful bronze *Doors, from

the designs of *Mengelberg* of Utrecht, were cast at Stuttgart (1891). The **S. Portal*, with bronze doors after *Schneider's* designs (p. 34), is elaborately decorated, and embellished with statues designed by *Schwanthaler*.

The *Choir*, completed in 1322, and flanked with seven chapels, is substantially a repetition of that of the cathedral of Amiens, but some of its details are even more perfect in form. In its lower parts it exhibits the simple and dignified forms of the early Gothic style, while in the upper parts the full magnificence of the consummated art is displayed.

The **Interior, which is borne by 56 pillars, is 130 yds. in length. The nave is 16 yds. wide from the centre of one pillar to that of the one opposite, and 148 ft. in height; each of the inner aisles is 9 yds., each of the outer $7^1/_2$ yds. wide; each of the four aisles is 60 feet high. The area of the interior is 7400 sq. yds. The effect produced by the *ensemble* is singularly impressive.

Nave and Transept. The large stained-glass window above the W. portal, executed by *Milde* of Lübeck, was presented in 1878 by Emp. Frederick III., when Crown Prince. The five stained-glass *Windows in the N. (left) aisle, executed in 1508 and 1509, and presented by Archbishop Philipp von Daun-Oberstein, the town of Cologne, Archbishop Hermann of Hesse, and Count Philipp von Virneburg, are among the finest examples of the kind now extant. The subjects are: 1. Passion and Resurrection of Christ; below, St. Lawrence, Madonua and Child, and the donors. 2. Life of St. Peter, and Tree of Jesse; below, St. Sebastian and an archbishop. 3. Adoration of the Shepherds; below, SS. George, Reinold, Gereon, and Maurice, with Agrippa and Marsilius, the traditionary founders of Cologne. 4. Visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, the Three Magi; below, St. Peter in the papal chair, the Archbishop of Cologne, the Madonna, and SS. Elizabeth and Christopher, patron saints of Hesse. 5. Coronation of the Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, St. Peter, SS. Mary Magdalen and George, and the donor with his two wives. — The five beautiful modern windows of the S. aisle, with representations from New Testament history, by *Joseph Fischer* and *Hellweger*, were presented in 1848 by King Lewis I. of Bavaria. — The first window on the W. side of the S. Transept was in 1856 filled with stained glass, executed like the preceding in Munich, to the memory of Joseph von Görres (1776-1848), 'catholicæ veritatis defensori generoso'. The second window and the one opposite it, representing respectively scenes from the lives of St. Peter and St. Paul, were erected by the directors of the two leading railway-companies at Cologne. To the left of the latter is a window with SS. Sixtus and Hilarius. The modern stained-glass windows above the S. Portal, presented by the Emp. William I., were executed in Berlin; those of the N. portal, commemorating the elevation of Archbishop von Geissel of Cologne to the rank of cardinal, are of

Cologne workmanship. — The old stained glass on the W. side of the N. Transept is from several ancient churches of Cologne, now demolished.

The statues on the pillars of the vestibule, the nave, and the transept represent prophets, apostles, and saints. — By a pillar of the S. transept stands a *Statue of St. Christopher*, about 10 ft. high, dating from the beginning of the 16th century. The first carved altar (1520) by the E. wall of this transept, in the late-Gothic style, is from the church of St. Maria ad Gradus (pulled down in 1817); the second altar is of Westphalian origin (15th cent.).

The Choir is separated from the nave by an iron railing. We enter by the N. (left) door. Consoles projecting from the 14 pillars of the central part, or *High Choir* proper, bear *Statues* of Christ, Mary, and the Apostles, dating from the 14th cent. and repainted in 1840. The nine frescoes in the spandrels, executed by Steinle in 1843, represent *Angel Choirs* in the ecclesiastical symbolic style; they are best seen from the gallery of the choir (p. 38). The walls behind the carved-wood *Choir Stalls* (14th cent.) are covered with mural paintings of the same period, concealed by silken tapestry worked after *Ramboux'* designs. Brasses mark the burial-places of Archbishop von Spiegel (d. 1835), Cardinal von Geissel (d. 1864), Cardinal Paul Melchers (d. 1895), Cardinal Philip Krementz (d. 1899), and Hubertus Simar (d. 1902). — The *High Altar*, restored in the original style in 1899, is surmounted by the old 'Altar of St. Clara', with a fine wood-carving of the Passion; the wings are adorned with paintings of the school of Meister Wilhelm. Above the triforium of the choir is a series of admirable old *Stained Glass Windows*, representing the kings of Judah, etc. (ca. 1300). — The mosaic *Pavement* of the choir, of the ambulatory, and of the crossing was executed from designs by Essenwein.

Choir Chapels. In front of the sacristy is the sarcophagus of *Archbishop Engelbert von der Mark* (1364-68), with a fine figure in sandstone.

1. The *Chapel of St. Engelbert* (first to the left, N. side), contained down to 1633 the remains of *Archbishop Engelbert von Berg*, who was assassinated by Friedrich von Isenburg on the Gevelsberg near Schwelm in 1225 (comp. p. 38). The carved altar dates from the 16th century. The tomb of *Archbishop Anton von Schauenburg* (d. 1561) is worthy of notice.

2. *Chapel of St. Maternus.* Tomb of *Archbishop Philip von Heinsberg* (d. 1191), with a good statue of the 14th century. The form of this monument refers to the fact that the city-walls were begun under this archbishop. The altar-piece is by *Barthol. de Bruyn* (1548).

3. *Chapel of St. John.* *Tomb of *Archbishop Conrad von Hochstaden* (d. 1261), founder of the cathedral, with the figure of the deceased in bronze (restored in 1847), from the first half of the

15th century. Above the altar are mural paintings of the 14th century. Under glass in a massive oaken frame is here preserved the original sketch on parchment of the W. façade of the cathedral with the two towers in their completed form. Part of this interesting design was found at Darmstadt in 1814, the rest at Paris in 1816.

4. *Chapel of the Magi*, with a handsome railing by Mengeberg, and frescoes (restored) and stained glass of the 14th century. Here were formerly preserved the 'Bones of the Magi' or 'Three Kings', which were brought by the Empress Helena to Constantinople. They were afterwards taken to Milan, and in 1164 presented by Frederick Barbarossa to Archbishop Reinald von Dassel, by whom they were removed to Cologne. This is the origin of the three crowns in the city's arms. The reliquary in which they are preserved is now in the treasury (p. 38). The chapel contains a modern Gothic altar, embellished with carvings (the Magi, etc.) of the 14th century. On the S. side is the tomb of *Archbishop Ernest of Bavaria* (d. 1612). The other electors of the House of Bavaria repose outside this chapel. The heart of *Marie de Médicis* (p. 48) is also buried under a stone without inscription in front of the chapel. — Opposite, at the back of the high-altar, is the tomb of *Archbishop Dietrich von Mörs* (d. 1463).

5. *Chapel of St. Agnes*, with old stained-glass windows, restored in parts, and noteworthy mural paintings of the 14th cent., also restored. In the middle of the chapel is the Gothic *Sarcophagus of St. Irmgardis* (11th cent.). // σο -

6. *Chapel of St. Michael*, also with stained-glass windows pieced together from old fragments. Marble tombstone of *Archbishop Walram of Jülich* (d. 1349). Marble statue of the imperial general *Von Hochkirchen* (who fell at Landau in 1703), by the Florentine Fortini. — This chapel contains the celebrated ***Dombild*, a large winged picture, painted by *Stephan Lochner* before 1450, representing the Adoration of the Magi in the centre, St. Gereon and St. Ursula on the wings, and the Annunciation on the outside.

This is doubtless the picture alluded to in Dürer's diary of his travels in the Low Countries, in which he mentions his paying two 'weisspfennige' to see the picture which '*Meister Steffen*' had painted at Cologne. Meister Stephan or Stephan Lochner was a native of Meersburg on the Lake of Constance, who seems to have settled at Cologne about 1442. In 1448 he was elected a municipal senator by his guild, and he died before the end of 1451. The picture, which is of imposing dimensions, occupies an intermediate position between the ideal conceptions of mediæval times, and the modern realism introdnced by the Dutch school. As the finest work of the Early German School, it has received great attention from connoisseurs, and justly occupies an important place in the history of art. It was in the Rathaus Chapel (p. 44) until the period of the French Revolution.

7. *Chapel of St. Stephen*, with frescoes and stained glass of the 14th cent. (restored). Stone sarcophagus of *Archbishop Gero* (d. 976), with a mosaic of the 10th cent., a relic of the old cathedral. Mural tomb of *Archbishop Adolf von Schauenburg* (d. 1556).

S. *Chapel of the Virgin* or *Small Choir of Our Lady* (properly speaking the last bay of the outer S. aisle). The altar, which was designed by Zwirner in 1856, is adorned with *Overbeck's Assumption*. On the S. wall is the so-called *Madonna of Milan*, a German work of the 14th century. — Near the altar is the monument of *Archbishop Frederick of Saarwerden* (d. 1414), consisting of a figure of the archbishop in bronze on a sarcophagus admirably decorated with figures of saints, the whole restored in 1847. — Tombstone of *Archbishop Reinald von Dassel* (d. 1167; see p. 37), upon which the marble statue of *Archbishop Wilhelm von Gennep* (d. 1362) was placed in 1842. Opposite is the sarcophagus of *Count Gottfried von Arnsberg* (d. 1368).

The *Sacristy*, entered from the N. ambulatory, contains a fine ciborium and ancient stained glass from old churches of Cologne.

The Treasury (adjoining the sacristy on the left; adm., see p. 32) contains the golden **Reliquary of the Magi*, a costly specimen of Romanesque workmanship in the form of a basilica, probably executed in the years 1190-1200. It was seriously injured in 1794, when carried away for concealment from the French, and was unskilfully restored in 1807. The silver *Shrine of St. Engelbert*, in the style of the Renaissance, dates from 1633. — On the end-wall, to the left, are several ecclesiastical banners (banner of the Magi, 1897) and the so-called war-banner of Byssus, an embroidery ascribed to the 10th cent.; the Adoration of the Magi, a bronze relief of 1516. — On the entrance-wall, in the cabinet to the right: *Sword of Justice* (15th cent.), borne by the Electors of Cologne at imperial coronations in Frankfort; processional cross (12-14th cent.); bishops' staves (8th, 14th, and 17th cent.); Gothic monstrance (14th cent.); Renaissance monstrance presented by Pius IX. in 1848; elaborate altar-cross (17th cent.); and vestments. In the cabinet to the left: Ten admirably-carved ivory tablets by Melchior Paulus (1703-33), with scenes from the Passion; reliquary of the 15-17th cent.; **Osculum Pacis* in the Renaissance style, decorated with enamels, pearls, and precious stones; monstrance of the 17th cent., 19½ lbs. in weight, thickly set with precious stones; mitres. — The desk-case contains ancient printed works and MSS., including a MS. of the Gospels (11th cent.) and a Frankish breviary (12th cent.).

The former *Record Chamber*, to the right of the sacristy, contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical ornaments in carved oak cabinets.

The *Cathedral Library* contains 218 MSS. (7-16th cent.), including the Hildebold Codices, returned from Darmstadt in 1868 (comp. p. 31).

The visitor should not omit to walk round the **Inner Gallery of the Choir* and those on the *Exterior of the Choir*, or to ascend the *Central* or one of the *W. Towers* (ascent from the outside, on the E. side of the S. transept; cards of admission 1 *M*; on Sun. open from 9 or 10 to 2 only), as a better idea may thus be formed of the grandeur of the structure. The external gallery, or better still the open gallery of the central tower, commands an extensive *View over the sea of houses, the plain intersected by the Rhine, and the Seven Mts. in the distance.

In the garden on the terrace behind the choir are some architectural fragments, discarded in the process of restoration, which will serve to convey some idea of the colossal proportions of the edifice.

To the S. of the cathedral is the *Hôtel du Dome* (p. 26). The *Heinzelmännchen Fountain* (Pl. H B, E, 4), by E. and H. Renard (1900), in the adjoining street known as Am Hof, illustrates a local fairy tale, well versified by Kopisch.

The **Archiepiscopal Museum** (Pl. E, 4; adm., see p. 30), opposite the S. gate of the cathedral, is established in a chapel,

formerly belonging to the Archiepiscopal Palace and re-erected in 1665. It contains a collection of ecclesiastical and other objects of mediæval art, sculptures, MSS., and paintings, of which the most valuable is the *Virgin with the violet, belonging to the Priests' Seminary, probably by *Stephan Lochner* (p. 37). On the first floor is an exhibition of church vestments.

The W. end of the Dom-Kloster (Pl. F, 4), the space in front of the W. façade of the cathedral, commands the best view of the façade and the towers. We cross the Wallrafs-Platz to the S.W., and reach the —

***Wallraf-Richartz Museum** (Pl. E, 4), built in the English Gothic style by *Felten* in 1855-61, and adorned with statues of eminent natives of Cologne. The central building faces the N., while at the back are two wings, including the handsome late-Gothic cloisters of the Church of the Minorites (p. 42). In the garden in front of the museum is the E. side-portal of the *Pfaffentor* (p. 45), and near it are bronze statues (by W. Albermann; 1900) of *Herr Richartz* (d. 1861), a wealthy merchant who provided the funds for the museum-building, and *Canon F. Wallraf* (d. 1823), who bequeathed his collection of art to the town. — Adm., see p. 30. Printed guide (1905), 20 pf.; catalogue of the paintings (1902), 50 pf. — Director, *Prof. K. Aldenhoven.*

Ground Floor and Cloisters: *Collection of Antiquities.* From the entrance-hall, in which, on the right and left of the staircase, are marble busts of Wallraf and Richartz, by *Bläser*, we descend to the —

Lower Cloisters. The N. (front) wing contains Roman antiquities discovered at Cologne (1st-4th cent. A.D.). In the central cases are objects found in closed graves; between these, a built-up tomb from the street of tombs at Aix-la-Chapelle. In Anteroom V. are mosaic pavements, including the *'Mosaic of the Sages', showing bust-portraits of seven Greek philosophers and poets (with the names Diogenes, Socrates, Aristotle, Chilon, Plato, Cleobulos, and Sophocles), found near St. Cecilia in 1844 (probably of the 4th cent.; some of the cubes are of glass). — In the W. wing (on the right) are Roman tombstones, including several with representations of the funeral feast (Nos. 86, 24, 25, 459), and the relief of a horseman (No. 96). — The E. and S. wings are occupied by fragments of buildings and sculptures from mediæval and Renaissance churches and other buildings in Cologne, now pulled down. — We return to the entrance-hall and enter the —

Upper Cloisters. Corner Room, to the right: 12. Colossal marble mask of Medusa, found in Italy. — To the left, in the *N. Wing:* Roman antiquities found at Cologne. The centre cabinets contain an admirable **Collection of Ancient Glass*, mostly dating from the 2nd-4th. cent. A.D., at which period Cologne was the centre of the glass industry. Cab. I. Vase pierced with holes in which doves are sitting; vase in the form of an ape blowing on a syrinx; engraved glass and glass with filigree ornamentation; terracotta statuettes, lamps, and vases. Sculptures: 11. Colossal mask of a river-god; busts; 3. Æneas, Anchises, and Ascanius, a group in limestone. — *E. Wing.* Roman goblets; bronzes (statuette of a god); carvings in bone, jet, and amber; ornaments; writing implements in bronze; weapons; coins; prehistoric and Frankish antiquities. Sculptures: 18. Head of Venus; 22. Hermes of Bacchus; 27. Female head (so-called Niobe); '626. Head of Athena Parthenos, after Phidias. — *S. Wing.* Water-colours. — *W. Wing.* Mediæval and Renaissance sculptures in wood and stone: large carved-oak *Altar (c. 1520), with scenes from the Passion

(school of Calcar, p. 60); Virgin and Child, French work of 1300; marble figures from the old high-altar of the cathedral (1350); painted angels of the Cologne school (ca. 1530); single figures from altars of the Rhenish and Antwerp schools. — Between the windows: Water-colour copies of the frescoes in the chapter-room at Brauweiler (p. 16).

To the right on the groundfloor are five rooms with plaster-casts; to the left are a room containing the model of the monument of Frederick William III. (p. 46) and another containing old mural paintings (Story of the Undutiful Son), from the Glesch House in the Hoch-Strasse. In the adjoining rooms is the *Kunst-Verein Exhibition of Pictures*, changed from time to time.

The **Staircase** is adorned with °Frescoes by *Steinle* (1860-61), illustrative of the history of art and civilisation at Cologne. On the one side the *Roman and Romanesque Period:* Constantine the Great (324-337), Charlemagne (768-814) with Eginhard, Alcuin, and Paulus Diaconus, etc. Between the two emperors is St. Helena with her attendants. In the corner adjoining Charlemagne are the most famous archbishops of Cologne: St. Hildebold (p. 31) with the plan of the old cathedral, St. Bruno (d. 965) with the church of St. Pantaleon, Heribert (d. 1021) with the church of the Apostles, and Anno (p. 50) with the church of St. Gereon. Next to these is the Frankish queen Plectrudis (p. 46) with the plan of St. Maria im Capitol. — On the other side is the *Mediaeval Period:* in the centre Albertus Magnus, the learned theologian of Cologne, on his right is Conrad of Hochstaden (p. 31); farther on are painters of Cologne (p. 31); then the two burgomasters welcoming a vessel of the Hanseatic League. — On the central wall the *Renaissance and Modern Period:* to the left, Rubens receiving the order for the altar-piece of St. Peter's church (p. 48); Winckelmann studying the Laocoon; in the centre the brothers Boisserée and Friedrich von Schlegel; to the right, Wallraf and Richartz, the founders of the museum, and the *Continuation of the Cathedral.*

The **Upper Floor** contains the **Picture Gallery.* Its most important section from a technical point of view is that containing the works of the Early Cologne School; but some excellent Dutch works of the 17th cent., two important canvases by Rubens, and the large Murillo acquired in 1898 will interest even the unprofessional visitor. The works of the Italian schools and the modern paintings are of less importance.

From the Staircase (I) we enter the rooms to the right, containing the earlier paintings, and traverse them to the other end.

Room II. Early Cologne School (c. 1350-1450). To the right: *Unknown Masters*, 1. Triptych, Crucifixion (about 1350), 2, 3. SS. John and Paul (about 1360), 4, 5. Annunciation and Presentation in the Temple (about 1370). — *Meister Wilhelm* (about 1380), 8. Crucifixion; 9. Eight saints; 13. Triptych, the Virgin with a bean-blossom in her hand and the Infant Christ on her right arm; on the left St. Catharine, on the right St. Barbara. 36, 37. *Master of the Small Passion*, Annunciation (ca. 1400); *Meister Stephan Lochner* (d. 1451), °°64. Madonna in an arbour of roses, 65. SS. Mark, Barbara, and Luke, 66. SS. Ambrose, Cecilia, and Augustine, °63. Last Judgment. 367. *Westphalian Master* (about 1420), Crucifixion, with numerous figures.

Room III. Cologne Masters (ca. 1450-1510). On the entrance-wall and side-walls, *Master of the Life of Mary* (ca. 1460-90; so called from a series of pictures at Munich), °131. Crucifixion, with the Virgin, St. John, and Mary Magdalen, °134. Madonna and St. Bernard, 137. The Saviour, 138. St. Egidius, 139, 140. Annunciation, °141. Descent from the Cross, dated 1480 (the wings, SS. Andrew and Thomas, are school-pieces). Farther on (to the right and left), *Master of the Glorification of Mary*, 128. Glorification of the Virgin, a crowded picture, 129. St. Anna with the Madonna and saints (view of Cologne from the harbour), 130. Four saints (view of Cologne from the land side); °147-154. *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, The Lyversberg Passion, a series of 8 pictures on a gold ground (about 1500; formerly belonging to the Lyversberg family). — *Master of St. Severin* (ca. 1500; comp. p. 43). 189. Adoration of the Magi, 188. Last Judgment;

*169. *Master of the Holy Kinship*, The Kindred of the Madonna, on the wings SS. Rochus and Nicasius (right) and SS. Gudula and Elizabeth (left; after 1500). Farther on, on the left side-wall and the exit-wall: *Master of the Altar of St. Bartholomew* (ca. 1500; so called from the picture in Munich), *184. Altar-piece, a triptych: in the centre Christ appearing to the doubting Thomas; inside the wings, the Madonna with St. John, and St. Hippolytus with St. Afra; 183. Virgin and Child; 185. Altar of the Holy Cross, a triptych, in the centre Christ on the Cross, on the wings John the Baptist and SS. Cecilia, Alexius, and Agnes.

Room IV. Cologne and Early Netherlandish Schools (ca 1515-50). 255. *Barth. de Bruyn the Elder*, Portrait; *442. *Master of the Death of Mary*, Death of Mary, a triptych, with saints and donors on the wings (1515?). — Room V. 335-339. Remains of the mural paintings from the Hansa-Saal in the Rathaus (1370). — Room VI. (straight on) contains works by *B. de Bruyn* and other Cologne painters and some Netherlandish works. — Room VII. Upper German School (16th cent.): 383. *M. Grünewald*, St. Anthony; 385. *A. Dürer*, Fifer and drummer (belonging to the 'Job' painting, mentioned on p. 238) — We return to R. V, and thence enter (to the right) —

Room VIII. **Italian Schools.** On the entrance-wall are paintings of the early-Sienese school: 516. *Neri di Bicci*, 522. *B. Meinardi*, Madonna and saints. — Opposite: 535. Style of *Boccaccio Boccaccino*, Portrait; *552. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna; 533. *Raphael*, Madonna of Loretto, a copy of a vanished original of the master's Roman period. — 534. *Seb. del Piombo*, Holy Family (original in Naples); 542. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; 543. *Paris Bordone*, Bathsheba; 573. *Mattia Preti*, Judith. — Also: 579. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape with Cupid and Psyche (damaged). *577. *Murillo*, Vision of St. Francis of Assisi; the Saviour and the Virgin appear to the saint in the chapel of the Portiuncula, while angels strew roses on the altar in token that his prayer has been heard (painted after 1670 for the Capuchins of Seville and acquired in 1898 from Prince Alphonse of Bourbon). — We cross the hall to —

Room X. Flemish School (16-17th cent.), etc. To the right, 680. *G. van Honthorst*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 617. *Corn. de Vos*, Family portraits. — 615. *Snyders*, Still-life; *603. *Rubens*, St. Francis of Assisi receiving the stigmata (painted ca. 1617 for the high-altar of the old Capuchin church at Cologne); 632. *D. Ryckaert*, Cobbler. — **604. *Rubens*, Juno and Argus, originally in the Palazzo Durazzo at Genoa (1611); 622, 623. *A. van Dyck*(?), Portraits of Jabach (p. 48), school-pieces; no number, *D. Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Anthony. — *Jordaens*, 614. Prometheus, 612, 613. Portraits; 605. *Rubens*, Holy Family (probably by pupils; ca. 1636); 607. *A. van Dyck* (here ascribed to *Rubens*), Four negroes' heads (original in Brussels). — To the right is —

Room XI. Dutch Schools (16-17th cent.). To the right, 661. *Benj. Gerritsz Cuyp*, Camp-scene; 689. *M. J. van Mierevelt*, Portrait (1633); *673. *Jan van Goyen*, Landscape; *Jac. Gerritsz Cuyp*, 662. Children with a sheep (1638), 663. Portrait (1643). — *716. *Jan Steen*, Capture of Samson; 724. *Pieter Verelst*, Old woman; *647. *A. van Beyeren*, Breakfast; 649. *Terburg*, Portrait; 638. *J. van der Meer*(?), Dutch wharf. — 654, 655. *Corn. Janssens*, Portraits (1651); 668. *K. du Jardin*, Italian landscape, with accessories.

Room XII (corner room). Dutch paintings of the 17th cent. and other works, formerly in the possession of Fuchs, the sculptor: 626a. *D. Teniers the Younger*(?), Temptation of St. Anthony; 666. *Dirck van Delen*, Prodigal Son; 670. *G. van den Eeckhout*(?), Esther and Haman; 674. *Dirck Hals*, Genre-scene (1629); 675. *Heda*, Still-life (1652); 693. *J. M. Molenaer*, Peasant interior; 711. *S. van Ruysdael*, Tavern by a river; 712. *J. van Ruysdael*, Same subject; 727. *R. van Vries*, Landscape.

We now reach the **Collection of Modern Paintings,** most of which are of the Düsseldorf and Munich schools. — Room IX (Kaiser-Saal; to the right of R. XI, opposite the staircase): 784. *S. Meister*, Frederick William IV. as Crown Prince (1834); 823. *W. Camphausen*, King William saluted by his troops after the battle of Sedan, with Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon among his retinue (1872); 896. *Lenbach*, Bismarck (1888); 929. *F. von Kaulbach*, Emp. William II., in his uniform as an admiral.

Room XIII (straight on from R. XI). To the right: 964. *E. Slingeneyer*,

Sinking of 'Le Vengeur', a French man-of-war (1842); 774. *K. Begas*, Parents of the painter (1826); 768. *Fr. Overbeck*, Patrons of art (cartoon designed by Cornelius). — Room XIV. 841. *L. Rosenfelder*. Beside the coffin of Henry IV. in Speyer; 846. *R. S. Zimmermann*, The Schrannentag; 845. *Ed. Geselschap*, Musical party; 980. *A. Normann*, Norwegian fjord.

Room XV. To the right, 902. *Liezen-Mayer*, Queen Elizabeth signing the death-warrant of Queen Mary Stuart; 823. *A. Achenbach*, Departure of a steamer; 831. *H. Salentin*, Pilgrims at the spring; *859. *G. Richter*, Queen Louise (1879); 836. *B. Vautier*, Funeral-feast; 813. *J. Schrader*, Cromwell by the sickbed of his daughter; *Lessing*, 793. Monastery-court in winter, 794. Landscape; 789. *Ed. Bendemann*, Mourning Jews in exile (1832); 795. *J. W. Schirmer*, Italian landscape; 826 *Henry Ritter*, The middy's scolding; 829. *Chr. Böttcher*, Summer evening on the Rhine.

Room XVI. To the right, 930. *G. Schönleber*, Dutch coast; 935. *W. Firle*, 'Forgive us our trespasses'; 918. *Ed Grützner*, In the privy library; 876. *L. Knaus*, The empty dish; 926a. *Fr. von Uhde*, Family concert; 931. *Fr. Neuhaus*, Frederick William I. and the Protestants of Salzburg; 923. *W. Leibl*, Portrait of Pallenberg; 955. *Troyon*, Landscape; *921. *W. Leibl*, Father of the painter; 970. *Munkacsy*, Village-hero; 895. *Lenbach*, Leo XIII; 888. *Fr. Defregger*, Wrestlers (1870). — Adjoining in the upper cloister: *R. Böcklin*, Castle on the sea captured by pirates; *F. Stuck*, Portrait of the painter and his wife; *922. *W. Leibl*, Study of a head; 971. *Munkacsy*, Old woman; 889. *Fr. Defregger*, Tyrolese girl (1872). Farther on is an exhibition of pictures which are changed from time to time.

The staircase between Rooms XIII. and XIV. ascends to the Second Floor, with a *Collection of Engravings* and another room containing modern pictures.

Room XVII. To the right, 872. *Ad. Schreyer*, Wallachian post; 913. *A. von Werner*, Moltke at Sedan; 854. *K. Becker*, The crowning of the poet Ulrich von Hutten; 887. *O. Schwerdgeburth*, Faust's Easter promenade; 892. *G. F. Deiker*, Boar-hunt; 963. *Nic. de Keyser*, After the battle of Worringen (p. 56); 867. *C. Piloty*, Galileo in his cell; 949-952. Studies by *Ingres*.

Adjoining the S. side of the Museum is the **Church of the Minorites** (Pl. E, 4), an early-Gothic building of simple but handsome proportions, probably commenced in 1220, but not completed till forty years later, and restored in 1860. The large window above the portal in the principal façade and the elegant spire, restored in the 18th cent. in the style of the original, are specially striking. The fine sacristy has a round pillar in the centre. The church contains the (modern) tombstone of the celebrated theological disputant *Duns Scotus* (d. 1309), in the ambulatory at the back of the high-altar, with the inscription: *Scotia me genuit, Anglia me suscepit, Gallia me docuit, Colonia me tenet.* — In front of the church is a handsome bronze monument (1903) to *Adolf Kolping* (d. 1865), founder of the working-men's unions.

Between the Cathedral and the Museum, at the small Wallrafs-Platz (p. 39), begins the narrow Hohe Strasse, or Hoch-Strasse (Pl. E, D, 4), the busiest street in Cologne, which with its prolongations (Marzellen-Str. and Eigelstein to the N., Hochpforte and Severin-Str. to the S.) intersects the whole city from N. to S. To the right, near the centre of the street, is the *Königin-Augusta-Halle*, or *Passage*, an arcade with shops. Farther on, to the left, in the Augustiner-Platz, is a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by F. Schaper (1879).

In the Waidmarkt (Pl. C, D, 4), at the end of the Hochpforte, is the *Hermann Joseph Fountain*, by W. Albermann (1894), recalling a legend of Cologne. — Close by is the old church of —

St. George, consecrated in 1067, originally a plain Romanesque columnar basilica, with a crypt of the same character (now restored). The porch dates from 1536.

At the end of the Severin-Strasse (tramway No. 6, p. 29), to the left, is **St. Severin** (Pl. B, 4), which stands upon the site of a Christian church built as early as the 4th century, and has been often destroyed. The present church was consecrated in 1237 and was thoroughly restored in 1880. The effective quadrangular tower was erected in 1393-1411; the nave was furnished with new vaulting in 1479; the baptismal chapel, adorned with stained glass, dates from 1505.

The sarcophagus of St. Severin with a roof-shaped lid, the excellent mountings of a door of the 12th century, a copper-gilt reading-desk in the form of an eagle, and the Gothic choir-stalls will repay inspection. The *Master of St. Severin* (p. 40) takes his appellation from two early-Cologne pictures in the sacristy.

For the *Severins-Tor* and the *Ring-Strasse*, see pp. 52, 53.

b. The Old Town to the E. of the Hoch-Strasse.

Between the Hoch-Strasse and the Rhine are situated several important buildings, not far from each other. Another relic of the Roman fortifications is also preserved here in the shape of the *Römergang*, a subterranean passage constructed of massive blocks of tufa (adm., see p. 30). It is reached by a winding staircase in the restaurant 'Im Römer' (Unter Goldschmied 48; Pl. E, 4). The passage is about 7 ft. high and 4 ft. wide and has been explored for 120 yds. By the entrance are a few Roman remains.

A bronze *Statue of Field Marshal Moltke*, by Schaper, was erected in 1881 in the Laurenz-Platz (Pl. E, 4), a little to the S. — The Portalsgasse leads immediately to the left to the Rathaus-Platz.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. E, 4, 5; adm., see p. 30) stands on the substructions of a Roman stronghold (probably the Prætorium), of the arches of which some remains are still visible in the cellar. The oldest part of the building (14th cent.) is the central portion (with the Hansa-Saal), looking towards the Rathaus-Platz. In 1569-71 a **Portico* in the Renaissance style was built in front of this, from the plans of *Wilhelm Vernickel* (restored in 1881), bearing Latin inscriptions and reliefs (Samson; Daniel; Burgomaster Gryn's fight with the lion, see p. 44). The handsome, five-storied *Tower* was built in 1407-14, from the proceeds of the fines imposed upon noble families in 1396. Most of the statuettes with which it was adorned have been replaced by modern substitutes. — The E. portions of the structure, facing the Altenmarkt, were erected in 1549-50; the façade, richly ornamented with reliefs and statues, was altered in 1591, but restored by Raschdorff in the original style in 1870.

The **Löwenhof**, built by *Lorenz* in 1540 in the Renaissance style, then newly introduced into Germany, is so named in reference to the tradition that Archbishop Engelbert sought the life of Burgomaster Gryn (1264), and threw the obnoxious citizen into a lion's den in his palace, from which, however, his intended victim contrived to escape unhurt.

The **Muschel-Saal** (shell-room), richly decorated in the rococo style in 1761, is adorned with tapestry executed by Vos from drawings by Wouverman, and formerly belonging to Elector Clement Augustus. — The ***Hansa-Saal**, or Hanseatic Hall (30 yds. long, 8 yds. wide, 32 ft. high), on the first floor of the Rathaus, now used for meetings of the municipal council, is said to be that in which the first general meeting of the League took place on 19th Nov., 1367. The S. wall is entirely occupied by nine rich canopies, with large figures vigorously executed in stone, representing heathen, Jewish, and Christian heroes (Hector, Alexander the Great, Cæsar; Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus; Charlemagne, King Arthur, Godfrey de Bouillon); above these, but smaller, Charles IV., who fortified the town and presented it with the privileges of a market, as the figures on the right and left indicate. In the windows are the armorial bearings of the different imperial families of Germany, on the long wall those of forty-five patrician families of Cologne, on the ceiling those of the burgomasters of Cologne, from 1346 to the downfall of the independence of the city. The two upper series are the arms of the twenty-two guilds. — The *Propheten-Kammer*, now fitted up as a library, contains the new *Municipal Silver Plate*, consisting of magnificent table ornaments made in Cologne. — The former *Rats-Saal* is in the tower. The fine door, adorned with intarsia, was executed by *Melchior Reidt* in 1603; to the same period belong the stucco ceiling, ornamented with medallions of the emperors, and the door of the committee-room, transferred hither from the Arsenal. — The part of the building between the Hansa-Saal and the Rats-Saal has been adorned with modern carved panelling and mural paintings in the Gothic style.

In the Rathaus-Platz, to the left, is the late-Gothic *Chapel* of the Rathaus, which formerly contained the Dombild (p. 37), and was consecrated in 1426. The spire is of graceful proportions; the sacristy dates from 1474. To the right is an edifice known as the *Spanish Building*, erected in 1611-17 after Flemish models, and restored in 1886.

On the right side of the Martin-Str., a little to the S. of the Rathaus, is the ***Gürzenich** (Pl. E, 4), with its pinnacles and turrets, built in 1441-52 at a cost of 80,000 florins, to serve as a 'Herren Tanzhaus' and banquet-saloon on occasions when the Town Council desired to entertain distinguished guests with a magnificence worthy of the city. Besides the 'Gürzenich' property the Council purchased several other pieces of ground to form a site for this imposing building. The architect was *Johann von Büren*. The first grand festival was held here in 1475 in honour of Emperor Frederick III. In the 17th and 18th centuries the large saloon fell into decay, and was used as a magazine till 1857, when, after undergoing a thorough renovation at the hands of Jul. Raschdorff, it was restored to its original uses. This is the finest of the ancient secular edifices of Cologne.

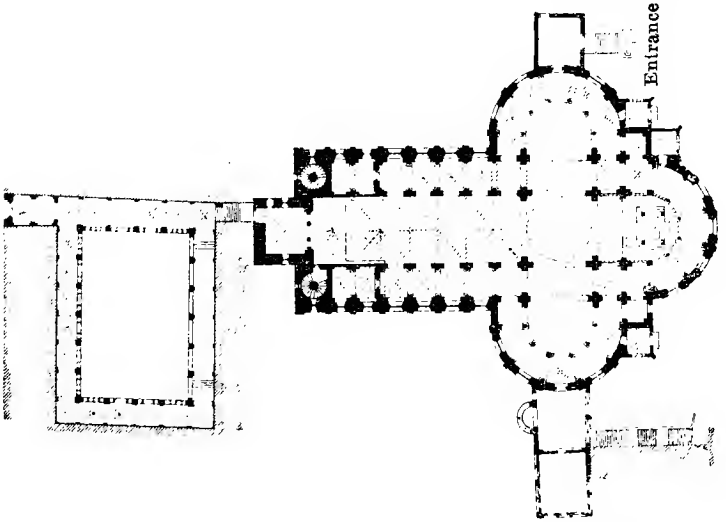
Above the E. gateways are statues of *Agrippa* and *Marsilius*, the founder and the defender of Cologne in the Roman period, executed by Mohr, painted by Kleinertz in the ancient style, and erected in 1859 in place of the old ones, which had become injured by exposure to the weather.

Interior (adm., see p. 29). On the groundfloor is the former magazine, converted by Herr Weyer in 1875 into a fine Exchange Hall (no adm.

in the morning). The handsome STAIRCASE was added in 1890-91. — On the first floor is the spacious *FEST-SAAL (58 yds. long, 24 broad), borne by twenty-two richly carved wooden columns, with a gallery. The modern stained-glass windows represent the armorial bearings of Jülich, Cleve, Berg, and Mark, the mediæval allies of Cologne, with St. Peter as the patron-saint of the city, two Imperial eagles, the arms of Cologne itself, those of six burgomasters of the period when the building was first erected, and those of the twenty-two guilds. The two large *Chimney Pieces* of the 15th century, richly carved with scenes from the history of the town, are worthy of inspection. The walls are adorned with a fine representation of the Procession on the completion of the cathedral in 1880, by *Camphausen*, the two *Roebers*, *Beckmann*, and *Baur*. — The ANTECHAMBER ('Kleine Gürzenich' or 'Isabellen-Saal') is adorned with mural paintings by Schmitz, representing the entry of the Empress Isabella, the legend of the Cologne wood-cutting expedition (*viz.* that Marsilius saved the town from a beleaguering enemy by sending out armed women against them on the pretext of felling wood), and the Festival of St. John (a symbolical washing away of the evil of the year in the Rhine, mentioned by Petrarch, who visited Cologne in 1333). — Concerts and ball, see p. 28.

The Martin-Str. ends at the *Lichhof* (Pl. D, 4), beside the church of St. Maria im Capitol. Immured in the N. side of the Platz is the main archway of the *Pfuffentor* (*Porta Paphia;* Pl. Pf.), brought to light in 1893 opposite the W. end of the cathedral. It bears the inscription C. C. A. A. (*i.e.* Colonia Claudia Augusta Agrippinensis), below which the name of Gallienus appears as that of the builder (259-268).

The church of ***St. Maria im Capitol** (*Zint Märjen* in local speech; Pl. D, 4), consecrated in 1049 by Pope Leo IX., a cruciform edifice



in the Romanesque style, constructed on an imposing and somewhat peculiar plan. The choir and transept terminate in semicircular

apses with an ambulatory round each, and impart to the E. end of the building the trefoil shape, of which this is the earliest example at Cologne. The vaulting of the aisles dates from the 11th cent., the upper portion of the choir from the 12th, and the remaining vaulting probably from the 13th century. The church owes its name to the ancient tradition that this site was once occupied by the Roman Capitol, which was succeeded by the palace of the Frankish kings. The original edifice was erected at least as early as 696 and is said to have been built by Plectrudis, wife of Pepin of Héristal and step-mother of Charles Martel.

The church, which has other entrances in the Marien-Platz and in the Casino-Str. (No. 6), is not open for inspection until 12 noon. Best light about midday.

The INTERIOR was decorated in 1870 with frescoes, begun by *Steinle* (paintings in the apse), and completed by *Goebbels* from the designs of *Essenwein* of Nuremberg and *Klein* of Vienna. — In the W. vestibule are some tombstones belonging to the Romanesque period. The richly sculptured organ-loft (originally the rood-screen), which conceals the W. gallery, was brought from Malines (1524). — At the beginning of the N. aisle is a painting by *Hans Baldung Grien* (Death of the Virgin; 1521). — The modern high-altar was designed by *Essenwein*. — The oaken door which leads into the apse of the N. transept, decorated with very prominent reliefs, dates from the foundation of the church. The S. (Hardenrath's) chapel (of 1466) contains fine stained glass. In the Archive Room is a late-Romanesque portable altar. — The fine CRYPT, with its nave and aisles, its quadrangular chapels, and its side-chambers, corresponds with the form of the choir. It contains the tomb of Plectrudis (12th cent.), and some ancient mural paintings. — The Romanesque CLOISTERS, beside the entrance in the Casino-Strasse, are quite built up.

We quit the Lichhof by the Gothic *Dreikönigen-Törchen* on the S. side. In the direction of the Rhine, Rheingasse No. 8, is the **Templars' Lodge** (Pl. D, 5), a handsome Romanesque edifice, with round-arched windows, niches, and corbie-stepped gables, dating from the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century. It was the family residence of the 'Overstolzen', a powerful family of mediæval Cologne, and was bought by the town in 1836 and judiciously restored. It is now used by the Chamber of Commerce. — A little to the S., in the Filzengasse, is the Protestant *Trinity Church* (Pl. D, 4, 5), in the early-Christian basilica style, designed by Stüler (1860). — For the church of *St. Maria in Lyskirchen* and the *Harbour*, see p. 47.

The street known as 'Am Malzbüchel' leads to the N.E. from the upper end of the Rheingasse to the HEUMARKT (Pl. D, E, 5), one of the largest squares in the town. Here rises the **Monument of Frederick William III.**, erected in 1878 to commemorate the liberation of the Rhenish provinces from French domination and their union with Prussia.

The colossal equestrian statue of the king on a lofty pedestal is surrounded by statues of the principal statesmen and warriors who coöperated with him in raising Prussia to the rank of a first-class power (Blücher, Stein, Arndt, Humboldt, etc.). The reliefs on the sides indicate the progress of the Rhenish provinces in science, art, commerce, and manufactures. The chief figure and the statues on one side are by *Bläser* of Cologne (1813-74), the rest by *Drake*, and others. The reliefs are by *Calandrelli*.

In the adjacent ALTENMARKT (Pl. E, 5) is a monumental *Fountain*, in the German Renaissance style, after a design by *Albermann* (1885). The chief figure is a statue of *Johann von Werth* (d. 1651; p. 14), a famous cavalry general in the Thirty Years' War; the figures of a peasant and maiden at the sides refer to the tradition that he became a soldier on account of a love-disappointment.

The Zoll-Strasse leads from the Altenmarkt to the Rhine. In this street is the old Irish Church ('Schotten-Kirche') of ***Gross St. Martin** (Pl. E, 5), formerly on an island in the Rhine, dating originally from the Merovingian period. The existing church, built by Abbot Adelhard, after the repeated destruction of previous edifices, was consecrated by Abp. Philip in 1172. The massive E. portion, with its imposing tower (270 ft. high) surrounded by four corner-turrets, seems to have been constructed in the 13th cent., and was restored in 1437 and 1554-99. (The S.W. corner-turret fell in 1526 and was not restored till 1870.) Before the pointed W. portal is a porch covered with groined vaulting, probably dating from the 14th century. The whole building has been restored by Nagelschmidt.

The INTERIOR (visitors ring at the screen; fee 50 pf. each; sacristan, Zoll-Str. 7a) has been decorated from the designs of *Essenwein*. The stained-glass was executed in Innsbruck. To the left of the entrance are a marble font, adorned with lions' heads and foliage, said to have been presented by Pope Leo III. in 803, and the *Rood-Altar* of 1509. The handsome *High Altar* and the side-altars are modern; beside the last altar in the N. transept is the tomb of the titular bishop Hermann J. Schmitz, by Mengelberg (1902), with a picture in mosaic. Fine modern tiled pavement from designs by Kleinertz.

The Zoll-Strasse ends at the *Stapelhaus* (Pl. E, 5), built in 1558-69 and restored in the original style in 1900-1. Besides a restaurant (p. 27) this edifice accommodates the municipal **Museum of Natural History** (adm., see p. 30), the entrance to which is in the Mautgasse.

On the *First Floor* are the Vertebrata, including a large collection of native birds and various biological groups realistically arranged. — On the *Second Floor* are the less developed animals and the minerals and fossils.

A large new *Central Market* (Pl. D, 5) was opened in 1904 amid the quaint old lanes between the Heumarkt and the Rhine. — Farther up the river, in the street 'An Lyskirchen', is the ancient church of *St. Maria in Lyskirchen* (Pl. D, 5), rebuilt in the transition style at the beginning of the 13th cent. and embellished with ceiling-paintings and recently restored throughout (sacristan, An Lyskirchen 10). Here begin the *Harbour Works* mentioned at p. 30.

Near this point are the only two bridges across the Rhine at Cologne, *viz.* the older **Bridge-of-Boats** (Pl. D, E, 6) and, near the new gardens on the Frankenwerft, the **Iron Bridge** (Pl. E, F, 5). The latter (completed in 1859) is broad enough for a double line of rails and a separate roadway for ordinary traffic (toll 2 pf.), and is 457 yds. long. Over the entrance on the left (Cologne) bank is an

Equestrian Statue of Frederick William IV., in bronze, by Bläser, on the right bank an *Equestrian Statue of William I.* by Drake, both erected in 1867. The approach to the bridge on the left bank affords a good survey of the choir of the cathedral. A good view of the town is obtained by taking a walk over the iron bridge and back by the bridge-of-boats. — *Deutz*, on the right bank, see p. 55.

c. The Old Town to the W. of the Hoch-Strasse.

In the Brückengasse (on the right) is the late-Gothic church of *St. Columba* (Pl. E, 4), the kernel of which is a Romanesque columnar basilica. The church-treasury is rich. — In the Glockengasse, on the left, are the *Synagogue* (Pl. E, 4), built in 1859-61, and the *Alte Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1872.

The Kreuzgasse and Antonsgasse lead hence to the S. to the convent and church of **St. Cecilia** (Pl. D, 3, 4), the latter a very ancient building, rebuilt as early as 930-41, and again in the 12th century, on which occasion parts of the edifice of the 10th century appear to have been retained. It contains a curious crypt, which is wrongly described as a remnant of the oldest episcopal church built by St. Maternus. Good relief above the arch of the N. door. The interior has lately been restored; the painting of the choir dates from about 1300, but the pictures in the apse and nave are modern. — Adjacent is the church of **St. Peter** (Pl. D, 3), begun in 1524 and successfully restored in 1890-92 (entr. Sternengasse 72; sacristan No. 65).

The Interior has been redecorated, with the aid of the old painting. — The choir contains a late-Gothic carved altar with good pictures on the wings (fee 75 pf.), and beautiful stained-glass *Windows of 1528 and 1530 (Bearing of the Cross, Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross). In the chapel to the right of the choir (but concealed by a mediocre altar-piece) is the *Crucifixion of St. Peter, by *Rubens*, recovered from Paris in 1814. This fine picture, one of the most vigorous works of the master, bnt repellent owing to its startling fidelity to nature, was painted by order of the Jabach family in 1638-40 in memory of Herr Eberhard Jabach, the well-known patron of art (d. 1636). It is shown by the sexton for the somewhat exorbitant fee of 1½ *M*. Behind the altar reposes Jan Rubens (d. 1587), the father of the painter.

Opposite is the *Wolkenburg*, resembling the Gürzenich, the meeting-place of the *Männer-Gesangverein* (p. 28).

At the back of the two churches last described is situated the spacious **Hospital** (Pl. D, 3), erected in 1846. It may be inspected in the afternoon (small fee to the attendant). — To the N.W. are the Neumarkt and the Apostles' Church (p. 49).

At the E. end of the Sternengasse (No. 10, left side), near the Hoch-Strasse, is a handsome house in which *Rubens* is erroneously said to have been born. The house bears an inscription and a relief above the door in memory of the illustrious master; and on the opposite side is an inscription recording (correctly) that *Marie de Médicis*, widow of Henri IV. of France, died here in exile in 1642.

The church of **St. Pantaleon** (Pl. C, 3; now a military church, and also used by the Old Catholics) was constructed on the site of

an older building in 964-80. The materials for this purpose are said to have been taken by *Archbishop Bruno* (d. 965), brother of Emperor Otho the Great, from the remains of Constantine's bridge (p. 30). The choir and the vaulting date from the beginning of the 13th cent.; but the substructure of the towers, with its two-storied additions, seems to belong entirely to the 10th century. The towers were rebuilt in 1891. Archbishop Bruno and the Empress Theophano (d. 999) are buried in the church. There are some remains of Romanesque mural paintings in the E. transept and the side-chapels. — The street known as Vor den Siebenburgen leads to the S.E. past the church of *St. Maria in der Schnurgasse* (Pl. B, 3, 4), an interesting baroque building completed in 1716, to the Sachsen-Ring (Ulrepforte, p. 53).

The Mauritius-Steinweg (tramway No. 4, p. 29) leads to the N.W. from the church of St. Pantaleon to the *Mauritius-Kirche* (Pl. D, 2, 3), built by Vincenz Statz in the Gothic style in 1861-65.

In the N.W. angle of the NEUMARKT (Pl. D, E, 3), a square planted with trees (military parade on Wed.), the largest in the old town, rises the ***Apostles' Church** (Pl. E, 2, 3), a remarkably handsome basilica with aisles and double transepts. Over the E. crossing rises a dome flanked with two slender corner-towers, and over the W. crossing a square tower. The picturesque choir and the arms of the E. transept end in very spacious rounded apses, adorned with two series of niches and a miniature gallery above them. The oldest parts, including the W. tower, date from the first half of the 11th cent; at the end of the 12th cent. the edifice was vaulted, the pilasters in front of the pillars introduced, and the choir enlarged; and the church was finally completed about 1220. The newly-restored interior is also very impressive. The dome, the choir, and the transepts are magnificently adorned with mosaics on a gold ground, executed since 1895 from designs by Kleinertz and Stummel.

When the plague raged at Cologne in 1357, Richmodis von Lyskirchen, wife of the knight Mengis von Aducht, was attacked by the malady, and having fallen into a deathlike swoon, was interred in the Apostles' Church. Being awakened from her trance by a thievish grave-digger in his attempts to abstract her ring, she returned to the house of her husband, who, imagining he beheld an apparition, declared he would sooner believe that his horses could ascend to the loft of his house than that his departed spouse should return *in propriâ personâ*. Scarcely had the words escaped his lips, says the legend, than horses' hoofs were heard mounting the stairs, and their heads were speedily seen looking out of a window in the upper story of the house. The lady recovered, and lived for many years afterwards. Two horses' heads, affixed to the upper story of the house with the tower on the N. side of the Neumarkt (No. 10), are said to have been placed there in commemoration of the miraculous event, but they more probably formed part of the armorial bearings of Nicasius von Haquenay, who built the house.

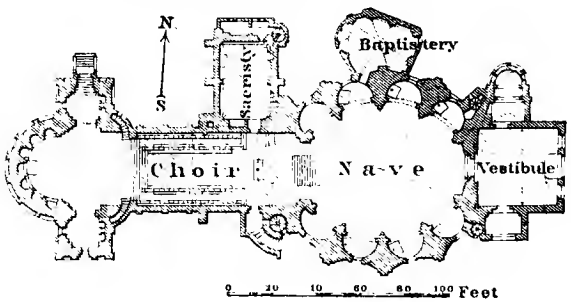
The Richmod-Strasse (tramway No. 3, p. 28) and its continuations lead hence direct to the church of St. Gereon (p. 50). — From the end of the Richmod-Str. the busy BREITE-STRASSE (Pl. E, 3, 4; tramway No. 4) leads to the E. back to the Wallraf-Richartz Museum (p. 39) and the cathedral.

d. The N. Quarters of the Old Town.

The Burgmauer, beginning at the Dom-Kloster (p. 39), and the busy KOMÖDIEN-STRASSE (Pl. F, 4, 3) lead to the W. to the handsome *Law Courts*, completed in 1893. In the Appellhof-Platz is the handsome building of the *Bürger-Gesellschaft* (a Catholic club), completed in 1901, with a large banqueting-hall and dining-rooms.

In the Zeughaus-Str., the continuation of the Komödien-Str., are the *Arsenal* (1601), with the guard-house, and the *Government Building* (1830). — Farther on to the left, at the corner of the Apern-Str. (which leads to the Apostles' Church, p. 49), rises the so-called *Römerturm* (Pl. F, 3), or *Clarenturm*, an ancient round tower inlaid with stones of different colours. It formed the N.W. angle of the ancient Roman town (comp. p. 30). The upper part, with battlements, is modern. — The Steinfeldergasse leads hence to the church of St. Gereon; on the right is the GEREONSDRIESCH (Pl. F, 3), planted with trees, and on the left the GEREONSKLOSTER, the square whence the church is entered. Opposite the entrance is the *City Library* (Pl. F, 3), with the *Archives*, built in the Gothic style in 1894-97 (adm., see p. 29). The former contains about 150,000 vols., including a noted collection of editions of the 'Imitation of Christ'.

The church of ***St. Gereon** (Pl. F, 3), dedicated to the 318 martyrs of the Theban legion, with their captain Gereon, who, according to the legend, perished here in 286 during the persecution



of the Christians under Diocletian, is an edifice of very peculiar style (recently thoroughly restored). The long Romanesque choir is adjoined by a decagonal nave in the Gothic style, with a quadrangular vestibule. The original structure, circular in form, with ten niches resembling those of the Nymphæum of the 'Minerva Medica' at Rome, is said to have been erected by the *Empress Helena*, mother of Constantine the Great. *Archbishop Anno* (d. 1075) added the choir and the spacious crypt, and *Archbishop Arnold II.* built the E. apse and the two square towers about 1160. In 1219-27 the round part of the church, having become dilapidated, was converted into

the present decagonal nave, 154 ft. in height, 20 yds. in length, and 18 in breadth, covered with groined vaulting, the eight shorter sides retaining the original niches. Other alterations took place in the 14th and 15th cent., to which period belongs the vaulting of the choir and of the vestibule. The sacristan, who is generally to be found in the church in the morning (visitors knock), lives at Gereons-Kloster No. 4 (1-2 pers. 1 *M*; for more, 50 pf. each).

The VESTIBULE contains a few ancient tombstones. To the right is a small chapel added in 1897, with a Pietà by *J. Reiss*.

The * INTERIOR, recently embellished with paintings by *Göbbels* after *Essenwein's* designs, presents an imposing appearance. In small chapels in the recesses of the nave, above which runs a gallery borne by short columns, are seen the stone sarcophagi of the martyrs, half built into the walls. Their skulls are arranged under gilded arabesques along the sides of the *Choir*, to which fifteen steps ascend. The carved choir-stalls date from the beginning of the 14th century. Above is some tapestry of the 18th cent., with scenes from the story of Joseph. The E. end of the choir is reached by seven steps more. — The *Sacristy*, in the purest Gothic style, dating from 1316, containing fine Gothic stained glass, and the octagonal *Baptistery* (adjoining the nave), with much defaced mural paintings of the first half of the 13th cent., are also worthy of notice.

The CRYPT below the choir, with its three aisles borne by sixteen columns, dating (with the exception of the 12th cent. E. end) from the 11th cent., contains an interesting specimen of the art of that period: *viz.* a *Mosaic Pavement*, the sections of which represent scenes from the lives of David and Samson, and the signs of the Zodiac. It was, perhaps, executed by Italian workmen, as similar scenes are very common in Italian churches. The fragments, which had got into disorder, were successfully restored and supplemented by the painter Avenarius in 1867-71.

The shortest route from the Gereonsdriesch (tramway No. 2, p. 28) to the Hansa-Platz and the *Museum of Industrial Art* (p. 54) is viâ the Klingel-Pütz and the Gereonsmühlengasse (Pl. F, G, 3). — On the left side of the Gereons-Strasse, which leads back to the cathedral, is situated the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. F, 3), whence the Hunnenrücken leads to the URSULA-PLATZ (Pl. F, G, 4).

St. Ursula (Pl. G, 4) occupies the site of a church of the 4th century. In the 11th cent. it existed as a flat-roofed basilica with galleries, but in the 13th cent. it received a vaulted roof and the early-Gothic choir was added (1287). The S. aisle, of the same period, was re-vaulted in the 15th century. The entire edifice was restored in the original style in 1890-91.

The church is closed except during service, which ends about 10 a.m. (sacristan, Ursulagarten-Str. 1). — The N. aisle, near the choir, contains a monument, by *Johann Lenz*, erected in 1658 to *St. Ursula*, an English princess, who, according to the legend, when on her return from a pilgrimage to Rome, was barbarously murdered at Cologne with her 11,000 virgin attendants. The figure is in alabaster, with a dove at the feet. The bones of these virgin martyrs are preserved in cases, placed round the church. The legend is also illustrated by a series of old paintings, frequently retouched, on the side-wall on the left. Ten old pictures of the Apostles, to the left of the S. entrance, are painted on slabs of slate, one of them bearing the date 1224. Under the organ, by the pillar to the left, is a late-Gothic relief in stone, representing the Bearing of the Cross. Below is the sarcophagus of a child belonging to the family of the Frankish major-domo. The choir was redecorated by J. Osten in 1897. — The GOLDENE KAMMER, or treasury (admission 1 *M*), contains the fine late-

Romanesque *Reliquary of St. Ursula*, several other reliquaries of the Gothic period, a carved rock-crystal chessman of the Carlovingian period, and Persian and late-Roman textiles.

The Marzellen-Str. leads hence to the cathedral (p. 32), passing the *Jesuits' Church* (Pl. F, 4), or *Church of the Assumption*, originally a Gothic church without transepts, but rebuilt in 1618-29 in the late-Renaissance style peculiar to this order. The pulpit and high-altar are overladen with decoration; the communicants' bench is a masterpiece of workmanship in marble. The bells were cast with the metal of cannons taken by Tilly at Magdeburg, and presented by him to the church.

A few paces to the S.W. is the church of **St. Andreas** (Pl. F, 4), with a Romanesque nave of 1220 and a raised Gothic choir of 1414. It contains a fine brass-gilt late-Gothic reliquary (the 'Reliquary of the Maccabees'), with reliefs, in which the remains of Albertus Magnus (d. 1280; see p. 40) have reposed since 1859.

To the W. of the Jesuits' Church, in the street named 'An den Dominikanern', is the **Post Office** (Pl. F, 4), completed in 1893, an early-Gothic building with turrets at the corners. It is adorned with numerous statues. Inside are busts of Post-Master-General Stephan and Baron von Thurn-und-Taxis, the founder of the modern postal system (16th cent.). — Nearly opposite is the *Reichsbank*, or Imperial Bank, an early-Gothic structure in red sandstone (1897).

On the Rhine (Kaiser-Friedrich-Ufer; tramway No. 1, p. 28), near the N. end of the old town, is the church of **St. Cunibert** (Pl. G, 5), an excellent example of the transition style, consecrated by Archbp. Conrad in 1248 and restored in 1869-71. It is a vaulted basilica with two transepts and three towers.

The Interior contains (in the choir and transepts) remains of good Romanesque mural paintings (restored by *Göbbels*), a picture of the school of *Meister Wilhelm*, and sculptures of the 14th and 16th centuries (reliefs of the Crucifixion). At the entrance to the choir is a fine colossal group of the Annunciation (late-Gothic). The choir has fine stained glass of the 13th cent., and is decorated with encaustic mural paintings by *Welter* (1860). Fine modern organ.

c. The Ring-Strasse and the New Quarters of the City.

Tramways (Nos. 5, 2, and 3), see pp. 28, 29.

The most striking feature in the new town is the wide and handsome ***Ring-Strasse**, or series of boulevards laid out since 1881, $3^1/_2$ M. long, which completely encircles the old town and occupies the site of the old fortifications, purchased by the corporation for 590,000*l.* Many of the streets expand into spaces laid out with flower-beds and trees. Fragments of the old city-wall and three of the mediæval gates are still extant, while the modern buildings are in many cases ambitious and striking edifices.

At the S. end of the Ring-Strasse, on the new quay on the Rhine, stands the **Bayenturm** (Pl. B, 5) a square pinnacled tower

of the 13-14th cent., which has been restored along with an adjoining piece of the city-wall. — Farther up the Rhine, between the Agrippina-Ufer and the Römer Park, a large new building is being erected for the *Commercial High School*. The new quarter of the town beyond this is called the *Bayental*. On the Oberländer Ufer are the massive *Bismarckturm* and the castellated Villa Stollwerck.

In the *Ubier-Ring* (Pl. A, 5), the S. section of the Ring-Strasse, are the *Royal Engineering School*, built in 1901-4 from plans by Schilling, and the *Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum* containing ethnographical collections (opened in 1905; adm. see p. 29). — On the right is the *Bottmühle* (Pl. B, 5), a tower surrounded by pleasure-grounds, formerly belonging to the fortifications.

To the N. of the *Chlodwigs-Platz* (Pl. A, 4) is the handsome **Severins-Tor** (Pl. A, 4), also a relic of the mediæval fortifications (restored in 1895). — Adjacent is the church of *St. Severin* (p. 43).

From the Chlodwigs-Platz we follow the Carolinger-Ring to the **Sachsen-Ring* (Pl. B, 4, 3), both sides of which are occupied by private villas and gardens. In the middle, is the *Ulrepforte*, a mediæval town-gate, now connected with a café-restaurant. Farther on, on the outside of a fragment of the old city-wall, is the *Ulre Monument*, with an allegorical relief of the 14th cent. (restored in 1886), in memory of the victory of the citizens under the Overstolze (p. 46) over 500 soldiers of Archbishop Engelbert, who had stolen into the town, on 15th Oct., 1268. — Several streets lead from the Sachsen-Ring to the S.W. to the *Volks-Garten* (Pl. A, 2, 3; p. 28), with a lake, and fountains.

The *Salier-Ring* (Pl. B, C, 2), with the *Technical College* (No. 32), leads to the Barbarossa-Platz (Pl. C, 2), a square adorned with gardens and a fountain. In the *Hohenstaufen-Ring* (Pl. D, C, 2) are the handsome *Hohenstaufen Baths* (p. 29). In the Zülpicher-Platz, to the left, is the Roman Catholic *Herz-Jesu-Kirche*, by Schmidt of Vienna (tower still to build). To the N.W. is the Königs-Platz, with a *Synagogue* (Pl. D, 1), erected in the Romanesque style in 1896-99. — In the short *Habsburger-Ring* rises the **Neue Stadt-Theater** (Pl. D, 2; p. 28), erected in the baroque style by *K. Moritz* in 1900-1902. — Nearly opposite, in the *Rudolfs-Platz*, an important tramway-centre, is the —

Hahnen-Tor (Pl. E, 2), a massive town-gate of the early 13th cent., with two towers, which has been restored and fitted up as a *Historical Museum* of the City of Cologne (adm., see p. 30; visitors ring). It contains chiefly objects and mementoes from the time when Cologne was a free imperial city up to the end of the 18th cent. (town-plans and views, banners, arms, Cologne stamps, dies, and coins, and weights and measures).

From the *Hohenzollern-Ring* (Pl. E, F, 2) and the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring* (Pl. F, 2) streets lead to the left to the well-kept *Stadt-Garten* (p. 28). In the square in front of it is the new Protestant

Christus-Kirche (Pl. F, 2), by Wiethase from designs by Hartel and Neckelmann, the interior of which also deserves attention. In the gardens in the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring are a *Monument of Empress Augusta* (1903) and farther on, on a rocky base surrounded by a fountain-basin, a colossal bronze *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. F, G, 2), 36 ft. high, by R. Anders (1897). On the red granite base are seated figures of Father Rhine and Colonia. — A little to the S.E. is the church of St. Gereon (p. 50). — In the *Hansa-Platz*, in the middle of the *Hansa-Ring* (Pl. G, 3, 4), is a large fragment of the old town-walls, known as the *Gereonsmühle*.

Adjacent stands the ***Museum of Industrial Art** (Pl. G, 3), erected in 1897-1900 from plans by *Brantzky*. Admission, see p. 30; good catalogue (1902), 50 pf. Director, *Dr. Otto von Falke*.

Ground Floor. The glass-covered court is used for temporary exhibitions. From the vestibule we ascend the staircase on the right. — Room I. Mediæval ecclesiastical furniture and ornaments. In Case 1 are *Ivory Carvings, including the consecration-comb of St. Heribert (999-1021), Archbishop of Cologne, and an oriental ivory casket (13th cent.). The other cases contain carved caskets, enamels, embroideries, and metal-work. Wall 7, *Antependium from the church of St. Ursula (12th cent.; figures of saints of the 14th cent.). Gothic stained-glass windows (14-15th cent.). — Room II. Domestic furniture of the Gothic period (15th cent.). Also, figures of Justice (ca. 1510) and paintings on glass (Adoration of the Magi; 1474) from the Rathaus. — Room III. Early-Renaissance furniture, etc., from the Lower Rhine. — Room IV. Late-Renaissance room (Cologne); the wall-panelling and floor from the Spanish Building (p. 44). — Room V. Stoneware, tiles, and building-materials from the Lower Rhine. Stained glass of 1538 (Cologne). — Room VI. Cottage furniture. — Room VII. Industrial art of the Renaissance in Italy, France, and Spain. Wall 39. *Bronze door-knocker, by *Giovanni da Bologna*. Case 45. *Palissy Ware. Also, paintings on glass from Switzerland and Cologne (to the left, St. Catharine, by *A. Woensam*). — Room VIII. German furniture, metal-work, and ornaments of the High Renaissance period. *Stained Glass from Bâle, in the style of *Hans Holbein the Younger* (formerly at St. Blasien; 1528). — Room IX. Baroque furniture from Cologne, and blown-glass. Case 63. *Glass from Venice and Cologne. — Galleries X-XII. Iron work from the late-Gothic period to the 17th century. In Gallery XII we may note the balcony-railing from Aix-la-Chapelle (1737).

First Floor. Room XIII (to the right). Dutch and Low German furniture (17th cent.). Dutch, German, French, Italian, and Swedish fayence (17-18th cent.). — Room XIV. German and French furniture of the 18th century. — Room XV. European porcelain of the 18th cent., the German potteries being especially well represented (*Cases 100 and 101, Höchst and Frankenthal porcelain). Wall 115. Sèvres porcelain. Case 91. Wedgwood and other English porcelain (18th cent.). Wall 108. Louis XVI. furniture. — Gallery XXI. Cabinets 125-130. Book-bindings (14-18th cent.). Cabinets 131, 132. Cutlery and tools. Wall-cabinets 153, 154. Portions of the municipal silver-plate; modern porcelain and plaquettes. — Room XVI. Textile fabrics. — Room XVII. Oriental industrial art, including Chinese and Japanese porcelain and Indian metal-work, etc. — Room XVIII is used for temporary exhibitions. — Room XIX represents a Swiss room of the late-Renaissance period (1660). — Gallery XX. Lace; furniture-ornaments in the Empire style (ca. 1800). — Gallery XXI is adjoined by the large Pallenberg Saloon, fitted up from *M. Lechter's* designs at the expense of Herr Pallenberg (d. 1900). — Gallery XXII. Embroideries; fans.

The first floor also accommodates the valuable **Library of Industrial Art**, including a collection of patterns (catalogues, 2 *M*). Adm., see p. 29 (entrance on the E. side of the building in the evening).

Farther on, on the right, is the *Commercial High School*, built in 1900, beyond which the Hansa-Ring is crossed by the iron arches of the railway.

The **Eigelstein-Tor** (Pl. G, 4), the N. fortified tower of the mediæval entrenchments, was restored in 1891, and is now fitted up like the Hahnen-Tor (p. 53) as a *Historical Museum*, with models, views, portraits, and mementoes from the end of the 8th cent. on (adm. see p. 30). — The Ring-Strasse is terminated by the *Deutsche Ring* (Pl. H, 5), which is embellished with flower-beds, ponds, and fountains. At its E. end, facing the Rhine, on a massive granite base surrounded by shrubs, stands a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Emp. Frederick III.*, by Ad. Breuer (1903).

The ***Zoological Garden** (admission, see p. 28), which lies to the N. of the town, about $1^1/_4$ M. from the Central Station, may be reached by tramway (No. 1, p. 28) or by steamboat (p. 29). From the Deutsche Ring it is approached viâ the Riehler-Strasse (Pl. H, 5; tramway No. 5). Grounds well laid out; fine collection of animals. — Adjacent is the **Flora Garden** (adm., see p. 28), with a handsome winter-garden, a concert-room, a Victoria Regia house, and an *Aquarium*. On the S. side of the garden is the *Summer Theatre* (p. 28). — Beyond the Zoological Garden is the *Sport-Platz*, with cycling track, tennis courts, shooting ranges, and restaurant. — About $^3/_4$ M. farther on is a bridge-of-boats leading to Mülheim (p. 26). — Near the end of Tramway No. 4 (p. 29), in the Neusser-Str., some way from town, is the *Racecourse* (meetings in April, May, Sept. and Oct.).

To the S.W. of the town (tramway No. 7, p. 29), is the suburb of *Lindenthal* with many villas and the **Stadtwald** *(Town Wood)*, a district 480 acres in extent, planted in 1895. It is adjoined on the S.W. by the older park of the Kitchsburg *(Hauptrestaurant)* and the Big Pond; on the W. is a hill commanding a good view and on the N., near the Aix-la-Chapelle road (tramway No. 8, p. 29), the pretty *Waldschenke*.

The extensive **Cemetery**, on the road to Aix-la-Chapelle, between the Hahnen-Tor (p. 53) and the Stadtwald, contains several fine monuments, including those of Prof. Wallraf and Herr Richartz (p. 39), memorial monuments of the wars of 1866 and 1870-71, and a monument to the memory of French prisoners who died here.

On the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, lies **Deutz** (railway-station, see p. 26), the tête-de-pont of Cologne, and the Roman *Castra Divitensia*. It existed as a fortress down to 1114, after which it was repeatedly destroyed, as a settlement here would have been inconsistent with the privileges of Cologne. Since 1816 Deutz has been fortified by the Prussians in connection with Cologne, with which it was formally incorporated in 1888. The imposing *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. D, 6), by Pickel, is in the

Romanesque style and was finished in 1896. The treasury contains the sumptuous shrine of St. Heribert, of the year 1147. The Gothic Protestant *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. E, 6) was consecrated in 1861.

4. From Cologne to Neuss *(Düsseldorf)*, Crefeld, and Cleve.

74½ M. Railway to *Cleve* in 2-3½ hrs.; to *Düsseldorf* in ¾-1½ hr.

Cologne, see R. 3. — 1¼ M. *Nippes;* 5 M. *Longerich.* — 9 M. *Worringen*, perhaps the *Buruncum* of the Romans.

In a battle fought here in 1288 between the citizens of Cologne and the Brabanters under the Duke of Berg on one side, and the Archbishop of Guelders on the other, the struggle between the burghers and their archbishop was decided in favour of the former (comp. p. 31).

13 M. *Dormagen*, the Roman *Durnomagus.*

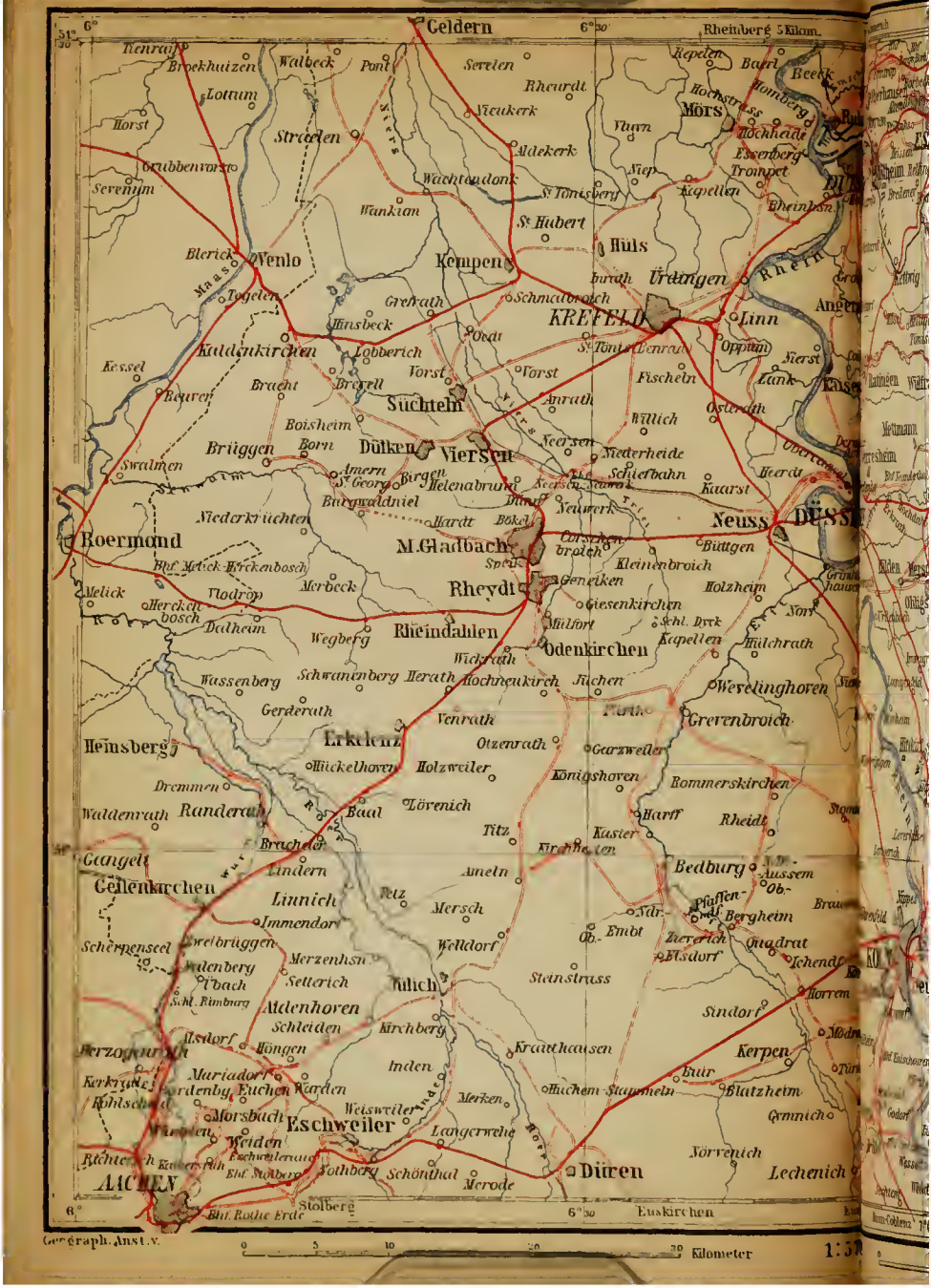
About 2½ M. to the E., on the Rhine, lies *Zons* (Bender's Inn), the Roman *Sontium*, a small town with numerous towers, which once belonged to Cologne. It is one of the best Rhenish examples of a mediæval fortified town. The Premonstratensian abbey of *Knechtsteden*, with a beautiful Romanesque church *(Gilbacher Dom)* begun in 1138 and restored after the fire of 1869, is situated 3 M. to the W.

18½ M. *Norf.* To the right, farther on, the railway bridge of the Neuss and Düsseldorf line is seen in the distance (p. 62).

22½ M. **Neuss** *(Rheinischer Hof; Brors; Langenbeckmann; Berghaus)*, mentioned as a Roman fortress in the annals of the Batavian war, under the name *Novesium*, is one of the oldest towns in Germany. Pop. 30,494. In 1474 it was in vain besieged by Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and in 1586 it was conquered and treated with great severity by Alexander Farnese. The *Quirinus-Kirche*, an interesting building in the transition-style, begun in 1209 by the master Wolbero, is a basilica with nave and aisles, and with towers over the crossing and over the W. end, which externally forms a second transept. Above the aisles run galleries, and some of the windows are peculiarly shaped. The rich ornamentation of the W. part of the building demands attention. The extensive crypt dates from the 11th century. The E. tower, which was re-erected after its destruction by fire in 1741, is crowned with a *Statue of St. Quirinus*, the patron-saint of the town, who was probably a Roman soldier. — The late-Gothic *Rathaus* (1634-38), remodelled in the 'Empire' style at the close of the 18th cent., contains a large hall adorned with a series of historical paintings by Janssen. In the *Obertor*, a large gate-house of the 13th cent. at the S. end of the town, with two towers, is a small collection of Roman antiquities. — Neuss formerly lay close to the Rhine, with which it is now connected by a short canal, ending in a busy harbour.

From Neuss to *Aix-la-Chapelle* and *Düsseldorf*, see R. 5; to *Neersen-Neuwerk* and *Rheydt-Viersen*, see p. 61; to *Düren*, see p. 15.

An electric tramway runs from Neuss viâ *Heerdt* to *Obercassel*, and across the bridge mentioned on p. 22 to *Düsseldorf.*



Geldern
Rheinberg 5 Kilom.
Tienrai
Broekhuizen
Walbeck
Pont
Sevelen
Repelen
Baerl
Beeck
Lottum
Rheurdt
Hochstrass
Homberg
Mörs
Horst
Straelen
Nieukerk
Vluyn
Hochheide
Aldekerk
Essenberg
Grubbenvorst
Trompet
Sevenum
Wachtendonk
Niep
Kapellen
St. Tönisberg
Wankum
St. Hubert
Hüls
Blerick
Venlo
Kempen
Urdingen
Rhein
Maas
Togelen
Grefrath
Schmalbroich
KREFELD
Linn
Hinsbeck
Oedt
Oppum
Kaldenkirchen
Lobberich
St. Tönis
Lenrad
Kessel
Vorst
Fischeln
Nierst
Bracht
Brevell
Lank
Süchteln
Anrath
Osterath
Boisheim
Willich
Brüggen
Born
Dülken
Viersen
Neersen
Niederheide
Swalmen
Amern
St. Georg
Birgen
Helenabrunn
Schiefbahn
Kaarst
Heerdt
Burgwaldniel
Neuwerk
Niederkrüchten
Hardt
Bökel
Neuss
Roermond
M. Gladbach
Corschenbroich
Büttgen
Bhf. Melick-Herckenbosch
Speik
Kleinenbroich
Melick
Merbeck
Rheydt
Geneiken
Holzheim
Herckenbosch
Vlodrop
Giesenkirchen
Dalheim
Mülfort
Schl. Dyck
Wegberg
Rheindahlen
Kapellen
Hülchrath
Wickrath
Odenkirchen
Wassenberg
Schwanenberg
Herath
Hochneukirch
Jüchen
Wevelinghoven
Gerderath
Venrath
Grevenbroich
Heinsberg
Erkelenz
Otzenrath
Garzweiler
Hückelhoven
Holzweiler
Königshoven
Dremmen
Rommerskirchen
Waldenrath
Randerath
Baal
Lövenich
Harff
Rheidt
Titz
Kaster
Bracheler
Gangelt
Lindern
Ameln
Bedburg
Aussem
Geilenkirchen
Linnich
Petz
Mersch
Pfaffen-
Bergheim
Immendorf
Ob.-
Embt
Zieverich
Quadrat
Scherpenseel
Zweibrüggen
Welldorf
Elsdorf
Merzenhsn.
Ichendf.
Übach
Setterich
Tülich
Steinstrass
Schl. Rimburg
Aldenhoven
Horren
Sindorf
Schleiden
Kirchberg
Alsdorf
Höngen
Krauthausen
Kerpen
Mariadorf
Inden
Buir
Kerkrade
Eschweiler
Merken
Blatzheim
Morsbach
Weisweiler
Langerwehe
Gymnich
Weiden
Nörvenich
Eschweilerau
Bhf. Stolberg
Nothberg
Schönthal
Merode
Düren
Lechenich
AACHEN
Stolberg
Bhf. Rothe Erde
Euskirchen
Geograph. Anst. v.
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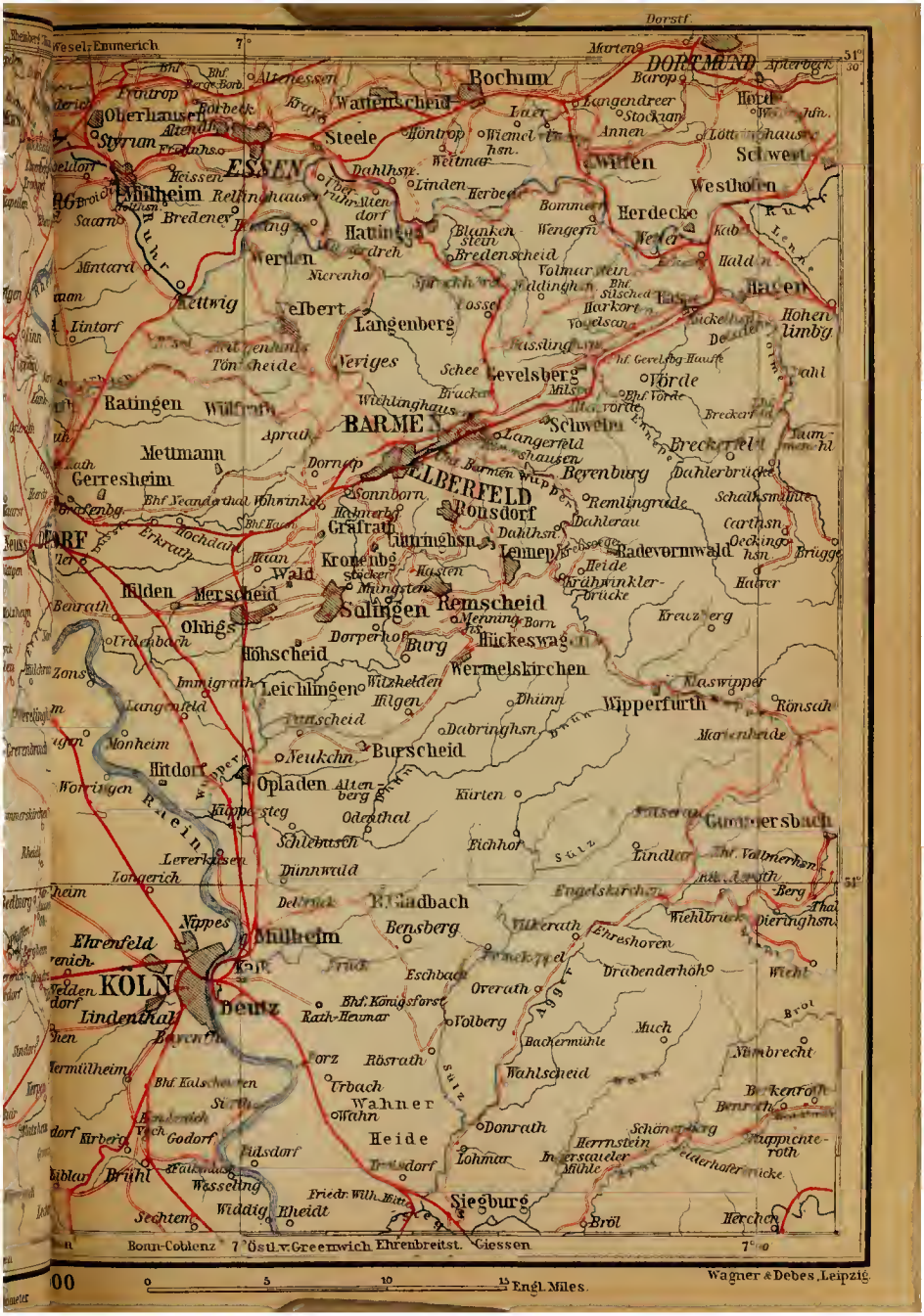
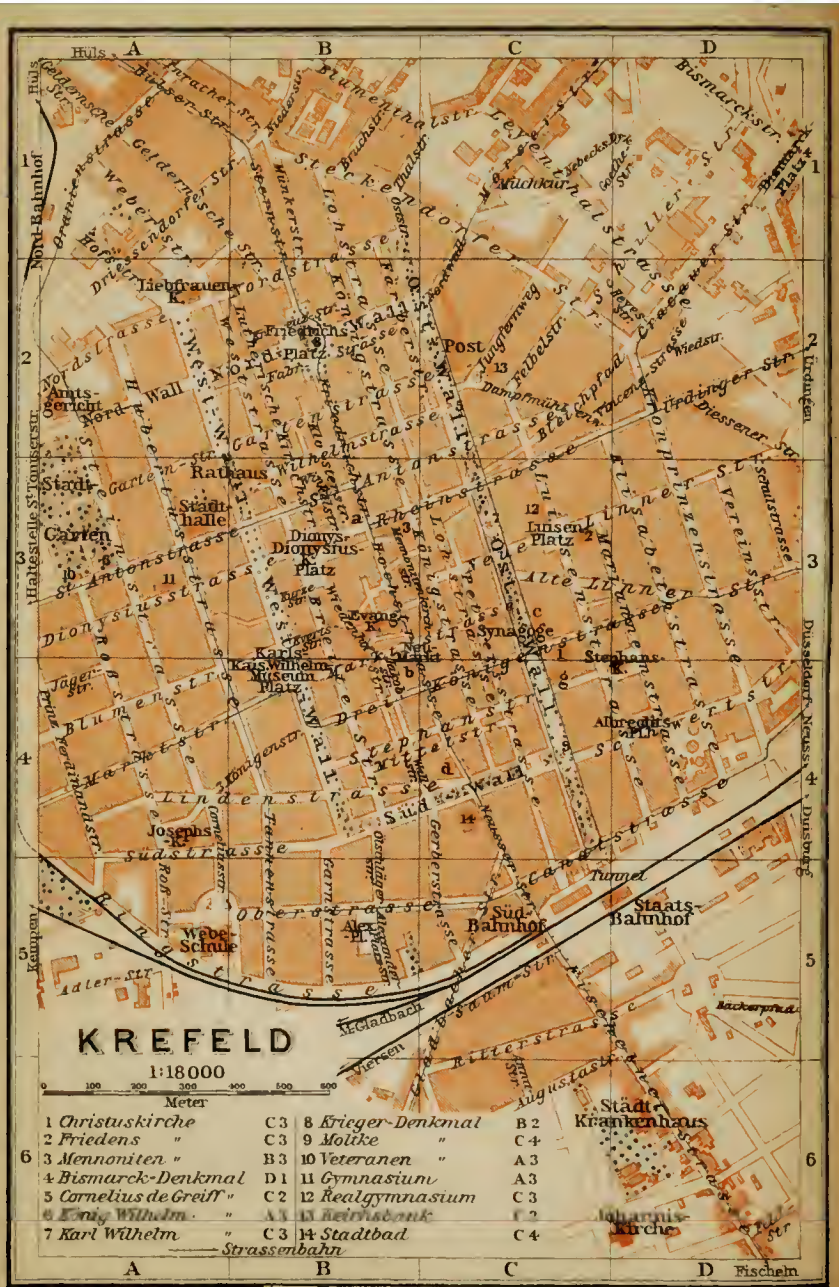

Wesel
Emmerich
Dorstf.
DORTMUND
Bochum
Hörde
Hattingen
Witten
Schwerte
Westhofen
Herdecke
Hagen
Hohenlimburg
ESSEN
Mülheim
Oberhausen
Steele
Styrum
Altenessen
Frintrop
Borbeck
Warttenscheid
Langendreer
Stockum
Annen
Linden
Dahlhsn.
Weitmar
Herbede
Bommern
Wengern
Kelleter
Blankenstein
Bredenscheid
Volmarstein
Haldenhaus
Mintard
Kettwig
Werden
Nierenhof
Elbert
Langenberg
Velbert
Tintorf
Neviges
Tönisheide
Wülfrath
Ratingen
Schee
Levelsberg
Vörde
Wiehlinghaus
Brücken
Mllsp.
Schwelm
Langerfeld
Barmen
Wuppertal
Beyenburg
Dahlerbrücke
Brockeveld
Remlingrade
Schalksmühle
Dahlerau
Carthsn.
Oeckinghsn.
Radevormwald
Heide
Krähwinkler-brücke
Hasper
Kreuzberg
Mettmann
Gerresheim
Erkrath
Hochdahl
Hilden
Merscheid
Ohligs
Solingen
Remscheid
Kronenberg
Wald
Grafrath
Dahlhsn.
Lennep
Mühlhsn.
Stöcken
Mangsten
Hasten
Merring
Born
Burg
Dorperhof
Höhscheid
Hückeswagen
Wermelskirchen
Witzhelden
Hilgen
Leichlingen
Immigrath
Langenfeld
Monheim
Hitdorf
Worringen
Opladen
Alten-berg
Neukchn.
Burscheid
Dabringhsn.
Dhünn
Wipperfürth
Klaswipper
Rönsch
Marienheide
Kürten
Odenthal
Schlebusch
Leverkusen
Lützenkirchen
Gummersbach
Eichhof
Lindlar
Dünnwald
Bergisch Gladbach
Engelskirchen
Wiehl
Wiehlbrück
Ehreshoven
Drabenderhöh
Ehrenfeld
Mülheim
Bensberg
Vilkerath
Frankenforst
Eschbach
Overath
Volberg
Rath-Heumar
Bhf. Königsforst
Deutz
KÖLN
Lindenthal
Bayenthal
Vermülheim
Porz
Röstrath
Urbach
Wahner Heide
Wahn
Wahlscheid
Much
Nümbrecht
Donrath
Lohmar
Herrnstein
Schönenberg
Ingersauler Mühle
Hilgenroth
Godorf
Kirberich
Hürth
Hürthsdorf
Brühl
Wesseling
Widdig
Rheidt
Friedr. Wilh. Hütte
Siegburg
Bröl
Herchen
Sechten
Rhein
Ruhr
Sieg
Agger
Sülz
Bonn-Coblenz 7° östl. v. Greenwich Ehrenbreitst. Giessen 7° 30
0 5 10 15 Engl. Miles.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


KREFELD
1:18000
Meter
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
1 Christuskirche C 3
2 Friedens " C 3
3 Mennoniten " B 3
4 Bismarck-Denkmal D 1
5 Cornelius de Greiff " C 2
6 König Wilhelm " A 3
7 Karl Wilhelm " C 3
8 Krieger-Denkmal B 2
9 Moltke " C 4
10 Veteranen " A 3
11 Gymnasium A 3
12 Realgymnasium C 3
13 Reichsbank C 2
14 Stadtbad C 4
Strassenbahn
A B C D
Hafenstelle St. Tönisberg
Nord-Bahnhof
Liebfrauen-K.
Amts-gericht
Stadt-Garten
Rathaus
Stadthalle
Dionysius-Platz
Friedrichs-Platz
Post
Luisen-Platz
Evang. K.
Synagoge
Kais. Wilhelm-Museum
Karlsplatz
Stephans-K.
Allegoriebrunnen
Joseph-K.
Süd-Bahnhof
Staats-Bahnhof
Tunnel
Alex.-Pl.
Webe-Schule
Ring-Strasse
Hauptbahnhof
Ostwall
Nordwall
Westwall
Südwall
Wallstrasse
Rheinstrasse
Hochstrasse
Lindenstrasse
Südstrasse
Obergrasse
Dionysiusstrasse
Antonstrasse
Marktstrasse
Stephanstrasse
Königstrasse
Friedrichstrasse
Wilhelmstrasse
Moltkestrasse
Bismarckstrasse
Uerdingerstrasse
Dessauerstrasse
Crefelderstrasse
Hülserstrasse
Gladbacherstrasse
Rheydterstrasse
Viersenerstrasse
Ritterstrasse
Augustastrasse
Städt. Krankenhaus
Johannis-Kirche
Fischeln
Hülser Platz
Bismarck-Platz
Lindenstr.
Düsseldorf-Neuss
Duisburg
Krefeld
Mönchengladbach
Viersen
Kempen
Geographische Anstalt von A. Debes, Leipzig

28 M. *Osterath.* — 32 M. *Oppum*, the junction for the line to Hochfeld-Duisburg (see p. 62).

34 M. **Crefeld.** — **Hotels.** *Crefelder Hof (Pl. b; B, 4), Hoch-Str. 60, R. 2½-7½, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *Herfs (Pl. c; C, 3), Ost-Wall; *Beltz (Pl. a; B, 3), at the corner of Rhein-Str. and Friedrich-Str., R. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; Gompertz (Pl. g: C, 4) Ost-Wall 87, recently enlarged, well spoken of; Stadt München, Hoch-Str. 43, unpretending but very fair; Bongartz' Grüner Wald (Pl. d; C, 1), Hoch-Str. 8. — **Restaurants.** *Kracker*, Ost-wall 64; *Enzler*, Königs-Str. 20, D. from 1½ *M*; *Pastern*, Ost-Wall 140: *Brueren*, Rhein-Str. 81. — **Baths** at the *Stadtbad*, Neusser-Str. 58. — **Electric Tramways** through the chief streets. — **Steam Tramways** to *Düsseldorf* (p. 21), *Uerdingen* (p. 62), *Hüls* (p. 62), etc. — **American Consul**, *T. R. Wallace, Esq.*

Crefeld, with 110,410 inhab. (37,000 in 1850, 73,000 in 1880), an important railway-centre and the seat of the chief silk and velvet manufactories in Germany, is first mentioned by name in a document of 1166 and obtained municipal privileges in 1373. On the extinction of the Counts of Moers in 1600 it came into the hands of the Princes of Nassau and Orange, and in 1702 it fell by inheritance to the crown of Prussia. The manufactories of Crefeld and its environs at present employ about 20,000 power and other looms and produce fabrics of an annual value of about 4,000,000*l.*, more than one fourth being exported to England and America.

In the West-Wall is the *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 3), with good frescoes (Battle of Arminius) by P. Janssen. — In the same street, farther to the S., is the Emperor William Museum (Pl. B, 4), completed in 1897 (open daily, except Mon., 10 to 1 and 2 to 4 or 5; adm. 50 pf., free on Sun. and Wed. afternoons).

On the staircase is a statue of Emp. William I., by *Eberlein*. — Ground Floor (r.). Rhenish wood-carvings, pottery, furniture, weapons, glass, and china of the Lower Rhine (18th cent.); objects from E. Asia. — First Floor. In the ante-room, The Blacksmith, a figure by *Const. Meunier* (1896). In the other rooms furnitnre and sculptures of the Italian Renaissance (Luca and Andrea della Robbia; Donatello); modern paintings (portraits of Emp. William I., Leo XIII., and Bismarck, by *Lenbach;* Luna and Endymion, by *Hans Thoma;* pictures by *Dill*, *Mohrbutter*, *Von Volkmann*, *Von Wille*, etc.).

In the Nord-Wall are the new *Chamber of Commerce* and the *Commercial-School*. — The *Textile Academy* (Pl. A, 5) contains an interesting *Textile Museum*, and the rooms are decorated with frescoes by A. Baur, referring to the silk-industry.

In the Ost-Wall are monuments in honour of *Cornelius de Greiff* (Pl. 5; C, 2), the philanthropist, *Karl Wilhelm* (Pl. 7; C, 3), composer of the 'Wacht am Rhein' (1854), and *Moltke* (Pl. 9; C, 4). To the N.E., in the Bismarck-Platz, rises a bronze statue of *Bismarck* (Pl. 4; D, 1), by Eberlein.

On the Gladbach road, 3 M. to the S. of Crefeld, is a memorial of the battle of Crefeld, in which Ferdinand of Brunswick, one of Frederick the Great's generals, defeated the French on June 23rd, 1758. — The *Hülser Berg* (p. 62), 4 M. to the N. of Crefeld, is often visited thence. — New barbour on the Rhine at Homberg, see p. 62.

41½ M. **Kempen** (*Herriger; Eulen; Keuter*, with old wall-paintings), an ancient town with 6300 inhabitants. The *Stifts-Kirche*, a

Gothic edifice with a Romanesque tower, contains some fine sedilia (carved by Joh. Gruter in 1486) and choir-stalls (1493). The *Castle*, with its three towers, which now contains the gymnasium, was built in 1380-84 by Friedrich III. of Saarwerden, Archbishop of Cologne. The *Kuhtor*, a brick building of the 14th cent., recently restored, contains the Municipal Collection of Antiquities (key at the Rathaus), including cabinets, wood-carvings of the 15-17th cent., portraits, weapons, and Roman and Frankish antiquities. Thomas à Kempis (1380-1471), supposed author of the 'Imitatio Christi', is commemorated by a bronze statue (by Piedbœuf; 1901) in the Kirch-Platz. — Tramway to Kevelaer (see below) viâ Straelen. Branch-lines to *Venlo* (p. 62) and *Viersen* (p. 62).

46 M. *Aldekerk*; 48½ M. *Nieukerk*.

53 M. **Geldern** *(Hôtel Dahlhausen)*, with 6551 inhab., once the capital of the Duchy of Guelders, has belonged to Prussia since 1713.

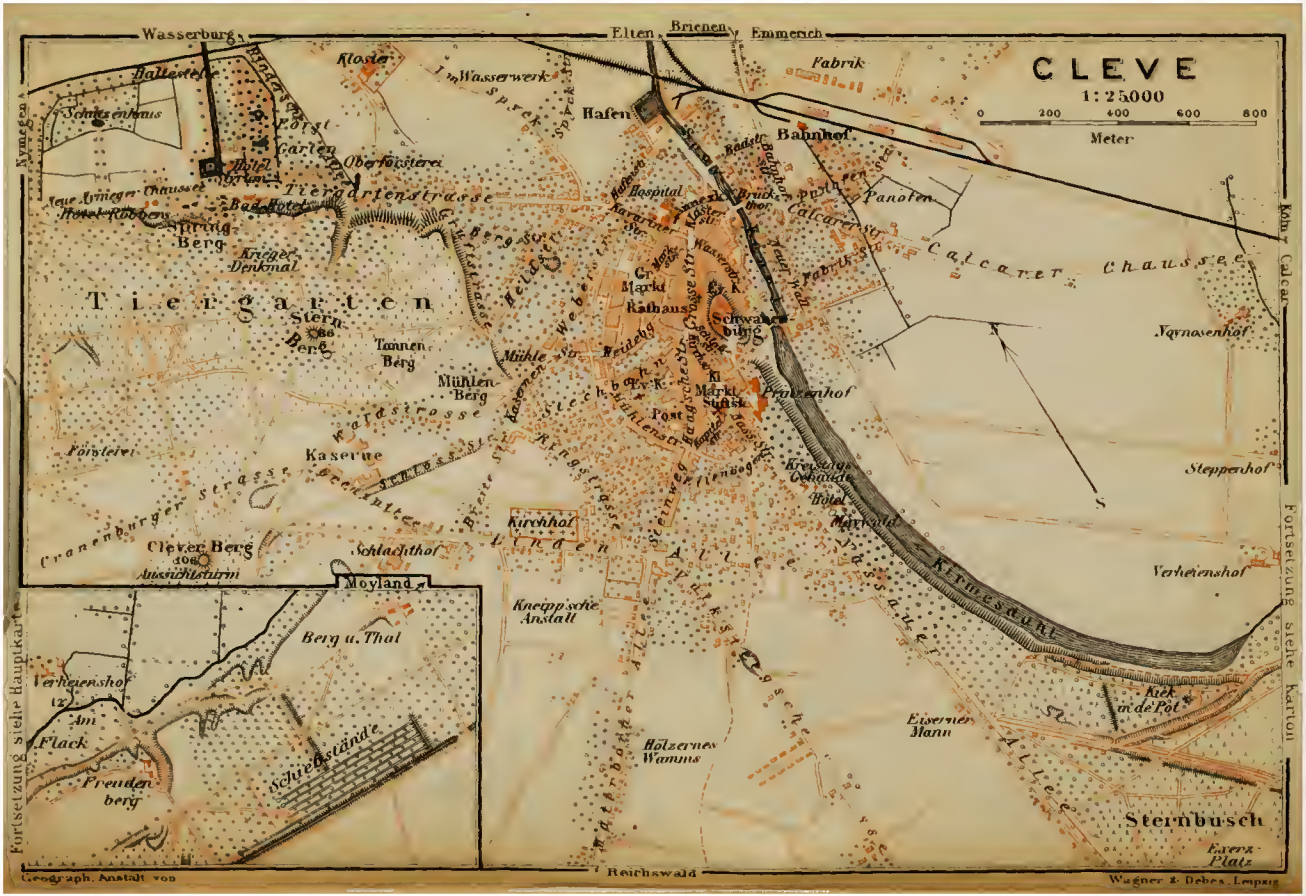
Our line here intersects the railway from *Venlo* and *Straelen* (old Gothic church with many art-treasures) to Wesel, Münster, Bremen, and Hamburg. Stations between Geldern and Wesel: 4 M. *Issum*; 7 M. *Bönninghardt* (p. 59); 10 M. *Menzelen* (p. 60); 12½ M. *Büderich*, on the left bank of the Rhine, rebuilt since 1816 on the Rhine, which the railway crosses lower down. 17½ M. *Wesel*, see p. 18.

The train crosses the *Niers*. 58½ M. *Kevelaer* (frequented by pilgrims). To the right lies *Wissen*, with the handsome restored château of Baron von Loë. — 62 M. *Weeze*.

66½ M. **Goch** *(Hôt. Gisbertz*, very fair*)*, with 10,232 inhab., an important place in the middle ages, also a station on the line from Boxtel to Wesel, traversed by the express trains from Berlin to Flushing (Berlin to London in 21 hrs.).

From Goch to Wesel, 24 M., railway in ¾-1¼ hr. — 3 M. *Preussisch-Uedem*; 8 M. *Uedemerbruch*; 9½ M. *Labbeck*.

12½ M. **Xanten** *(Hövelmann, Schwerdt)*, a town of great antiquity, with 4021 inhab., is mentioned in the 'Nibelungenlied', as the birthplace of Siegfried the dragon-slayer (p. 94). The *Castra Vetera* of the Romans, founded by Augustus between B.C. 16 and 13 as winter-quarters for two legions, and the headquarters of Roman operations on the Lower Rhine until its destruction by the Batavians in 71 A.D., lay on the Fürstenberg (see below). The **Collegiate Church of St. Victor*, erected in 1263-1512, is a gem of Gothic architecture, illustrating the entire development of the style. The two Romanesque towers (215 ft. high) belonged to an earlier structure. The interior is adorned with paintings by *Bart. de Bruyn* (1534) and other artists, and contains fine wood-carvings, tapestry, and stained glass (14-17th cent.). By the piers are lifesize statues of the 14-16th centuries. The rood-screen is of stone, and the entire choir is enclosed by an early-Gothic panelled screen, covered by old tapestry. Between the choir and the sanctuary is a light brass screen, with three arches. In front of the high-altar is a fine bronze candelabrum from Maastricht, in the form of an arch (1501). The sacristy contains some valuable ecclesiastical vestments, including those of St. Bernhard (11th cent.), while there are some fine reliquaries and ivory carvings of the 5-15th cent. in the treasury. — In front of the S. portal are large Stations of the Cross, dating from 1525-36. The *Chapel of St. Michael* (15th cent.) and the *Clever-Tor* (1393) are also interesting buildings. The *Rathaus* contains a good collection of Roman antiquities (sdm. 50 pf.). — Fine view from *Schloss Fürstenberg*, 1 M. to the S.E., on the hill of that name. — Steamer to *Wesel*, see p. 19.


CLEVE
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0 200 400 600 800
Meter
Wasserburg
Elten
Briener
Emmerich
Fabrik
Hafen
Bahnhof
Kloster
Im Wasserwerk
Sprick
Schützenhaus
Forst
Garten
Oberförsterei
Tiergartenstrasse
Neue Amiens-Chaussee
Hotel Robben
Badehaus
Sternberg
Krieger-Denkmal
Tiergarten
Hospital
Gr. Markt
Rathaus
Ev. K.
Schwanenburg
Stern-Berg
Tannen-Berg
Mühlen-Berg
Mühle
Post
Kl. Markt
Kath. K.
Kaserne
Försterei
Cranenburger Strasse
Clever Berg
Aussichtsturm
Schlachthof
Moyland
Kirchhof
Kneipp'sche Anstalt
Berg u. Thal
Am Flack
Freudenberg
Schiessstände
Hölzernes Wammes
Eisernes Mann
Kek in de Pot
Sternbusch
Exerz-Platz
Reichswald
Calcarer Chaussee
Varnosenhof
Steppenhof
Verheiensho
Klever Wald
Fortsetzung siehe Hauptkarte
Fortsetzung siehe Karte
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

To the N. of (16 M.) *Birten* is a Roman amphitheatre, 320 ft. in diameter. — 18½ M. *Büderich*, also a station on the Wesel and Venlo line (p. 58). — 24 M. *Wesel* (p. 18).

69 M. *Pfalzdorf*, near the *Reichswald* (p. 60), with 2700 inhab., founded along with the neighbouring villages of *Louisendorf* and *Bönninghardt* (p. 58) under Frederick the Great by Protestant emigrants from the Palatinate (Pfalz) in 1741.

74½ M. **Cleve.** — **Hotels** (all with gardens). Bad-Hôtel & Hôtel Styrum, to the W. of the town, in the Tiergarten, R. 3-4, pens. 5-8 *M*, connected with the *Friedrich-Wilhelmsbad*, a hydropathic; Prinzenhof (see below), on an eminence to the S.E. of the town, with a large park; Hôtel Robbers, in the Tiergarten, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 6-7 *M*; Maywald, on the hill to the S. of the town, R. 3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7 *M*; Loock, opposite the post-office, very fair; Holtzem, near the palace, R. 2-2½, B. 1, pens. 5-6 *M*; Rheinischer Hof, at the station. — Beer: *Lampe; Deutscher Kaiser; Grosser Kurfürst* (stucco ceiling of 1677). — *Café-Restaurant Kaiser Friedrich*, Haagsche-Str.

Visitors' Tax, for a stay of more than a week, 5 *M*. — *Kneipp Institute* (Dr. Bergmann), to the S.W. of the town.

Post Office, Haagsche-Strasse.

Cleve, Dutch *Kleef* (pop. 14,684), once the capital of the duchy of that name, is beautifully situated on the slope of a wooded hill, which at an early period formed the bank of the Rhine, and is much frequented by Dutch families in summer. The chalybeate spring is an additional attraction.

On a picturesque eminence in the town rises the *Palace* of the former dukes, generally called the *Schwanenburg* (now a law-court and prison), with the lofty **Schwanen-Turm* (fine view), erected by Adolph I. in 1439, on the site of a Roman tower. In the courtyard are Romanesque portals (now built up) and a Roman altar found in the vicinity. The legend of the 'Knight of the Swan', so widely known from Wagner's opera of 'Lohengrin', is localised at Cleve, where an appropriate monument has been erected in the Kleine Markt. A *Statue of the Elector John Sigismund* (d. 1619) by Bayerle, erected near the palace in 1859, is a memorial of the annexation of the district to the Electorate of Brandenburg in 1609. — The *Rathaus* contains a few antiquities (including some good Roman bronzes) and some pictures.

The Gothic *Stifts-Kirche*, an imposing brick edifice, erected in 1341-56, contains monuments of Counts and Dukes of Cleve, the finest those of Adolph VI. (d. 1394) and Margaretha von Berg (d. 1425).

To the S.E. of the town lies the *Prinzenhof*, erected in 1664 by Prince Maurice of Orange (d. 1679), Governor of Cleve (appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg), and now a hotel and pension. The Nassau Allée, with its old lime-trees, extends along the hill-slope to the *Sternbusch*, whence a road leads to the left to the *Hôtel-Pension Haus Freudenberg* (pens. 5 *M*), formerly a hunting-lodge of Prince Maurice, 1½ M. from Cleve, and thence to *'Berg und Thal'* (Hôt.-Pens. Sonderkamp), another summer-resort. — Towards

the W. lie the hills known as the *Tiergarten*, laid out with pleasant park-like grounds (1654), which adjoin the road and railway to Nymwegen. — The *Clever Berg* (335 ft.), to the S. of the Tiergarten, commands one of the most beautiful views on the Lower Rhine. In the foreground lies Cleve, and farther off the villages of Qualburg and Bedburg, Château Moyland, and the towns of Calcar, Xanten, Wesel, Rees, Emmerich, etc.

At the village of *Brienen*, 2½ M. to the N. of Cleve, is a monument erected in 1811 to *Johanna Sebus*, whom Goethe celebrated for her heroism during an inundation of the Rhine. — The *Reichswald*, 1½ M. to the S.W. of Cleve, is the largest forest in the Rhenish province (17,000 acres).

Beyond Cleve the Rhenish Railway pursues its N. direction, crosses the Rhine by means of a steam-ferry near stat. *Elten*, and at stat. *Zevenaar* unites with the Dutch line to Amsterdam and Rotterdam (R. 2); see also *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

To *Nymwegen* by railway viâ *Groesbeck* and *Cranenburg* in 40 min.; comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*. — To *Emmerich* by motor-omnibus and ferry, see p. 18.

From Cleve to Duisburg via Mörs, 44 M., railway in ca. 2¾ hrs. (fares 4 *M* 30, 2 *M* 90 pf.). — At (5½ M.) *Till-Moyland* is *Château Moyland*, an imposing brick building of the 15th cent., restored by Zwirner (1854 et seq.). Its owner, Baron von Steengracht, possesses the finest private picture-gallery on the Lower Rhine, comprising good examples of Frans Hals, Van Dyck, Van der Helst, Moreelse, Hontborst, Jan Steen, Palamedes, Brueghel, Hobbema, and Wynants (adm. on application in the court).

7½ M. **Calcar** (*Kuypers*), a small town with 1900 inhab., was in 1490-1540 the seat of a school of wood-carving, which derived its inspiration from Holland. It was also the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian General Seydlitz (d. 1773), the conqueror at Rossbach, a handsome monument of whom, by Bayerle, adorns the market-place. The *Church of St. Nicholas*, a Gothic structure of the 15th cent., is a veritable museum of wood-carving, with its altars, choir-stalls, and candelabra. Its chief glory is the high-altar (1498-1500), with wings painted by *Jan Joest* of Haarlem, who worked at Calcar in 1505-8. By St. George's altar is a predella, with seven saints by *Heinrich Dünwegge*, and over St. Anne's altar is a Death of the Virgin by a Westphalian master of about 1460. The *Rathaus* (1436-45) and several brick houses with gables also deserve notice.

10½ M. *Appeldorn;* 12½ M. *Marienbaum*, with a pilgrimage-church. — 16 M. **Xanten**, see p. 58. — 22 M. *Menzelen* is the junction for the Boxtel and Wesel line (p. 58). — 23 M. *Alpen;* 25 M. *Millingen*. 26½ M. *Rheinberg* (Bienen; Börgmann), an ancient place with 2900 inhab., is well-known for its 'boonekamp' bitters. It was besieged nine times between 1583 and 1633. The R. C. church contains a carved altar-piece of the Calcar School. — 30 M. *Repelen*.

33½ M. **Mörs** (*Königlicher Hof*, R. & B. from 2½, D. 2½ *M*, *Deutsches Haus*, both very fair; *Post*), an active industrial town with 18,236 inhab., contains a *Château* (now public property) of the old Counts of Mörs, whose domains passed to Prussia in 1702. Branch-lines run hence to *Crefeld* (special station) and to *Homberg* (p. 62).

36½ M. *Trompet* (p. 62). — 39½ M. *Rheinhausen* and thence to (44 M.) *Duisburg*, see p. 62.

5. From Aix-la-Chapelle to Düsseldorf viâ Gladbach.

54 M. Railway in 1¾-3 hrs. (fares 7 *M*, 5 *M* 30, 3 *M* 50 pf.; express 7 *M* 90, 5 *M* 80, 4 *M* 70 pf.).

This railway has two stations at Aix-la-Chapelle, one at the *Marschier-Tor*, the other at the *Templerbend* (comp. p. 3). — At (3½ M.)

Richterich the *Maastricht Line* diverges to the left. The tall chimneys near (5½ M.) *Kohlscheidt* belong to coal-mines (branch-line to Würselen, p. 15). About 1½ M. from Kohlscheidt rises the picturesque ruin of *Wilhelmstein* (restaurant). The train now descends into the pleasing and partly wooded valley of the *Wurm*.

8 M. **Herzogenrath** *(Ritzerfeld; Prinz zu Schaumburg-Lippe*, R. 1½-3 *M)*, French *Rolduc* (pop. 4575), with an old castle. The suppressed *Abbey of Klosterrath* (now a school) crowns a height on the left. The church, lately decorated by M. Göbbels, dates from 1209, and its crypt from 1108. Branch-lines to *Stolberg* (p. 14) and to *Sittard*.

On the left, near (12½ M.) *Palenberg*, rise the châteaux of *Rimburg* and *Zweibrüggen*, and at (15½ M.) *Geilenkirchen* (Harst) that of *Trips*. The train then traverses the undulating Duchy of Jülich or Juliers, and between (20 M.) *Lindern* and (24½ M.) *Baal* crosses the valley of the *Roer* (p. 15). — 27½ M. **Erkelenz** *(Adler)*, an old town with 3169 inhab., the picturesque ruins of a castle destroyed in 1674, and a late-Gothic Rathaus. The church of the 14th cent. has a new iron spire 270 ft. high. Monuments to Emp. William I., by Künne (1893), and Emp. Frederick, by Pehle (1905). — 33 M. *Wickrath*, with a government stud.

35½ M. **Rheydt** (*Jöbges*, R. & B. from 3, D. 2 *M; Reichshof*; tramways to Gladbach and Odenkirchen, etc.), with 40,151 inhab., is the junction of the Gladbach-Roermond-Antwerp line (see p. 62) and of the Left-Rhenish line viâ Gladbach and Neersen-Neuwerk to *Crefeld* (p. 57; 15 M. in 1 hr.) or to *Neuss* (p. 56; 17 M., in 1 hr.).

About 6 M. to the E. of Rheydt is situated **Schloss Dyck**, the château of Prince Salm-Reifferscheid-Krautheim, with beautiful grounds (good inn, opposite the gate of the château). — *Schloss Liedberg*, 3 M. to the N. of Dyck, commands an extensive prospect.

38 M. **Gladbach** *(*Herfs*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. with wine 3, S. 2¼ *M; Kothen; Deutsches Haus, Europäischer Hof*, R. & B. 3-3¾ *M, Rheinischer Hof*, these three nearer the station; tramway from the station to *Odenkirchen* viâ *Rheydt*, and to *Hardt)* is an important manufacturing town of 60,714 inhab., and one of the centres of the Rhenish cotton, woollen, iron, and engine-making industries. To distinguish it from another place of the same name (p. 26) it is termed *München-Gladbach*, the epithet München (*i.e.* 'Mönchen' or monks) being derived from a Benedictine abbey, founded in 972 and suppressed in 1802, to which the town owes its origin. Admission to any of the numerous factories or dye-works is usually granted by the owner on application. The imposing brick edifice to the right of the Bergisch-Märkisch station is a spinning and weaving factory. Several important insurance societies have their headquarters here. The early-Gothic choir of the *Münster-Kirche*, consecrated in 1275, is supposed to have been built by Meister Gerard (p. 32); the Romanesque crypt and the basement of the tower are of the 11th cent., the nave of the beginning of the

13th century. The treasury contains a fine late-Gothic portable altar and other interesting objects. In the Kaiser-Platz is a statue of *Emp. William I.* by Eberlein, and in front of the station is one of *Bismarck* by Schaper. — The *Museum* contains various antiquities and the beginning of a historical textile collection. The continuation of the Bahnhof-Strasse leads to the *Kaiser-Park*, in which is the Kaiser-Friedrich-Halle, for concerts and theatrical entertainments.

Gladbach is the junction of the *Crefeld* and *Hochfeld-Duisburg* line (see R. 6). Gladbach is also on the Rheydt & Neuss Railway (Left Rhenish Line; see p. 61), with two stations, *Gladbach-Bökel* and *Gladbach-Speik*.

From Gladbach to Antwerp, 99 M., railway in 4 hrs., see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

From Gladbach to *Juliers (Jülich)*, *Eschweiler*, and *Stolberg*, see pp. 15, 14.

The line now turns towards the E., traverses a flat, arable, and partly wooded tract, and leads to (41 M.) *Corschenbroich*, (43 M.) *Kleinenbroich*, and (48½ M.) **Neuss** (p. 56), the junction of the Aix-la-Chapelle-Düsseldorf, Cologne-Crefeld, and Düren-Neuss lines. The train crosses the *Rhine* by an iron bridge of four arches, beyond which, to the left, opens a fine view of Düsseldorf. — 52½ M. *Düsseldorf-Bilk*; 54 M. *Düsseldorf*, Central Station (p. 20).

6. From Gladbach to Crefeld, Duisburg, and Essen.

39 M. Railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 5 ℳ, 3 ℳ 80, 2 ℳ 50 pf.).

München-Gladbach, see above. — 3 M. *Helenabrunn.* — 5½ M. **Viersen** (*Gansen; Dahlhausen*, both very fair), a town with 27,589 inhab. and extensive manufactories of silks, plush, and velvet ribbons. The late-Gothic parish-church dates from the 15th century. The *Hohenbusch*, with a park, commands an extensive view.

A line diverges hence to *Venlo*, the junction of the Dutch railways to *Flushing* and *Rotterdam*, to the W., and to the S. to *Maastricht*. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

From Viersen to Moers viâ Crefeld, 25 M., railway with numerous ramifications. At (1¾ M.) *Süchteln* the line forks, one branch running viâ *Vorst* and *St. Tönis* to the (11 M.) S. Station at *Crefeld*. The main line proceeds viâ *Süchtelnvörst* (junction for *Grefrath*), *Ödt*, *Schmalbroich*, *Kempen* (p. 57), and *St. Hubert*, to (13 M.) *Hüls*. Thence it goes on viâ *Inrath* to the (16 M.) N. Station and then the (18 M.) S. Station at *Crefeld*, or viâ *Hülser Berg* (for the hill of that name), *Niep*, and *Capellen* to (25 M.) *Mörs* (p. 60).

The Crefeld line next crosses the *Nord-Canal*, begun by Napoleon, but never completed, and the river *Niers*, and then traverses some drained marshland. 9 M. *Anrath*.

14 M. **Crefeld** (p. 57), the junction of lines to Mörs (see above) to Rheydt (p. 61), to Cologne and Cleve (R. 4), and to *Homberg* (Bellevue, Meurer), a busy river-port, viâ *Uerdingen* and *Trompet* (p. 60). — 15½ M. *Oppum* (p. 57); 17½ M. *Linn*.

18½ M. **Uerdingen** (*Kellner*, very fair), a commercial town on the *Rhine* (7887 inhab.), with extensive liqueur and sugar manufactories, is the junction of the line to *Homberg* and *Ruhrort*. —

23 M. **Rheinhausen**, with a harbour and iron-works, is the junction for the railway from Cleve to Duisburg (see p. 60).

The railway crosses the *Rhine* by a bridge 1040 yds. long. — 25 M. *Hochfeld.* — 27½ M. **Duisburg** (p. 19). — 31 M. *Styrum*, the junction for (2 M.) *Oberhausen* (p. 19) and (5½ M.) *Ruhrort* (p. 19).

32½ M. **Mülheim an der Ruhr** (*Hôtel Retze*, good; *Monopol; Dortmunder Hof*, plain), a prettily situated town with 93,598 inhab., surrounded with coal-pits and iron-works. — 38 M. *Altendorf.* As Essen is approached we gain a view to the left of *Krupp's Cast Steel Works*, with their huge chimneys, a vast establishment of world-wide celebrity (about 29,000 workmen).

39 M. *Essen* (Essener Hof, Rheinischer Hof, Berliner Hof, etc.), see *Baedeker's Northern Germany.*

7. From Cologne and Düsseldorf to Elberfeld.

From Cologne to Elberfeld, 28 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. — From Düsseldorf to Elberfeld, 16½ M., in ¾-1 hr.

From Cologne to Elberfeld. *Cologne*, see p. 26. To (3 M.) *Mülheim am Rhein*, see p. 26; 8 M. *Schlebusch.* — 10½ M. *Opladen* (Jansen; Tillmanns), an industrial town of 4200 inhab., on the *Wupper*, is the junction of lines to Düsseldorf and Remscheid.

From Opladen to Remscheid viâ Lennep, 20½ M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr. This line affords opportunity for two attractive excursions to the territory of the former duchy of Berg. — 6 M. *Burscheid* (Post) is about 2 M. from **Altenberg** (*Keller*), a small town charmingly situated in the finest part of the wooded and romantic valley of the Dhün. The **Abbey Church* of Altenberg, known as the *Bergischer Dom*, was built in 1255-79 for a Cistercian abbey founded by the brothers Adolf and Eberhard, Counts of Berg, in 1133. It is a large cruciform edifice, resembling Cologne Cathedral, without towers, with a double-aisled choir, and a chevet of pentagonal chapels. The choir and nave contain a series of fine stained-glass windows (grisaille) of the 13-14th cent.; the large W. window shows saints under golden canopies (ca. 1380-88). In the choir are the tombs of the Counts of Berg, the finest being those of Gerhard I. (d. 1360) and Adolf VI. (d. 1348). In the N. transept is the fine brass of Count Eberhard (d. 1465). The buttresses above the nave-aisles are of a peculiar shape and are not pierced, though serving the purpose of flying buttresses. — To the W. is the **Chapel of St. Mark*, a gem of the transition style (1225), with paintings of the 15th century. — From Altenberg to *Bergisch-Gladbach*, see p. 26.

12½ M. *Wermelskirchen* (Bergischer Hof) is the junction of a branch-line to **Burg** (*Paffrath*, in Unterburg), prettily situated in the valley of the *Wupper* and commanded by the **Schloss Burg* (adm. 20 pf.; Schloss Restaurant), long the seat of the Counts of Berg. This interesting building, founded about 1140 and enlarged in the 15-16th cent., was carefully rebuilt on the old lines in 1890-94. The two-storied 'Palas' dates from 1220 (restored). The 'Ritter-Saal', in the upper story, has been adorned with frescoes of scenes from local history. The adjoining structure was rebuilt in 1892 and the chapel was embellished with frescoes in 1903. The fortifications and towers are well preserved. The fountain in the court (by Courbellier; 1903) commemorates Count Adolf. In the upper story of the Palas is the *Local Museum*, including portraits, views, antiquities, and sculptures. Fine view from the 'Ritter-Saal' and the N. terrace. From Burg to the Emp. William Viaduct, see p. 64.

17½ M. *Lennep* (*Berliner Hof), a cloth-making town of 11,600 inhab., is the junction for several lines. — 20½ M. *Remscheid* (Weinberg; Englischer Hof), with 64,341 inhab., is an important centre for the manufacture of ironmongery.

13 M. *Leichlingen.* — 16½ M. *Ohligs*, the junction of the line from Düsseldorf to Solingen, Remscheid, and Vohwinkel.

Solingen (*Eggers; Deutsches Haus*; American Consul, *J. J. Langer*), with 45,554 inhab., is one of the most important seats of the manufacture of cutlery in the world. Solingen blades were famous in the middle ages.

Beyond *Schaberg*, the next station, the train crosses the valley of the Wupper by the imposing ***Kaiser Wilhelm Brücke** (*Emp. William Viaduct*), the central arch of which is 560 ft. in span and 350 ft. above the river. Its total length is 1657 ft. The best view of it is obtained from the path descending into the valley from Schaberg station. Below is an inn, and on the heights of the opposite bank is the Schloss Küppelstein Restaurant. About 1 M. upstream is *Müngsten*, while a pleasant forest-path ascends to (1 hr.) *Burg* (see p. 63), crossing the Wupper by a bridge (5 pf.).

18½ M. *Haan.* — 21 M. *Gruiten*, and thence to Elberfeld, see below.

From Düsseldorf to Elberfeld. — 3 M. *Gerresheim* has a fine church of 1236. — 5 M. *Erkrath.* — 7 M. *Hochdahl*, with an iron foundry.

At (10 M.) Gruiten (see above) we join the line from Cologne. — 12½ M. **Vohwinkel**, the junction of the line to (20 M.) *Steele*, an important coal-railway. Beyond (14 M.) *Sonnborn* the train crosses the *Wupper*, and calls at *Zoologischer Garten* and *Steinbeck*, two suburban stations of Elberfeld.

16½ M. *Elberfeld-Döppersberg*, the chief station for **Elberfeld**; 17¼ M. *Unter-Barmen*; 19¼ M. **Barmen**; 20½ M. *Barmen-Rittershausen.*

Hotels in Elberfeld (restaurants at most). *Weidenhof (Pl. a; F, 4), with lift, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; Europäischer Hof, with lift, R. & B. from 2 *M* 75 pf., D. 2 *M*; Kaiserhof; Hôtel Bristol; Post, R. & B. from 2½ *M*; Mainzer Hof; Trierer Hof; Union, Schlossbleiche 22 (Pl. F, 3), R. 2½ *M*, commercial; Monopol (Pl. c; C, 3), R. & B. 2½ *M*; Klein (Pl. b; F, 4), R. & B. 2¼ *M*. — **Hotels in Barmen.** Vogeler (Pl. a; E, 4), R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, good; Schützenhaus (Pl. b; E, 4), R. 2-2½, B. ¾, D. at 1 p.m. 2¼ *M*; Deutsches Haus (Pl. d; E, 4); Evangelisches Vereinshaus (Pl. 27; E, 4), near the station, R. 1½-2 *M*; Rheinischer Hof, in the town.

Restaurants at Elberfeld: At the hotels; also, *Ratskeller; Willemsen*, Königs-Str., with a garden; *Hofbräu; Altdeutsche Bierhalle; Himmelmann*, Schwanen-Str. 26 (wine). — At Barmen: *Theatre Restaurant*, next door to the Hôtel Vogeler; *Stadthalle; Luftkurhaus* (p. 66).

Cabs. For 1-2 pers. 50 pf. per drive; ½ hr. 1, 1 hr. 1½, each addit. ½ hr. ¾ *M*; luggage 25-50 pf.; double fares at night and for first-class cabs. — *Electric Tramways*, see Plan. An *Elevated Tramway* (electric) between Rittershausen, Elberfeld, Barmen, and (1½ M.) Vohwinkel. — *Electric Light Railways* from Elberfeld to (5 M.) *Ronsdorf*; and viâ Neviges and Velbert to (14 M.) *Werden*; from Barmen viâ Ronsdorf and *Clarenbach* to (8 M.) Remscheid (see above); etc.

American Consul, at Barmen, *Theodore J. Bluthardt*; Vice-Consul, *J. A. Rittershaus.*

English Church Service in the Lutheran Church.

Geograph. Anstalt von

• Stationen

Kirchen:
F 4 | 6 I. reform. Kirche F 4
F 3 | 7 II. " " E 3
F 4 | 8 I. luther. " G 4
F 3 | 9 II. " " G 2 3
D 3 | 10 III. " " E 4
Hülsbeck
Oberc-Dorrenberg
Unt-Wüstenhof
Bahnhof Mirke
Mirke
Opphoff
Luth. Friedhof
Kath. Friedhof
Reform. Friedhofs K.
Taubstumm-Anst.
Rathaus
Neumarkt
Post
Hardt
Marien K.
Elisenhöhe
Krankenhaus
Bredt
Armenhaus
Stadt-Halle
Gymnas.
Bahnh. Döppersberg
Bahnhof Steinbeck
Wupper
Eiland
Haspeler Brücke
Gefängnis
Kinder-Hospital
Klophauser Höhe
Armenhaus
Ülenberg
Bendahl
Hesselnberg
Wald-frieden
Bade-anstalt
Ostersiepen
Friedenshöhe
Sandplatz
Hatzenbeck
Sudberg Hasten
Jägerhof
Barmen
BARMEN
Kaiser Wilh. Stift
Erbschloe Stift
Bade-anstalt
Eschenbach
Hansastr.
Luisenstrasse
Gesundheitsstr.
Wolkenburgstr.
Bendahl
Ronsdorfer Strasse
Brüderstrasse
Wiesenstrasse
Hohenzollernstr.
Brilterbach
Schwebebahn
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

BARMEN
1 : 25.000
0 200 400 600 800
Meter
Strassenbahn
Bergbahn
Schwebebahn folgt dem Lauf der Wupper
1 Amtsgericht G 4
2 Badeanstalt E F 4
3 Königsdenkmal C 4
4 Kriegerdenkmal von 1870-71 E 5
5 „ „ 1866 E 5
6 Ringeldenkmal E F 6
7 Werledenkmal E 5
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
Ülendahl
Geetchen
Wiethen
Weinberg
Stübchens
271
Beesen
Johannenm.
Unt. Carnap
Carnap
Clausen
Schönebeck
Ostersbaum
Schöne Lecker Busch
Vor der Hardt
Bhf. Barmen-Loh
Missions haus
Bredt
Am Siepken
Hardt
Loh
Rott
Busch
Hohenstein
Korzert
Wupper
Unter Barmen
Kaiser Wilh. Ring
Bahnhof
Post
Kurbad
Aue
Bhf. Unt.-Barmen
Schloss
Rothen Waisen haus
Armenhaus
Springen
Ittersbeck
Hesselnberg
Wald-Frieden
Friedhof
Kaiser Friedrich-höhe
Grassiepen
Barmer W
Bahnhof
Toelleturm
Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The sister-towns of *Elberfeld* and *Barmen*, together with the just-mentioned and other suburban villages, now together form a single large manufacturing town, which fills the bottom and extends up the sides of the valley, and is intersected by the railway, the highroad with a tramway-line, and the Wupper. They have risen to great importance since the middle of last century, now contain 318,631 inhab. (Elberfeld, 162,483; Barmen, 156,148), and rank among the richest industrial towns on the continent. The chief products of their very numerous and extensive factories are cotton, calico, silk, ribbons, Turkey-red dyed goods, soap, candles, and chemicals. Since the introduction of power-looms the value of the cotton and silk manufactures has risen to upwards of $7\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds annually. The old parts of the towns are irregular and confined, but the modern portions contain many fine private buildings. Elberfeld contains many benevolent institutions, and is famous for its admirable system of poor-relief.

The finest part of **Elberfeld** is the quarter to the S.W., round the Königs-Str. (Pl. A-F, 3, 4), the Briller-Str. (Pl. E, 3, 2), and the Sadowa-Str. (Pl. D, 3). The principal public edifices are the new *Rathaus*, in the Neumarkt (Pl. F, 3); the *Reformierte Kirche* (Pl. 7; E, 3), designed by Zwirner; and the *Landgerichts-Gebäude* (Pl. 17; H, 4), or courts of law, with a picture of the Last Judgment by Baur in the principal hall. The old Rathaus (Pl. 18; F, 3, 4) contains the interesting *Municipal Museum*. In the Königs-Platz (Pl. F, 3) is a *War Monument* (Pl. 4) by Albermann. In the Brausenwerther-Platz, the Neumarkt, and the Schlossbleiche are statues of *Emp. William I.* (Pl. 3; F, 4), *Emp. Frederick* (Pl. 2, F 3; both by Eberlein), and *Bismarck* (Pl. 1, F 4; by Brunow).

The *Hardt* (Pl. of Barmen, A, B, 3, 4), to the E., where there are a monument to St. Suitbertus and another war-monument, commands a pleasing view. A finer view is obtained from the *Königshöhe* on the *Kiesberg*, 2 M. to the S.W. of the town (restaurant and view-tower; Pl. B, C, 6). On the slope of the Kiesberg lies the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. A, 4, 5; railway-station, see p. 64). — To the W. are the promenades of the Kaiserhöhe on the *Nützenberg* (Pl. C, D, 3; restaurant), with the reservoir of the town water-works.

In **Barmen** the chief buildings are the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 16; C, 4), designed by Hübsch; the *Missionshaus* (Pl. C, 3), containing an interesting collection of curiosities from foreign countries (adm. 50 pf.); and the *Ruhmeshalle* (Pl. 25; F, 4), or *Hall of Fame*, which contains statues of Emp. William I., Emp. Frederick, and Emp. William II., as well as various collections. In front of the old Rathaus is a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*. The *Town Museum* (Pl. 19; E, 4) contains a collection of natural history.

On the S. side are the new *Town Hall* (Pl. E, 5), the *War Monument* (Pl. 4), and monuments to *E. Rittershaus*, the poet (1834-97) and *F. W. Dörpfeld* (1824-93), the educationist, surrounded by pleasant grounds. Farther to the S. is the *Barmer Wald*, with the *Tölle Turm* (Pl. D, 6), a belvedere (electric tramway in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 25 pf.).

Adjacent is the *Luftkurhaus*, a health-resort (pens. with room 4½-6 *M*). We may return to the E. through the shady *Murmelbach-Tal* (1 hr.), or proceed to the W., over the *Kaiser Friedrich Höhe* (Pl. A, 6) to (1 hr.) Elberfeld.

From Elberfeld to Hagen, 16 M., in 1 hr. The line skirts the E. side of the valley of the Wupper. It then crosses the Wupper, quits the Duchy of Berg, and enters the County of Mark. The river anciently formed the boundary between the Franks and Saxons, and now separates the Rhineland from Westphalia. — 7 M. **Schwelm** (*Prinz von Preussen*), a town with 18,467 inhabitants. Farther on the train passes the *Schwelmer Brunnen*, a chalybeate spring, and through several cuttings. — 9½ M. *Milspe*. Pleasing view up the valley of the *Ennepe*, which the train crosses by embankments and a viaduct, 100 ft. high. — 10½ M. *Gevelsberg*, a town consisting of a long row of detached houses. The stream turns the machinery of numerous small iron-works, where scythes, sickles, and shovels are manufactured. At (13½ M.) *Haspe* are extensive puddling-works and rolling-mills.

16 M. **Hagen** (*Hôtel Lünenschloss*, at the station; *Römer; Glitz*), a manufacturing town with 77,498 inhab., is the junction for Bochum, Dortmund, Cassel, and Siegen; see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

Branch-lines also run from Elberfeld and Barmen to *Cronenberg*, *Ronsdorf*, *Lennep* (p. 64), *Remscheid* (p. 64), and many other manufacturing places of more or less importance.

8. From Cologne to Frankfort viâ Giessen.

143 M. Railway from Cologne to *Giessen*, 103½ M., in 3-5 hrs. (fares 13 *M* 40, 10 *M* 10, 6 *M* 70 pf.; express 15 *M* 10, 11 *M* 20, 7 *M* 80 pf.); from Giessen to *Frankfort*, 39½ M., in 1¼-3 hrs. (fares 4 *M* 40, 3 *M* 30, 2 *M* 20 pf.; express, 5 *M*, 3 *M* 60 pf.).

The train starts at *Cologne*, passes through *Deutz* (p. 55) without stopping, and traverses a flat country at some distance from the Rhine. 2 M. *Kalk* (22,800 inhab.), a thriving industrial suburb of Cologne and Deutz, is the junction for *Deutz* (slow trains only, in 8 min.). 7 M. *Porz-Urbach*. To the E. of (8½ M.) *Wahn* is the *Wahner Heide*, with an artillery-range. Beyond (13 M.) **Troisdorf** (*Kronprinz*, R. & B. 2½ *M*), where the Right-Rhenish line diverges (p. 82), the line crosses the *Agger*, on the bank of which, to the right, is the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte*, a large iron-foundry.

15½ M. **Siegburg** (*Felder*, at the station; *Stern*, R. & B. 2½ *M*, very fair), an industrial town with 16,185 inhab., lies pleasantly on the slope of a hill at the confluence of the Agger and the *Sieg*. Above it, on the *Michaelsberg*, rise the buildings of an old Benedictine Abbey, founded by Abp. Anno in 1066 and now a reformatory. Of the abbey-church the crypt alone remains. The *Parish Church*, dating from the second half of the 13th cent., contains seven richly adorned reliquaries of the 12-15th cent., including that of St. Anno (d. 1075), Archbishop of Cologne, the stern guardian of Emp. Henry IV. — Branch-lines to (7 M.) *Beuel* (p. 67) and to (24½ M.) *Dieringhausen* and (66 M.) *Hagen* (see above).

Beyond Siegburg (view of the Seven Mountains to the right), the train crosses the *Sieg*, and ascends the valley of the river, over

38 bridges and through 13 tunnels, to Betzdorf and Siegen. — 20 M. *Hennef* (Laa; Nasshoven) is the junction of the Broeltal Railway from *Beuel* (p. 91) to *Waldbroel* and to *Asbach*. The castle of *Allner*, adjoining the wood to the left, stands at the confluence of the *Broel* and the Sieg. Farther on, to the left, are the monastery of *Bödingen*, surrounded by vineyards, and the château of *Attenbach*.

22½ M. *Blankenberg* (Honrath, with a terrace commanding a beautiful view), formerly an important fortified town, with a conspicuous ruined castle, is a popular summer-resort. Tunnel.

Beyond (27½ M.) **Eitorf** (*Prinz Carl*, very fair; *Station Hotel*) a retrospect is obtained of the monastery of *Merten* on the hill to the right. The wooded hills enclosing the valley now increase in height. Two tunnels are passed through. Near *Windeck*, with the castle of that name on the hill to the left, the railway and high-road pass through a deep cutting. — 31 M. *Herchen* (Station Hotel). — 36½ M. *Schladern* (Klever, R. 2½ *M*; diligence twice daily to Waldbroel). A new channel has here been constructed for the Sieg, while the old one has been left dry for a distance of 2 M. — Tunnel.

41 M. *Au*, the junction for Limburg (p. 219); 44½ M. *Wissen*, junction for Morsbach. A little farther on, on the opposite bank of the Sieg, rises the old château of *Schönstein*, the property of Prince Hatzfeld. — 47 M. *Niederhövels*. — 52 M. **Betzdorf** (*Breidenbacher Hof; Gabrecht*) is the junction for *Siegen* and *Hagen* (see p. 66, and *Baedeker's Northern Germany*). Branch-line to *Daaden* (Schmitz).

The line to Giessen ascends the valley of the *Heller* to (57 M.) *Herdorf*, (59 M.) *Neunkirchen*, and (63 M.) *Burbach*, crosses the watershed between the Heller and the *Dill* near (66 M.) *Würgendorf*, and threads its way through the *Hickengrund*. 69½ M. *Nieder-Dresselndorf*; 74 M. *Haiger*. The line next enters the Dilltal.

77 M. **Dillenburg** (755 ft.; *Kurhaus*, R. from 1¼, D. 1¾, pens. from 4½ *M*; *Schwan*, R. from 1½ *M*; *Hirsch*, R. from 1 *M* 20 pf.), a picturesque town of 5039 inhab., with iron mines, a mining school, and a statue of Bismarck (1898). The *Wilhelms-Turm*, 130 ft. high, was erected in 1872-75 on the site of the ruined castle of Dillenburg, in which *William of Orange*, the liberator of the Netherlands, was born in 1533 (adm. 5-6 p.m. in summer, 30 pf.). Adjacent is the *Wilhelms-Linde*, a lime-tree under which William received the Netherlandish ambassadors in 1568.

A Branch Railway ascends the *Dietzhölz-Tal* to (10 M.) *Strass-Ebersbach*, whence the Wilhelms-Warte on the *Sasenberg* (½ M.) may be visited.

81½ M. *Herborn* (670 ft.; Ritter; Metzler), an industrial place with 4037 inhab., on the Dill. The old castle is now a seminary. Branch-line to *Hartenrod* and *Nieder-Walgern*. — 85 M. *Sinn*. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Greifenstein*. Beyond (89½ M.) *Ehringshausen* the line enters the valley of the *Lahn*, and unites with the Nassovian Railway (from Lahnstein to Wetzlar; R. 27).

95½ M. **Wetzlar**, see p. 221. — The line now ascends the

smiling valley of the Lahn. Beyond (100 M.) *Dutenhofen* the ruins of *Gleiberg* and *Vetzberg* are seen on the left.

103½ M. **Giessen** *(Grossherzog von Hessen, Kuhne, Victoria, Prinz Karl, Schütz,* near the station; *Rail. Restaurant)*, situated on the Lahn, is mainly of modern origin, and contains 29,149 inhabitants. It is the seat of a university, founded in 1607, which is attended by about 750 students.

108½ M. *Langgöns.* About 3 M. to the left of (114 M.) *Butzbach* rise the considerable ruins of the castle of *Münzenberg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The higher (154 ft.) of its two towers commands an extensive view.

120 M. **Nauheim.** — Hotels. *Kaiserhof, R. from 4, B. 1¾, D. 4-5 ℳ; *Métropole, R. 3-8, D. 4 ℳ; *Bristol; *Park Hotel; *Augusta Victoria, R. 3-6, D. 3, pens. 9-15 ℳ; Prince of Wales, R. from 4, D. 5, pens. from 8 ℳ; Gr. Hôtel Impérial, pens. from 7½ ℳ; Hohenzollern; Sprudel-Hôtel; Bellevue; Hôtel de l'Europe, pens. 7-12 ℳ; Hôt. du Nord, pens. 9-12 ℳ; Hôt. de Londres, pens. from 8 ℳ; Reichshof, pens. 6-8 ℳ. — Pensions: *Irene* (8-12 ℳ), *Splendid* (10-16 ℳ), *Victoria*, *Villa Hubertus*, *Villa Wartburg*, etc. — It is advisable not to arrive late in the evening, as the hotels are often full during the season.

Restaurants. At the hotels; *Saalburg; Gambrinus; Burk; Germania.*

Visitors' Tax for a stay of more than 5 days, 1 pers. 20 ℳ, each additional member of a family 6 ℳ.

Cabs. Per drive, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 80 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 ℳ; two-horse 1 ℳ or 1 ℳ 20 pf. Per hour: 2 ℳ 90, 3 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 50 pf., or 4 ℳ 50.

Nauheim (450 ft.), a small town of 5054 inhab., pleasantly situated on the N.E slope of the Taunus Mts. (p. 240), with regular streets, shady avenues, and pleasure-grounds, is a favourite watering-place, visited by 22,000 guests annually. The warm saline springs, which are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, have been known for centuries, but did not begin to attract visitors until about 1840. They are particularly efficacious against heart-disease and rheumatism. Extensive evaporating-houses and salt-pans. The waters of the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Sprudel* (95° Fahr.), the *Grosse Sprudel* (90°), and the *Kleine Sprudel* (84°) are used for the baths, which are admirably fitted up. The *Kurbrunnen*, *Karlsquelle* (somewhat resembling the Rakoczy of Kissingen), and *Ludwigsquelle* (alkaline) are drinking-springs. Adjoining the *Trinkhalle*, at the E. end of the town, are several greenhouses. At the foot of the *Johannisberg*, abont ½ M. from the station, is the handsome *Kurhaus*, with elegant rooms and a fine terrace overlooking the extensive grounds.

The train skirts the Gradirhäuser ('evaporating-houses'), crosses a lofty viaduct, and reaches —

122 M. **Friedberg** (*Hôtel Trapp; Restaurant Felsenkeller*, with view), with 8877 inhab., once a free imperial town. The Protestant *Liebfrauen-Kirche* is an interesting Gothic structure, built in 1290-1350, with towers dating from the 15th century. See *Baedeker's Northern Germany.*

Geogr. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Düsseldorf
Opladen
Neuss
Frechen
B. Gladbach
Bensberg
Brühl
Derschlag
Au, Hennef
Euskirchen
Obercassel
Ob. Pleis
KÖLN
EHRENFELD
MÜLHEIM
DEUTZ
KALK
BAYENTHAL
Sülz
Kriel
Melaten
Klettenberg
Zollstock
Buchheim
Merheim
Schweinheim
Thurn
Brück
Ostheim
Vingst
Poll
Rath
Heumar
Königs Forst
Westhoven
Rodenkirchen
Marienburg
Höningen
Rondorf
Ensen
Eil
Porz
Leidenhausen
Urbach
Meschenich
Immendorf
Weiss
Sürth
Ndr. Zündorf
Ober-
Elsdorf
Godorf
Langel
Wahn
Wahner Heide
(Artill.-Schiessplatz)
Hasbach
Berzdorf
Wesseling
Lülsdorf
Ranzel
Libour
Lind
Altenrath
Weilerhöfe
Keldenich
Urfeld
Uckendorf
Stockem
Spich
Alten Forst
Ndr. Kassel
Ravensberg
Troisdorf
Widdig
Kriegsdorf
Oberlar
Sieglar
Rheidt
Eschmar
Uedorf
Bornheim
Mondorf
Hersel
Bergheim
Müllekoven
Ndr. Menden
SIEGBURG
Roisdorf
Buschdorf
Meindorf
Ober-
Siegburg-Mülldorf
Geislar
Alfter
Grau-Rheindorf
Vilich
Vilich-Mülldorf
Dransdorf
BONN
Beuel
Schwarz-Rheindorf
Hangelar
Niederpleis
Rhein
Sieg
Kilometer 1:125000
Engl. Miles
Brückenstationen, Kahnstationen der Dampfschiffe.

125 M. *Buchenbrücken;* 127 M. *Nieder-Wöllstadt.* To the right rise the Taunus Mts. 130 M. *Gross-Karben;* 132 M. *Dortelweil;* 134½ M. *Vilbel*, near which the *Nidda* is crossed; 137 M. *Bonames*, station for Homburg (p. 242); 141 M. *Bockenheim*, with a handsome church, large barracks, and an ancient watch-tower.

143 M. **Frankfort**, see p. 223.

9. The Rhine from Cologne to Coblenz.

STEAMBOAT (60 M.) in 7-8 hrs. (down 4½-5 hrs.); fares 4 ℳ 70, 2 ℳ 80 pf. *Piers* at Marienburg, Wesseling, Bonn, Godesberg, Königswinter, Rolandseck, Remagen, Linz, Andernach, and Neuwied; *Small Boat Stations* at Oberkassel, Unkel, Nieder-Breisig, Brohl, etc. — Cabs, etc., at Cologne, see p. 28. — RAILWAY (57 M.), see R. 10.

In the following routes *r.* and *l.* indicate the position of towns, and other objects, with regard to the traveller ascending the river. The Left Rhenish and Right Rhenish railways, however, are named after the left (W.) and right (E.) banks respectively with regard to the traveller descending the river.

Soon after the steamer has quitted the majestic city of Cologne, with its cathedral, numerous towers, and lofty bridge, the château of *Bensberg* (p. 26), on an eminence 9 M. to the N.E., comes in sight. To the right is *Marienburg-Bayenthal* (pier; Hôtel-Restaurant Marienburg, with extensive grounds), a residential suburb of Cologne (p. 28). Several small-boat stations now follow: l. *Porz;* r. *Sürth;* r. *Wesseling*, with a pier (steam-tramway to Brühl, p. 81); l. *Lülsdorf;* r. *Widdig;* l. *Mondorf*. The express steamers pass all these without stopping. Opposite the island of *Graupenwerth*, at the mouth of the Sieg, on the left, lies *Grau-Rheindorf*. On the hillside, farther inland, rises the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *Siegburg* (p. 66).

On the left we soon perceive the church of **Schwarz-Rheindorf**, a curious structure, consisting of two stories, consecrated in 1151 by Archbishop Arnold of Wied, who is buried here (d. 1156). It is about 1½ M. to the N. of *Beuel* (p. 91).

The church was erected in the form of a Greek cross, with a dome over the crossing and a semicircular E. apse, but a long nave was very soon added on the W. Beneath the dome is an octagonal aperture between the stories, 10 ft. in diameter, so that the inmates of a nunnery, with which the church was in immediate connection, could in the upper story hear the service without being visible to the congregation in the lower story. Interesting mural paintings of the 12th cent. were discovered in the lower church in 1853 (comp. p. XXIX). The exterior is also worthy of inspection, especially the remarkably elegant miniature gallery which runs round the upper part of the church on the E. side. Among other peculiarities, it shows traces of Lombard influence. It has been frequently imitated in Rhenish churches. During a recent restoration a two-storied sacristy was built on the foundations of an old tower to the N. of the church.

To the right we next observe the *Jesuitenhof*, and then the *Wichelshof* (p. 86). Before calling at Bonn, the steamboat passes under the handsome new Rhine bridge.

r. **Bonn**, see p. 85. The lofty tower of the Münster, the handsome residences on the Rhine above the town, the long buildings of the University peeping from among the trees, and the grounds of the 'Alte Zoll' give the town a very attractive appearance when viewed from the steamboat.

After Bonn is quitted we enter the most picturesque and famous portion of the river. *Ramersdorf*, to the left, with woods in the background, was formerly a lodge of the Teutonic Order, the chapel of which was removed to the cemetery at Bonn (p. 91).

l. *Oberkassel*, and railway-ferry to Bonn, see p. 81.

l. *Nieder-Dollendorf*, see p. 82.

The next two places on the right both belong to **Godesberg** (p. 80), viz. *Plittersdorf* (Schaumburger Hof, R. $2^1/_4$-3, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*; Hôt. Mundorf, R. & B. 2-3, D. 2-$2^1/_2$, pens. $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ *M*), and *Rüngsdorf* (*Rhein Hôtel & Pension Dreesen, with garden, R. 3-10, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$-3, pens. 6-15 *M*; *Godesberger Hof, R. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, B. 1, D. 3, pens. $5^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ *M*, with garden). The pier is situated between these villages, at the end of the Rhein-Allee (p. 81) and about $^3/_4$ M. from the main street and railway-station of Godesberg. On a height to the right is the Schloss von der Heydt (p. 80) and rising from the plain is the conical hill bearing the ruined castle of Godesberg (p. 81).

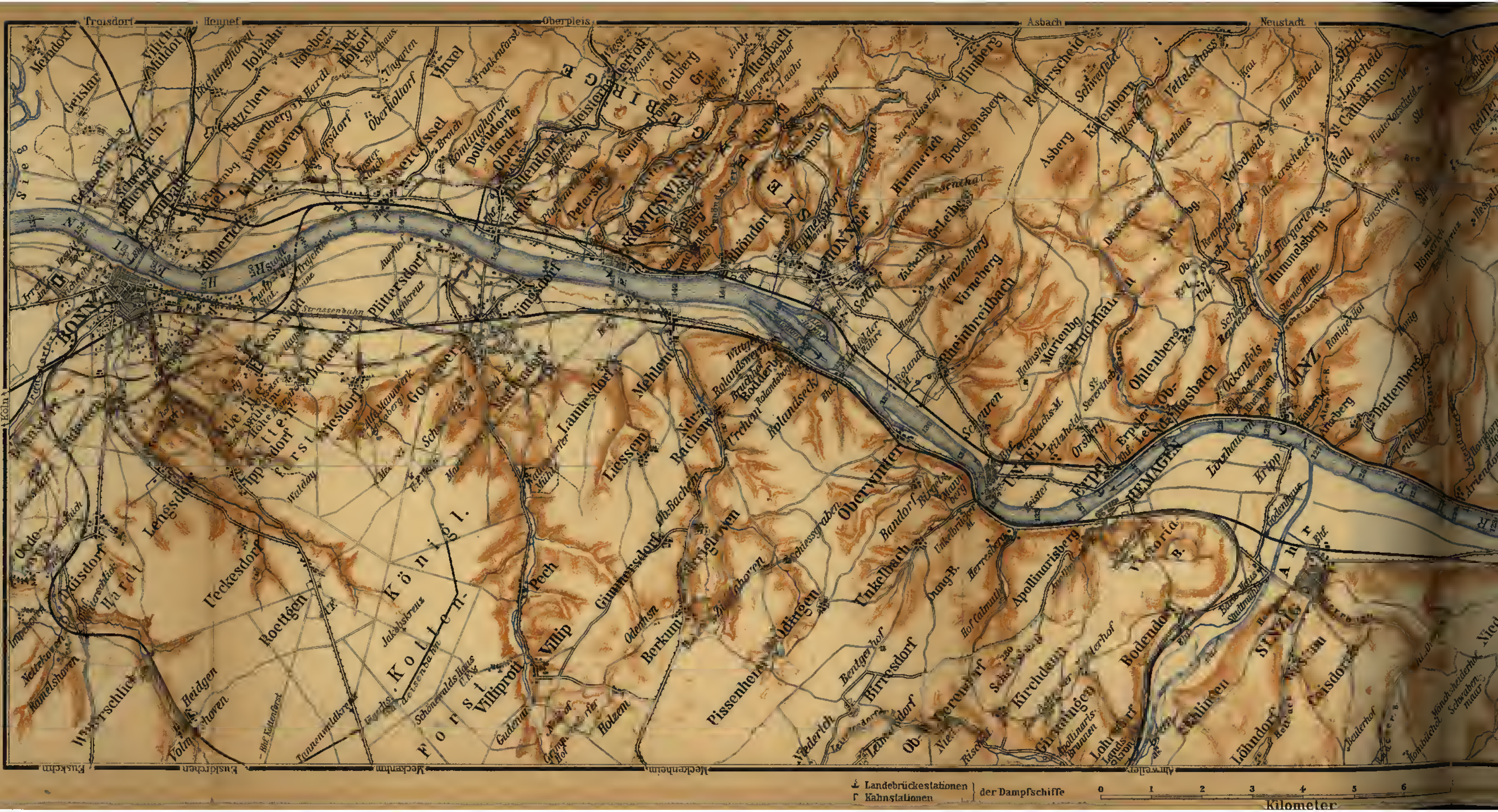
Motor Launches at the pier. To *Königswinter* (see below), 1-4 pers. 2, there and back 4 *M*; to *Rolandseck* (p. 71), 6 and 8 *M*; to *Honnef* (p. 83), to the Steinstrasse 5 and 7, to the ferry 6 and 8 *M*; to *Bonn* (p. 85), to the Stadthalle 4 and $5^1/_2$, to the Rheingasse 6 and 8 *M*. Each addit. pers. 40, 60, 80 pf. etc. more.

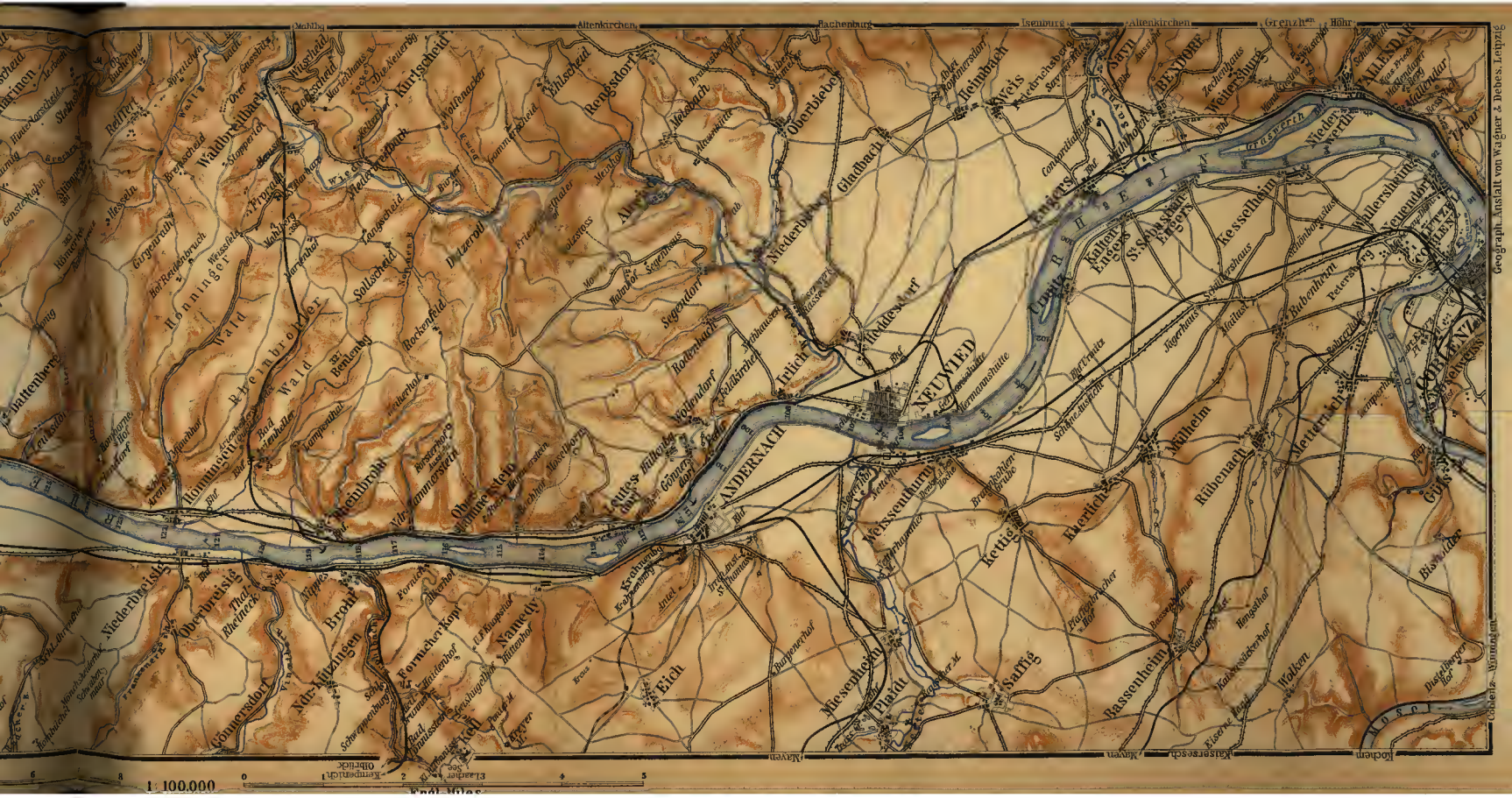
l. **Königswinter** (160 ft.; p. 92), above which rises the **Drachenfels*, with its ruin (908 ft. above the Rhine) and the château of *Drachenburg* (p. 94). Ascent of the Drachenfels, and excursion into the *Seven Mountains*, see pp. 92 et seq.

r. **Mehlem** (*Park Hotel*, between the rail. stat. and the ferry, R. 2-$3^1/_2$, B. $^3/_4$, D. 3, pens. from 5 *M*; *Hôtel Drachenfels*, R. $1^1/_2$-2, B. $^3/_4$, pens. from $4^1/_2$ *M*; *Villa Friede*, R. & B. 3-$3^1/_2$, pens. from 5 *M*, on the Rhine), with a modern Romanesque church and numerous villas, is the Left-Rhenish railway-station (p. 79) for Königswinter, with which it is connected by a ferry (5 pf.). The station and ferry are about $^1/_4$ M. apart.

To the left lies *Rhöndorf* (p. 83), and farther back, at first concealed by the islands (see below), are *Rommersdorf* and the scattered village of *Honnef* (p. 83), above which is the large sanatorium of *Hohen-Honnef* (p. 83).

The steamer next passes the islands of (r.) **Nonnenwerth** and (l.) *Grafenwerth* (garden-restaurant; 10 minutes from the railway station of Honnef, p. 83). On the former, peeping from the midst of trees, stands an extensive nunnery of very ancient origin, mentioned in a document of the 12th cent., and suppressed in 1802. The present buildings date mostly from the end of the 18th century.


Troisdorf
Hennef
Oberpleis
Asbach
Neustadt
BONN
KÖNIGSWINTER
HONNEF
LINZ
REMAGEN
UNKEL
Erpel
SINZIG
Königl. Kotten-Forst
Godesberg
Mehlem
Rolandseck
Oberwinter
Unkelbach
Villip
Lengsdorf
Ueckesdorf
Roettgen
Pech
Gimmersdorf
Berkum
Bandorf
Birresdorf
Pissenheim
Apollinarisberg
Kirchdaun
Bodendorf
Lohrsdorf
Dattenberg
Ockenfels
Ohlenberg
Rheinbreitbach
Menzenberg
Virneberg
Vilich
Beuel
Geislar
Meindorf
Obercassel
Dollendorf
Heisterbach
Oelberg
Ittenbach
Aegidienberg
Hummelsberg
St. Catharinen
Vettelschoss
Kalenborn
Kasbach
Leubsdorf
Kripp
Ahr
Rheineck
Landebrückestationen
Kahnstationen
der Dampfschiffe
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Kilometer
Euskirchen
Meckenheim
Ahrweiler


Altenkirchen
Hachenburg
Isenburg
Grenzhausen
Höhr
Mehlbach
Wissen
Kirchen
Betzdorf
Waldbreitbach
Hennigert Wald
Breitenbacher Wald
Kurtscheid
Rengsdorf
Oberlahr
Heimbach
Weis
Bendorf
Sayn
Niederbieber
Gladbach
Engers
Neuwied
Kalker Ecken
Kesselheim
Urbar
Rheinbrohl
Hönningen
Bad Hönningen
Sollscheid
Rockenfeld
Segendorf
Rodenbach
Feldkirchen
Irlich
Rodendorf
Heddesdorf
Rhein
Andernach
Obere Mühlbach
Obere Stein
Weissenthurm
Kettig
Kerticher
Wallersheim
Neuendorf
Koblenz
Metternich
Rübenach
Wallenborn
Niederbreisig
Oberbreisig
Thal-Rheineck
Brohl
Nürburg
Nürburgring
Nürburg-Hof
Gönnersdorf
Formicher Kopf
Namedy
Eich
Miesenheim
Plaidt
Saffig
Bassenheim
Wolken
Kaiserseich
Ochtendung
Mayen
Lahn
Sieg
Mosel
Kempenich
Bad Tönnistein
Kempenthal
Brenkenbach
Rockenfeld
Hammerstein
Ober Hammerstein
Unkel
Linz
Erpel
Remagen
Sinzig
Bad Neuenahr
Ahrweiler
Kripp
Boppard
Koblenz
Winningen
Cobern
Kaltenengers
Urbar
Arenberg
Metternich
Güls
Bisholder
Fachbach
Ransbach
Horbach
Dierdorf
Altenkirchen
Hachenburg
Isenburg
Grenzhausen
Höhr
Mehlbach
Wissen
Kirchen
Betzdorf
Waldbreitbach
Kurtscheid
Rengsdorf
Oberlahr
Heimbach
Weis
Bendorf
Sayn
Niederbieber
Gladbach
Engers
Neuwied
Kalker Ecken
Kesselheim
Urbar
Rheinbrohl
Hönningen
Bad Hönningen
Sollscheid
Rockenfeld
Segendorf
Rodenbach
Feldkirchen
Irlich
Rodendorf
Heddesdorf
Rhein
Andernach
Obere Mühlbach
Obere Stein
Weissenthurm
Kettig
Kerticher
Wallersheim
Neuendorf
Koblenz
Metternich
Rübenach
Wallenborn
Niederbreisig
Oberbreisig
Thal-Rheineck
Brohl
Nürburg
Nürburgring
Nürburg-Hof
Gönnersdorf
Formicher Kopf
Namedy
Eich
Miesenheim
Plaidt
Saffig
Bassenheim
Wolken
Kaiserseich
Ochtendung
Mayen
Lahn
Sieg
Mosel
Kempenich
Bad Tönnistein
Kempenthal
Brenkenbach
Rockenfeld
Hammerstein
Ober Hammerstein
Unkel
Linz
Erpel
Remagen
Sinzig
Bad Neuenahr
Ahrweiler
Kripp
Boppard
Koblenz
Winningen
Cobern
Kaltenengers
Urbar
Arenberg
Metternich
Güls
Bisholder
Fachbach
Ransbach
Horbach
Dierdorf
1: 100.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

r. **Rolandseck.** — **Hotels.** ROLANDSECK, on the Rhine, with garden, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-7 ℳ; BELLEVUE, near the pier and the rail. station, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5½-8½ ℳ; DECKER, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4½-6½ ℳ; VICTORIA, R. 2-3½, B. ¾, D. 3, pens. 5-7 ℳ, very fair; KÖLNER HOF, R. 2-3, B. ¾, pens. 4½-6 ℳ, on the Rhine, with garden. — *Railway Restaurant*, with fixed charges; magnificent **View from the terrace; concert on Sun., 30 pf.

Motor-Launches. To Honnef (1-4 pers.) 2 ℳ, each addit. pers. 20 pf.; Königswinter 4 ℳ (40 pf.); to Godesberg 6 ℳ (60 pf.); Remagen 5 ℳ (50 pf.); Linz 7½ ℳ (70 pf.).

Rolandseck (rail. stat., see p. 80), which lies at the foot of the first considerable heights on the W. bank of the Rhine, is one of the most beautiful and frequented spots on the river, and is surrounded with numerous villas, chiefly belonging to wealthy merchants from the Lower Rhine, and extending along the wooded slopes at the back of the village. Leaving the station by the public grounds, we skirt the railway, then cross it beside the signal-hut No. 50, and, passing a shell-grotto ('Rolandsborn') and following the shadeless bridle-path past a pavilion on the hill, arrive in 15-20 min. at the *Rolandsbogen*, or ***Roland Arch** (500 ft. above the sea; rfmts.), the last relic of the *Castle of Rolandseck*, perched on a basaltic rock, 344 ft. above the Rhine. From the river this point is reached by a path ascending to the left about 10 min. below the steamer-quay. The *View hence, which is best by evening-light, is less extensive than that from the Drachenfels, but more picturesque, as it embraces the Seven Mts.

The castle is said to have been built by the knight Roland, the paladin of Charlemagne, who fell at the battle of Roncesvalles. The earliest historical mention of it is in a document of 1040 or 1045, where it is called *Rulcheseck;* the convent on the island was named *Rulcheswerth.* In 1120 Archbishop Frederick partly restored the ruin for the purpose of defending his dominions against Henry IV. The fortress stood till the close of the 15th cent., when it fell entirely to decay. The romantic legend connected with the castle and convent may be thus briefly told: —

The brave knight Roland, scouring the Rhine in search of adventure, found himself the guest of Count Heribert, lord of the Seven Mountains, at his castle of Drachenburg. According to custom the daughter of the host, the peerless Hildegunde, welcomed him with the offering of bread, wine, and fish. Her beauty riveted the gaze of the young knight, and Hildegunde and Roland were soon affianced lovers. But their happiness was brief: Roland was summoned by Charlemagne to the crusade. Time sped on, and anxiously did Hildegunde await his return. But sad rumours came. The brave Roland was said to have fallen by the hands of the Infidels, and the inconsolable Hildegunde took refuge in the 'Kloster' in the adjacent island of Nonnenwerth. The rumours, however, of the death of her betrothed were unfounded. Although desperately wounded, he recovered, and hastened to the halls of Drachenburg to claim his bride; but instead of being welcomed back by her fondly-remembered smile, he found that she was for ever lost to him. In despair he built the castle, of which one crumbling arch alone remains, and there lived in solitude, catching an occasional glimpse of a fair form passing to and fro to her devotions in the little chapel of the Kloster. At length he missed her, and soon the tolling of the bell and a mournful procession conveyed to him the heart-rending intelligence that his beloved Hildegunde was no more. From that moment Roland never spoke again; for a short time he dragged on his wretched existence, but his heart was broken, and one morning he was found rigid and lifeless, his glassy eye still turned towards the convent chapel.

The modern *Tower* on the top of the hill, 1/2 M. to the W. of the ruin, affords a wider prospect (on Sun. the custodian is generally at the tower; 25-50 pf.). — About 5 min. farther on, on the summit of the *Roderberg*, is the *Restaurant Alter Vulcan*, affording a fine view of the Seven Mts. The Roderberg is an extinct volcano, the margin of which may still be recognized. In the hollow, to the W. of the restanrant, lies the *Bruchhof* (hence to the Mehlem railway-station, p. 80, 40 min.).

r. *Oberwinter* (Rhein-Hotel; Post; Loosen). The retrospect hence is one of the finest on the Rhine. Rolandseck, and the Drachenfels with its castle, the cliffs of the Wolkenburg, and the whole of the peaks of the Seven Mts., upwards of thirty in number, form a picture of incomparable beanty, while the lovely island of Nonnenwerth and the grand river itself constitute the foreground. On the right bank is the flattened snmmit of the Löwenburg, with its rnin. The isolated cone to the extreme right is the Hemmerich.

l. **Rheinbreitbach** (*Rheinbreitbacher Hof*, pens. 3 1/2-4 *M*), a favourite summer-resort, lies at the entrance to a wide valley, which extends from the Rhine to the Seven Mountains (comp. p. 84). Fine view from the (3/4 M.) *Heilig*, a hill surmounted with a cross. The ancient copper and lead mines on the *Virneberg* are no longer worked. A cable line, nearly 4 M. in length, connects the basalt qnarries on the *Asberg* with the Rhine.

l. **Unkel** (**Schulz*, R. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2 1/2 *M*, B. 1, D. from 1 1/2, pens. 3 1/2-5 *M*, with garden and view-terrace) is a prosperous village with attractive modern villas and extensive vineyards (rail. stat., see p. 84). On the hill is a pavilion, affording a beantiful view.

Between Unkel and Remagen the Rhine describes a wide curve. Of the numerous country-houses situated on both banks of the river, the most conspicuous is the château of *Marienfels*, 1/2 M. below the Apollinaris-Kirche.

r. **Remagen.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Fürstenberg, on the Rhine, with gardens, first-class, closed in winter, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 4, pens. 8 1/2-12 1/2 *M*. — Rhein-Hotel, on the Rhine, next door to the Fürstenherg Hotel, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-8 *M*; Victoriaberg, at the lower end of the town, R. & B. 2-4, pens. 5 1/2 *M*, good; Deutscher Kaiser, at the station, R. & B. 2 1/4 3, pens. 4 1/2-5 1/2 *M*; Apollinarisberg, at the lower end, R. & B. 2, pens. 4 *M*; Anker, on the Rhine, R. & B. 2 1/2, pens. 5 *M*; Hoersen, at the upper end of the town, R. & B. 2-3, D. from 1 1/2, pens. 4-5 *M*, well spoken of; Hof von Holland, also in the principal street, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 3/4, D. from 1 1/2, pens. 4-5 *M*; Westfälischer Hof, at the railway-station, R. 2-3, B. 1/2 *M*. — Hôtel Waldburg, on the Victoria-Berg (see p. 73), R. & B. 2-2 1/2, pens. 4 1/2 *M*.

Carriages. To the *Victoriaberg*, with two horses 4, there and back 5 *M*; *Apollinaris-Kirche*, one-horse 80 pf., two-horse 1 *M*; to *Rolandseck* 3 1/2 or 5 *M*. there and back in 7 hrs. 5 or 7 1/2 *M*, whole day 7 or 10 *M*; to *Altenahr* 8 or 12 *M*, there and hack 12 or 16 *M*; *Laacher See* and hack 15 or 20 *M*.

Remagen (rail. stat., p. 80), a small town with 3800 inhab., situated 13 M. above Bonn and 24 M. below Coblenz, is an ex-

cellent starting-point for excursions. It is mentioned as *Rigomagus* in the Peutinger Tabula (p. xxiv). Remagen was a place of little importance in the middle ages, and was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It once belonged, like Sinzig, to the duchy of Jülich; in 1624 it came into the possession of Pfalz-Neuburg.

At the lower end of the town is the *Roman Catholic Church*, a handsome modern Romanesque building, with an elegant choir, a central tower, and two lateral towers. The W. portions date from the old church, the Gothic choir of which, consecrated in 1246, is now used as a side-chapel. In the interior are a handsome Gothic tabernacle and several sculptures of the 15th century. During the rebuilding the remains of a Roman castellum were found on the site; and fragments of the columns of some public edifice are preserved beneath the *Museum*, erected here in 1905. The Romanesque *Portal* adjoining the Roman Catholic parsonage, adorned with grotesque sculptures of the 12th cent., is worthy of inspection. — At the upper end of the town is a new *Protestant Church*, in the Gothic style. — The head-office of the *Apollinaris Company Limited* (p. 98) is situated on the bank of the Rhine.

A road to the right near the Protestant church crosses the railway and the highroad and ascends through a hollow bordered by shady footpaths to the (20 min.) top of the **Victoria-Berg**, with pleasant promenades, benches, and several points of view *(Hôtels Restaurants Waldburg, Eremitage, Hofreiden, Ahrplatte)*, commanding a charming and varied prospect, best by evening-light. In the foreground is the Apollinaris-Kirche, by which we may return to the town. [From the Ahrplatte to Bodendorf (p. 98), ½ hr.]

Immediately below Remagen a road, diverging to the left from the highroad, ascends the steep clay-slate hill to the elegant Gothic four-towered ***Apollinaris-Kirche**, erected in 1839 by *Zwirner*, the eminent architect of Cologne Cathedral (p. 34), at the expense of Count Fürstenberg-Stammheim (d. 1859). This little church occupies the site of an ancient and much-frequented pilgrimage-shrine. In 1164 Frederick Barbarossa is said to have presented the head of the highly-revered St. Apollinaris, Bishop of Ravenna, to Archbishop Reinald von Dassel of Cologne, who was in the act of conveying it to Cologne, together with the relics of the Magi (p. 37), when by some miraculous agency the vessel stopped in the middle of the river here, and refused to proceed until the head of the holy man had been safely deposited in a chapel on the Apollinarisberg.

The church is open daily from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., on Sun. and holidays after 10 a.m. (admission, 30 pf.). The interior was adorned in 1843-51 by the Düsseldorf artists *Ernst Deger* (d. 1885), *Karl Müller* (d. 1896), *Andreas Müller* (d. 1890), and *Fr. Ittenbach* (d. 1879) with ten large **Frescoes* of scenes from the lives of the Saviour, the Virgin, and St. Apollinaris (transept). — The CRYPT contains the holy head, in a sarcophagus of the 14th cent.; the recumbent figure of the saint is modern. In the adjoining chapel is a painted crucifix carved in the 16th cent. (expression of face differs with the position of the spectator).

Above the church is a *Statue of St. Francis*, erected by the Franciscans residing near the church (wide view). — Just before turning to the right to reach the church we pass a finger-post indicating the way to the top of the Victoria-Berg (p. 73; after 5 min. ascend to the right), which is reached hence in 20-25 minutes. [From the Victoria-Berg we may go on by the Landskron (p. 98) to Neuenahr (p. 99), a walk of 2½ hrs.]

Railway from Remagen to Adenau, see p. 98.

Opposite Remagen, near **Erpel** (rail. stat.; *Weinberg*, with veranda, R. & B. 2, D. 1¼-1½ *M*), rises the *Erpeler Lei* (666 ft. above the sea, 502 ft. above the Rhine), a basaltic cliff, the columns of which are thicker than those of the Minderberg and Dattenberg (see below); fine view from the top (ascent from the W. side, in 25 min.). Above Erpel are (l.) *Kasbach*, at the mouth of the brook of that name, and *Linzhausen* (Hôtel Weinstock), the latter commanded by the ivy-clad ruins of *Ockenfels*.

l. **Linz** (rail. stat.; **Weinstock*, R. & B. from 3, D. 2, pens. from 5 *M*; **Europäischer Hof*, similar charges, these two with gardens on the Rhine; *Nassauer Hof*, R. 1½-2 *M*, D. 1 *M* 70 pf.; *Deutscher Kaiser; Goldene Traube Restaurant*), an ancient town with 3873 inhab., is still partly surrounded by walls and towers. The Romanesque *Church of St. Martin*, dating from the early part of the 13th cent., with a Gothic spire and other Gothic additions of the 16th cent., contains a little fine stained glass and a winged picture of the old Cologne school (1463). This picture and the old frescoes were restored in 1850. The exterior has been disfigured by a coating of red. — Fine view from the *Donatusberg*, or *Kaiserberg*, which is crowned with a chapel and Stations of the Cross. The environs of Linz yield good red wine.

The extensive **Basalt Quarries** of *Dattenberg* and the *Minderberg* near Linz deserve inspection, especially the latter. The road to the MINDERBERG (about 1½ hr.; for permission apply to the office of the Basalt Co., near the Linz rail. station) ascends the valley to the E., past the *Sternerhütte*, then to the left, where the quarry soon comes into view. It is a spacious hall of beautiful black prismatic columns of basalt, square or hexagonal in form, some of them upright, others heaped together in confused masses, each 3-10 in. in diameter, and sometimes 20 ft. in length. When struck they produce a clear metallic ring. The °View from the height above this quarry (1420 ft. above the sea 1256 ft. above the Rhine) is very fine. The traveller should return viâ *Ohlenberg* and *Kasbach* to Erpel (1¼-1½ hr.); at the month of the Kasbach valley there is a tramway for the transport of the stone from the hill down to the Rhine.

The columns in the quarry of DATTENBERG, situated in a side-valley about 1½ M. above Linz, are as high as those of the Minderberg, but much thicker. These basalts are chiefly exported to the Lower Rhine and Holland, where they are used in the construction of dykes.

r. *Kripp*, connected with Linz by a floating bridge.

Between Remagen and Nieder-Breisig the Rhine describes a curve which the railway and road cut off. The beautiful church of (r.) *Sinzig* (p. 80, on the railway, 1½ M. from the river) is visible from the steamboat. Behind rises the *Landskron* (p. 98).

We now pass (r.) the mouth of the *Ahr* (p. 98). The church tower of *Dattenberg* (p. 74) is next seen peeping from a ravine on the left. On the same bank lie *Leubsdorf* with the *Saalhof*, a small building with four turrets, anciently a royal château, and *Ariendorf*.

On the left we next observe the château of **Arenfels,** erected by Henry of Isenburg, and named by him after his wife, a Countess of Are. It is now the property of Count Westerholt, by whom it was handsomely restored under the directions of Zwirner (p. 73; open to visitors on Wed.). — The *Malbergskopf* (1290 ft.; 1½ hr. from Hönningen) is crowned with a cross commemorating the war of 1870-71, and commands an extensive prospect.

l. **Hönningen** (rail. stat.; *Hôt. Schloss Arenfels*, R. & B. 2¼-3, pens. 4-5 *M*), at the foot of the Arenfels, a village with 2800 inhab. and a large chemical factory. In the vicinity a strong mineral spring (the St. Hubertus-Sprudel) was tapped in 1894.

r. **Nieder-Breisig** *(Bender; Weisses Ross)*, with 1370 inhab. and many pleasant villas. Near the S. end of the village stands part of the *Tempelhof*, an old Templars' Lodge. About 1¾ M. higher up, a path ascends the wooded hill to the —

r. **Château of Rheineck,** erected in 1832 by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg (d. 1877) from the plans of Lasaulx and decorated with works of art (frescoes by Steinle, etc.). The square tower, 65 ft. in height, on the S. side, is the only relic of the old castle, which was destroyed by the troops of the Electorate of Cologne in 1692, and finally burned in 1785. The knights of the castle became extinct in 1548. Fine view from the garden.

The *Vinxtbach*, at the foot of the hill, was the ancient *Abrinca* and formed the boundary between the provinces of Upper and Lower Germania, as it still does between the Middle and Lower Rhenish dialects. On its S. bank lies the hamlet of *Thal-Rheineck*.

The hills on the left bank approach the river. In the fertile plain at their foot lies **Rheinbrohl** (rail. stat.), a village with 2500 inhab. and two modern churches. — About 1 M. to the N.E. is *Arienheller* (Kurhaus Jägerhof, R. & B. 2½, pens. from 5 *M*), with a mineral spring discovered in 1897.

On the right, the *Brohlbach* falls into the Rhine at **Brohl** (*Mittler*, R. 1¼-1¾, B. ¾, D. 1½, pens. 4-4½ *M*; also railway-station), a village with a new Gothic church, which lies on the hill-slope and in the valley, and is the chief depôt for the tuffstone quarried in the Brohltal. — Excursion through the *Brohltal* to *Laach*, see p. 104.

l. *Nieder-Hammerstein* (Zwick, well spoken of), yielding good wine; then *Ober-Hammerstein*, above which rises a massive rock of grauwacke, crowned with the ruin of **Hammerstein.** Emp. Henry IV. resided in this castle for some time in 1105 when persecuted by his son Henry V., and here he kept the imperial insignia till their removal by his usurping successor. During the Thirty Years' War the castle was successively occupied by Swedes, Spaniards, troops of

Cologne, and soldiers of Lorraine, and it was at length destroyed in 1660 on the instigation of the Archbishop of Cologne.

On the heights, 4 M. to the E. of the Rhine, the course of the *Pfahlgraben*, a Roman intrenchment constructed as a protection against the attacks of the Germanic tribes, is distinctly traceable, and may be followed from Monrepos (p. 78) as far as the Seven Mts. (comp. p. 244).

Above (r.) *Fornich* rises the *Fornicher Kopf* (1040 ft.), an extinct volcano commanding a wide prospect (ascent from Brohl in 1 hr.).

r. *Namedy*, at some distance from the river, possesses a small Gothic abbey-church of the 14th cent., bisected by a row of slender columns, and an old mansion of the knights of Namedy, now transformed into a château. On the left lies the large village (1500 inhab.) of **Leutesdorf** (*Löwenburg*, R. 2-3, pens. from 4½ *M*, very fair; also rail. stat.), behind which are vineyards planted among the rocks. Below is an old Gothic church.

On the right rises the wooded *Krahnenberg* (p. 77), beyond which the mountains confining the river recede.

r. **Andernach.** — **Hotels.** *Hackenbruch, on the Rhine, with view, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Rheinischer Hof, R. 2-2½, B. ¾, D. 1½, pens. 4-4½ *M*; *Schäfer, on the Schänzchen, near the Rhine, at the lower end of the town, R. 2-2¼, B. ¾, D. 2-2½, pens. 5½-6 *M*; Anker, opposite the pier, R. & B. 2¾-3 *M*, clean. — Hôtel Dahmen, Glocke, R. 1½-2 *M*, both in the Markt. — *Omnibus* from the steamer to the Krahnenberg railway 10 pf.

Andernach, a small and ancient town with 8802 inhab., with narrow streets, and still to a great extent surrounded by its old walls, extends picturesquely along the bank of the river, above which rise conspicuously the old bastion, the Rheintor, and the lofty tower at the lower end of the village, while the handsome parish-church with its four towers is visible in the background. Andernach was the Roman *Antunnacum*, or *Antonaco*, one of the fifty forts of Drusus. Subsequently to the 6th cent. it is frequently mentioned as a royal Frankish residence. In the middle ages it was an Imperial town, but was taken by the Electorate of Cologne in 1496; in 1688 it was burned by the French.

At the upper end of the town, near the Coblenzer Tor, from a deep fosse, rise the ruins of the once fortified *Castle* of the Electors of Cologne, with its massive towers, erected in the 15th cent., and destroyed by the French in 1688. — The *Rathaus*, a late-Gothic building of 1564, contains a few Roman and Frankish antiquities, including the so-called 'Jews' Bath', a cistern 42 ft. deep, 16 ft. long, and 13 ft. broad.

The lofty round *Watch Tower* on the Rhine, with an octagonal story above, adorned with a frieze of pointed arches, was erected in 1451-68 and restored in 1880. The wide breach on the W. side was made by the French cannonade in 1688. A little farther on is the spot where the lava millstones, tufa, trass, and other volcanic products of the neighbourhood are shipped.

The *Parish Church*, dedicated to St. Genovefa, with its four

towers and richly-decorated portals, is a fine late-Romanesque edifice (1206), without a transept. The still earlier choir, around which runs a gallery of small columns, dates from 1120.

Over the aisles are galleries, reached by steps cut in the thickness of the wall, with elegant arcades in front. On the vaulting of the nave are the imperial arms, with those of the town and of Hermann IV., Archbishop of Cologne (d. 1508). Choir decorated in 1856. Carved wooden pulpit brought in 1807 from the Abbey of Laach (p. 105). Late-Romanesque font.

The foot of the **Krahnenberg** may be reached in about 10 min. either from the station (turn to the left after passing under the railway, then to the left again), or from the Rhine (viâ the Kirch-Strasse at the lower end of the town and past the choir of the parish church). The ascent (1/4 hr.) is somewhat steep (cable railway, return-fare 50 pf.). At the top are the restaurants *Krahnenburg* and *Kaiserburg*, which command beautiful views (best in the afternoon).

Railway from Andernach to Niedermendig and *Mayen*, see p. 103.

Near the village of *Irlich*, on the E. bank, the *Wiedbach* falls into the Rhine. The hill rising on the W. bank, a little inland, is the *Plaidter Hummerich* (695 ft.).

1. **Neuwied** (rail. stat.). — **Hotels.** *Wilder Mann, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 1½ *M*; Anker, both on the Rhine; *Moravian Hotel, frequented by English travellers, with restaurant, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4¾-5½ *M*; Stelting, these two in the town; Mader, at the station of the right bank, R. & B. 2-2½ *M*.

A *Steam Ferry* (5 pf.) maintains communication between the two banks.

Neuwied, a pleasant and thriving town, with broad, well-built streets, was founded in 1653, on the site of the village of Langendorf, which had been destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, by Count Frederick of Wied, who invited numerous settlers, without distinction of religion or payment of money. The population (18,177) consists of Protestants, Roman Catholics, Moravian Brothers, Baptists, and Jews, who have lived together here in great harmony since that period. Starch, chicory, tobacco, and cigars are the principal products. The schools of Neuwied enjoy a high reputation, and attract pupils even from England.

At the lower end of the town rises the spacious *Palace* of the Prince of Wied, with its fine *Park*. The collection of Dutch paintings in the palace is usually shown on application, in the absence of the family. A building adjoining the palace-gate contains a small collection of *Roman Antiquities*, from Niederbiber (p. 78).

The **Moravian Brothers**, also called *Herrnhuter* from Herrnhut in Saxony, where they had established themselves after their expulsion from Moravia during the Thirty Years' War, occupy a separate part of the town. They were originally followers of John Huss, and their number increased enormously after his death. They now form a kind of religious republic, having their own laws both for public and private life, which are administered by their elders. The gravity and austerity of their manners and habits has gained for them the appellation of the Quakers of Germany. The unmarried brethren live in a separate building, and carry on different trades, the profits of which are devoted to the community. Fayence stoves and deerskin gloves are their best manufactures. At stated seasons 'love

feasts' are celebrated in the church, accompanied by singing, prayers, a sermon, and tea-drinking. Their schools are well attended and in high repute (visitors admitted).

From Neuwied a STEAM TRAMWAY ascends the valley of the *Wied*, viâ *Heddesdorf* and the *Rasselstein Foundry*, to (2½ M.) *Niederbiber*, the church of which contains the tomb of Archbishop Count Hermann von Wied (p. 86). Near Niederbiber were found extensive remains of a Roman castle, one of the largest on the Rhine, which, however, is not mentioned by any Roman author; the excavations have again been covered in (comp. p. 77). Thence the tramway ascends the valley of the *Aubach* to (4½ M.) *Oberbiber* (Wiedischer Hof), at the mouth of the *Wellbach*. In the valley of the Aubach, 2½ M. from Oberbiber, is the *Braunsberger Hof*, with a frequented garden-restaurant and a picturesque ruined castle. — From Oberbiber the road proceeds to (2½ M.) the high-lying village of *Rengsdorf* (930 ft.; Richtmann; Post; Anhäuser), visited as a summer-resort.

EXCURSION FROM NEUWIED TO MONREPOS AND ALTWIED. At the Rasselstein Foundry (see above) walkers cross the stream, beyond which they traverse the pleasant park of *Nothhausen* (restaurant) to (2 M.) *Segendorf* (Wolff). From Segendorf a road ascends in windings; but these the pedestrian may avoid by taking the footpath to the left above Segendorf, by which Monrepos is reached in ¾ hr. — **Monrepos** (1015 ft.; 870 ft. above the Rhine), a château of the Prince of Wied, stands in a beautiful park and commands an extensive prospect (refreshments at the *Hahnhof*, to the W. of the château). Good points of view in the vicinity are the (10 min.) *Holzstoss* and the **Altwieder Aussicht*. Footpaths descend from the latter in 20 min. to **Altwied** (*Kutscher's Inn*, where the key of the castle is kept), commanded by the extensive ivy-clad ruins of the ancestral castle of the ancient Counts of Wied.

Immediately above Neuwied, on the left, are the *Hermannshütte*, the property of the Krupp Co. of Essen (p. 63), and the *Germania* foundry. On the opposite bank are the railway-station of *Weissenturm-Neuwied* (p. 79) and the village of —

r. **Weissenturm**, at the N. end of which rises a lofty square watch-tower (1370), the extreme point of the dominions of the Electors of Trèves, which here adjoined those of Cologne. Above the village stands an obelisk erected by the 'Sambre and Meuse army' to the French general *Hoche*, who died at Wetzlar in 1797.

r. *Urmitz*, ¾ M. from the railway-station of that name.

On both banks of the river here is dug up a peculiar kind of pumice stone conglomerate (p. 104). It is cut into squares, mixed with mortar, and dried, and is much valued as a building material for inside walls. — The quarrying operations led in 1898 to the discovery of two Roman camps on the left bank of the Rhine, between Weissenthurm and Urmitz. The one nearer the river, upwards of 400 yds. in circumference, was probably designed to protect the bridge constructed here by Julius Cæsar. Bridge-piles were also found in dredging the river.

l. **Engers** (*Zur Römerbrücke; Restaurant Schunkert*, on the Rhine; *Hôtel-Restaurant Fiegel*, at the railway-station), formerly *Kunostein-Engers*, the ancient capital of the *Engersgau*. The château, now a military school, was erected in 1758 by Elector Johann Philipp von Walderdorf. — Then, on the opposite bank, *Kalten-Engers* and *St. Sebastian Engers*.

Near (l.) *Mühlhofen*, where the *Saynbach* falls into the Rhine, are several foundries. On the river is the hydropathic of *Rheinau* (R. from 2, pens. 5 *M*). On a hill in the background of the valley rises the ruined castle of *Sayn* (p. 84).

l. *Bendorf* (rail. stat., p. 85), at some distance from the river; farther up (r.), the village of *Kesselheim*, opposite the *Niederwerth*, which conceals the town of (l.) *Vallendar* (p. 85) and the village of *Mallendar* with the château of *Besselich* (formerly belonging to the Knights Templar, now private property).

On the long island of (l.) *Niederwerth* is a village, with a convent church built in 1500, containing a carved altar and fragments of good stained glass. Edward III. of England resided here for a short time in 1337, and had several interviews with the Emp. Lewis and other princes.

l. *Urbar* (p. 112), high up on the hillside, surrounded with fruit-trees.

r. *Wallersheim*, above it *Neuendorf*, chiefly inhabited by raftsmen.

The steamboat now passes the base of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite the influx of the Moselle, commanding an excellent view of the imposing Emp. William Monument, and stops at **Coblenz** (p. 106).

10. From Coblenz to Cologne.

Railway on the Left Bank.

57 M. Railway in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 8 ℳ 30, 6 ℳ 20, 4 ℳ 30, or 7 ℳ 40, 5 ℳ 60, 3 ℳ 70 pf.). View of the Rhine on the right. — Railway on the Right Bank, see R. 11. — Steamboat, see R. 9.

Travellers, whether holding single or return-tickets, are entitled to break their journey once, and may afterwards proceed by the railway on either bank at their choice. The following are the recognized 'corresponding' stations: *Coblenz* and *Ehrenbreitstein* (crossing the railway-bridge 50, 30, 20 pf. additional), *Weissenturm* and *Neuwied*, *Andernach* and *Leutesdorf*, *Brohl* and *Rheinbrohl*, *Nieder-Breisig* and *Hönningen*, *Sinzig* and *Linz*, *Remagen* and *Erpel*, *Rolandseck* and *Honnef*, *Mehlem* and *Königswinter*, *Cologne* and *Deutz*.

Coblenz, see p. 106. As the train crosses the *Moselle* a view of the old Moselle Bridge, with the Emp. William Monument and the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein beyond it, is obtained to the right. At the foot of the fortified Petersberg (l.) is a pyramidal monument in honour of the French general Marceau (d. 1796). The train now traverses an extensive and fertile plain. At (5½ M.) *Urmitz* are large stores of the Engers stone mentioned at p. 78.

8 M. **Weissenturm-Neuwied** (steamb. stat., see p. 78). The station is ⅓ M. from the Rhine, across which communication is maintained by a steamer. — The train crosses the *Nette*, passes the lunatic asylum of *St. Thomas* (l.), a modern Gothic building with a Romanesque chapel (12th cent.), and reaches —

10½ M. **Andernach** (steamb. stat.), see p. 76. The station is ¼ M. to the S.E. of the town. (Branch-line to *Mayen*, see p. 103.) Beyond Andernach the train skirts the Rhine and commands a fine view in both directions (comp. p. 76).

Opposite (15 M.) **Brohl** (Brohltal, etc., see R. 15) is the church of *Rheinbrohl*. The train passes the foot of *Schloss Rheineck* and

(15½ M.) *Nieder-Breisig* (p. 75), opposite (r.) the château of *Arenfels*, and then cuts off the wide curve which the Rhine describes between Nieder-Breisig and Remagen.

20½ M. **Sinzig** *(Deutsches Haus; Rheinischer Hof)*, probably the Roman *Sentiacum*, a very ancient town with 3155 inhab., still partly surrounded by walls, lies at the entrance to the *Ahr Valley* (R. 14), 1½ M. from the Rhine. It was once the site of a Frankish palace, afterwards an imperial residence, which latterly belonged to the Dukes of Jülich. Picturesquely situated on a slight eminence rises the handsome *Parish Church*, which was consecrated in 1220, a fine example of the late-Romanesque style, the round arch predominating, with very slightly projecting transepts, square turrets at the sides of the choir, three apses, and an octagonal tower rising over the centre. The interior has recently been restored and decorated. The details of the capitals and string-courses repay examination. The N. transept contains a good winged picture on a gold ground, representing the Crucifixion and Ascension, and the Death of Mary, by an early Cologne master, restored in 1855. At the foot of this eminence is a tasteful little Gothic *Château*, built in 1858 by Statz of Cologne, the property of Mr. Bunge of Antwerp. On the *Helenenberg*, to the S. of the town, rises another pleasant country-house.

The train now crosses the insignificant *Ahr*, from the valley of which rises the blunted cone of the Landskron (p. 98). This district is extremely fertile, and is called the '*Goldene Meil*'.

23 M. **Remagen** (steamb. stat.) and the *Apollinaris-Kirche*, see pp. 72, 73. This is the station for the *Ahr Valley* railway (R. 14). The train returns to the river here; fine retrospect, and farther on beautiful view of the opposite bank and the Seven Mountains (comp. p. 71). — 26½ M. *Oberwinter* (p. 72).

27½ M. **Rolandseck** (steamb. stat.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with veranda and magnificent *View, see p. 71). In the river lies the island of *Nonnenwerth*, a little below which rise the picturesque *Drachenfels* and the *Seven Mts.*, on the opposite bank.

The train now quits the river. 30½ M. **Mehlem**, the station for *Königswinter* on the right bank (p. 92).

32 M. **Godesberg.** — **Hotels.** *Blinzler, Kurfürsten-Str., a large establishment adapted for a stay of some time, with garden and garden-restaurant, R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 8½-12½ *M*; *Adler, Haupt-Str., R. 2-6, pens. from 6 *M*; Hüttenrauch, at the railway-station, R. 1½-5, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6 *M*; Kaiserhof, opposite the station, with a good restaurant. — **Pensions.** *Rosenburg* (from 6 *M* per day) *Wilhelma* (5½-10 *M*), *Günther* (6-9 *M*), *Haus Lichtenstein* (3¾-5½ *M*), *Christliches Hospiz* (R. & B. 1¾, pens. 3 *M*); *Hartzheim*, in the Rhein-Allée. — **Sanatoria.** *Godeshöhe* (Dr. Bernard), *St. Vinzenz* (Dr. Oberdörffer), for nervous sufferers; *Dr. F. Müller*, for dipsomaniacs. — Hotels at (½ M.) Rüngsdorf and at Plittersdorf, see p. 70.

Tramway to Bonn and to Mehlem, see p. 86. — **Steamboat Station** (¾ M. to the E.), see p. 70.

English Church Service in the *English Chapel* in the Rhein-Allée (p. 81).

Godesberg, a town with 13,831 inhab., situated at the point where the valley of the Rhine begins to expand, is a favourite summer-resort, where wealthy merchants of Cologne, Elberfeld, and Crefeld have erected a number of handsome villas, surrounded by pleasant gardens. The *Hydropathic Establishment*, adjoining Blinzler's Hotel, is much frequented (8-14 *M* per day). The *Draisch* or *Draitsch*, an alkaline chalybeate spring, at the entrance to the small *Gudenauer-Tal*, at the foot of the Draischberg (p. 80), was known to the Romans. A well-appointed mineral water bath was opened in 1902. On the Draischberg, to the S., are the imposing *Schloss von der Heydt* and a new *Bismarck Tower* (82 ft.; view). — A pleasant walk ascends the Gudenau valley to the farm of *Marienforst*, whence paths traverse the woods to *Kottenforst*. To the N. of the mineral spring is a hill with a large Protestant *Orphanage*. Adjacent is the **Wendelstadt-Höhe*, an admirable point of view. — The favourite promenade is the *Rhein-Allée*, near the station, with the *English Chapel*.

On a basaltic eminence (245 ft.; 400 ft. above the sea), ½ M. to the N. of the station, stands the ruined **Castle of Godesberg**, which was built by the Archbishops of Cologne in the 13-14th cent. and is said to occupy the site of a Roman fort. It was destroyed by the Bavarians in 1583. The partly restored 'palas' contains a good restaurant. Fine view from the platform of the tower (98 ft. high). The *Cemetery* of the village lies within the precincts of the castle.

On the right, as Bonn is approached, immediately after the train has crossed the Bonn and Cohlenz road, is seen the *Hochkreuz*, a Gothic column 30 ft. high, erected in 1332-49 to a knight, who is said to have fallen in a duel at this spot, and restored in 1854. On the hill to the left is the Rosenburg (p. 91), and farther off the Kreuzberg (p. 90). To the right appears Bonn with its conspicuous new Protestant church and its lofty minster-tower.

36 M. **Bonn** (steamb. stat.), see p. 85; steam-ferry to Oberkassel, see p. 82; railway to Euskirchen, see p. 203; steam-tramway to Cologne viâ Brühl.

To the W., at a little distance from the line, is a chain of low and partly-wooded hills called the *Vorgebirge* or *Ville*, on which numerous villages with orchards and country-houses are situated. The last vineyards in the land of the grape are now passed. Near (40 M.) *Roisdorf* rises a mineral spring resembling that of Selters. — 44 M. *Sechtem*. Before reaching —

47½ M. **Brühl** (*Pavillon; Belvedere; Deutscher Kaiser*, opposite the park-gates), a town with 7415 inhab., the train intersects the park of Brühl, passing the château of *Falkenlust* on the right, which was once a hunting-lodge of the electors, but is now private property, and stops opposite the royal **Schloss Brühl*. This handsome building, erected by Elector Clement Augustus in 1725-28 from the plans of J. C. Schlaun, and altered and elaborated in subsequent decades,

was restored in 1842 and 1876-77. It offers classical examples of the French and German rococo style in all stages of its development. Admission from 10 (Sun. 11) to 6 (in winter 4), 25 pf. The garden and park are always open to the public.

The Staircase, the handsomest 18th cent. structure of the kind in W. Germany, with stucco sculptures and paintings by *Stüber*, was completed in 1748. The Salle des Gardes and the Dining Hall are adorned in the late-rococo style by *Roth*. The N. Wing exhibits the elegant taste of the early French rococo period, as interpreted by *Leveiller* (1728-32). The Garden Wing illustrates German rococo (ca. 1750). The palace contains a rich collection of portraits, carved furniture, and fine porcelain stoves.

$50^1/_2$ M. *Kalscheuren*, junction for the Eifel Railway (p. 203). The crowded houses of Cologne soon come in sight. The train describes a curve round part of the town, above whose ramparts tower the imposing cathedral and other churches, passes the *Cologne South Station* and *West Station* (p. 26), and enters the central station at —

57 M. **Cologne**, see R. 3.

11. From Cologne to Ehrenbreitstein *(Coblenz)*.

Railway on the Right Bank.

56 M. Railway in $1^3/_4$-3 hrs. (fares 7 ℳ 30, 5 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 70 pf., express 8 ℳ 20, 6 ℳ 10, 4 ℳ 30 pf.). — Views to the right. — For return-tickets and break of journey, comp. p. 79.

From Cologne to (13 M.) *Troisdorf*, see p. 66. — 14 M. *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte*, an extensive foundry. The train crosses the *Sieg*, and returns to the Rhine at (18 M.) **Beuel**, connected with Bonn by the new Rhine bridge (p. 91).

$20^1/_2$ M. **Oberkassel** (*Wolfsburg*, with veranda and garden, very fair), a thriving little town with an old church-tower and a large cement-factory, lies on the Rhine amidst fruit-trees, and affords pleasant summer-quarters. Well-constructed walks lead to the *Steinerne Häuschen* ($^3/_4$ M. from the station; fine view), the quarries of the *Rabenlei*, *Heisterbach* (p. 96; 2 M.), and other picturesque points in the neighbourhood. Near the village of *Küdinghofen*, 2 M. from the station, rises the *Ennert* (518 ft.). Adjacent are extensive basalt quarries. — Oberkassel is connected with the Left Rhenish Railway at *Bonn* by a steam-ferry (p. 85).

$22^1/_2$ M. **Dollendorf** is a good starting-point for excursions among the Seven Mts. The station (Restaurant zur Weintraube) is at *Nieder-Dollendorf* (Krone, pens. $3^1/_2$-4 ℳ), on the Rhine, at the mouth of the *Heisterbach Valley*, which is ascended by a steam-tramway, passing ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Ober-Dollendorf* (Frembgen's Restaurant); $2^1/_2$ M. *Heisterbach* (p. 96); *Waldstation*, at the divergence of the route to the Margaretenhof (Oelberg, Löwenburg; comp. p. 95); $3^1/_4$ M. *Heisterbacherrott*; and (4 M.) *Grengelsbitze*.

$23^1/_2$ M. **Königswinter** (steamb. stat.; p. 92) is the favourite starting-point for exploring the *Seven Mts.* (R. 13). The station lies at the lower end of the town.

The valley of the Rhine now contracts. The train skirts the base of the *Drachenfels* and runs close to the river.

26 M. **Rhöndorf.** — **Hotels.** DRACHENFELS, pens. from 4 *M*; BELLEVUE; KRONPRINZ, all on the Rhine; WOLKENBURG, pens. 4 *M*. — PENSION KLEIN, 4½-5 *M*; TRAUBE; LÖWENBURG. — DR. EUTENEUER'S HYDROPATHIC. — *Motor-Boats* on the Rhine (tariff as at Königswinter, p. 93). — *Omnibus* to Königswinter and Honnef, see below. — *Visitors' Tax* as at Honnef (see below).

Rhöndorf is a pleasant summer-resort. In the little church is a well-preserved tombstone, in trachyte from the Drachenfels, of the last knight of Drachenfels, with armorial bearings and date 1530, brought here from the abbey of Heisterbach. — From Rhöndorf to the Löwenburg, 1¼ hr.; see p. 97; to the Drachenfels 40 min., by a bridle-path viâ the *Kanzel* and the *Siegfriedsklippen*, indicated by a finger-post on the Löwenburg road, mentioned at p. 97.

27 M. **Honnef.** — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL KLEIN, with garden, R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 *M*; WEBEL, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. from 6 *M*, well spoken of; HÔTEL DELL, D. 2 *M*; ZUM SIEBENGEBIRGE, with restaurant and central heating, R. & B. 2½-3, D. 2, S. 1½, pens. from 4½ *M*; WEINSTOCK, R. 2-2½, B. ¾, pens. 4½-5 *M*; BAHNHOF HOTEL; RÜDESHEIM, R. & B. 2½, pens. 4½ *M*; KAISERHOF, R. 1½-2, B. ½, pens. 4 *M*. — **Pensions** (all good) *Schotten* (5-6 *M* per day); *Kercher* (from 5 *M*); *Bischofshof* (5-6 *M*); *Erholung* (5-6 *M*); *G. Stang* (5-6 *M*); *Villa Clara*. — The *Hohen-Honnef Sanatorium* (775 ft.), well situated on the Fuchshardt (carr. from the station in 25 min., 4-6 *M*), is an admirably equipped establishment for snfferers from weak lungs (R. from 2, board 7-8 *M*). — *Dahlhausen*, café and confectioner, Haupt-Str. 68.

River Baths near the railway-station.

Omnibus from the Market-Place to *Rhöndorf* (see above; 20 pf.) and to *Königswinter* (p. 93; 30 pf.), 15-18 times daily.

Carriages. From the station to Honnef, for 1-4 pers., one-horse 80 pf., two-horse 1 *M*; to *Rhönsdorf* or *Rolandseck Ferry*, one-horse 1, two-horse 1½ *M*; to *Königswinter* 1¾ or 2¼ *M*, there and back 2½ or 3½ *M*; to the *Löwenburger Hof* 5 or 6½ *M*, there and back 7 or 9 *M*; to the *Margaretenhof* and *Sophienhof* 6 or 8 *M*, there and back 8 or 11 *M*; round viâ *Löwenburg*, *Margaretenhof*, *Heisterbach* (or *Drachenfels*), and *Königswinter*, in 6 hrs., 10 or 13 *M*.

Motor Boats. To *Rolandseck* (p. 80), every ½ hr. (10 pf.); to *Königswinter*, 1-4 pers. 3, there and back 5 *M*; to *Bonn* 8½-10½, there and back 11½-14 *M*; each addit. pers. 40, 60, 80 pf., or 1 *M* 20 pf.

VISITORS' TAX (after 5 days), 5 *M*; families, 3 *M* per person.

Honnef, a scattered village with 6205 inhab., lies ¾ M. to the left of the railway, and comprizes a number of pleasant villas, some of which are let to visitors. The church is handsome. Honnef is one of the pleasantest and sunniest spots on the Rhine, being sheltered from the N. and E. winds by the Seven Mts., and surrounded by vineyards and orchards, and it has become a favourite resort in spring and autumn. It possesses a *Kurgarten* with a Kurhaus. The *Drachenquelle*, a mineral spring, is used for drinking and bathing.

ENVIRONS. Beautiful walks, furnished with guide-posts, lead viâ *Bondorf*, passing the *Heckenfels* on the left, to the *Annatal*; along the Rhine to *Königswinter* and the island of *Grafenwerth*; to *Hohen-Honnef* (see above) and then by a path diverging from the road to the left to the *Rheingold* (rfmts.), *Mooshütte*, *Augusthöhe*, *Capelle*, and the *Löwenburg* (p. 97; in all 1½ hr.);

to the poplars above *Rommersdorf* (p. 97); viâ *Sellhof* to *Menzenberg* (restaurant; on the slope of the hill is grown the best red wine of the district), past the large *Hager-Hof*, by a footpath to Rheinbreitbach (p. 72), and back by the road to Honnef (comp. the Map. p. 92); by Menzenberg to the *Hager Köppelchen* (1/2 hr.; fine view); over the *Heidenkamm* to the *Haanenburg* (3/4 hr.); viâ Sellhof to the (1 hr.) *Leiberg* (1140 ft.), a basaltic hill commanding a beautiful view.

In the Rhine, to the right, lie the islands of *Nonnenwerth* and *Grafenwerth;* on the opposite bank are the picturesque arched ruin of *Rolandseck* and the village of that name. The village of *Rheinbreitbach* (p. 72) is next passed, opposite which is *Oberwinter*. At (24 M.) **Unkel** (p. 72) the train quits the fertile plain which lies at the foot of the Seven Mts., and passes *Erpel*, opposite to which lies *Remagen* with the elegant *Apollinaris-Kirche* (pp. 72, 73).

34 M. **Linz** (steamb. stat.; p. 74) lies opposite the mouth of the Ahr, above which, a little inland, rises the handsome church of *Sinzig*. The train next passes *Leubsdorf*, *Schloss Arenfels*, and *Ariendorf*. Opposite (38 M.) **Hönningen** (p. 75) is *Nieder-Breisig*, a little above which rises *Schloss Rheineck*. The train passes (40 M.) **Rheinbrohl**, with its Gothic church (opposite the *Brohl Valley*, p. 104), and *Nieder-* and *Ober-Hammerstein*, at the base of the *Hammerstein*. On the opposite bank, a little above (43 1/2 M.) *Leutesdorf* (p. 76), the picturesque and ancient town of *Andernach* (p. 76), with its round tower and handsome church in the background, comes into sight. The valley of the Rhine expands; the train crosses the *Wied*, skirts the park of the Prince of Wied, and stops at —

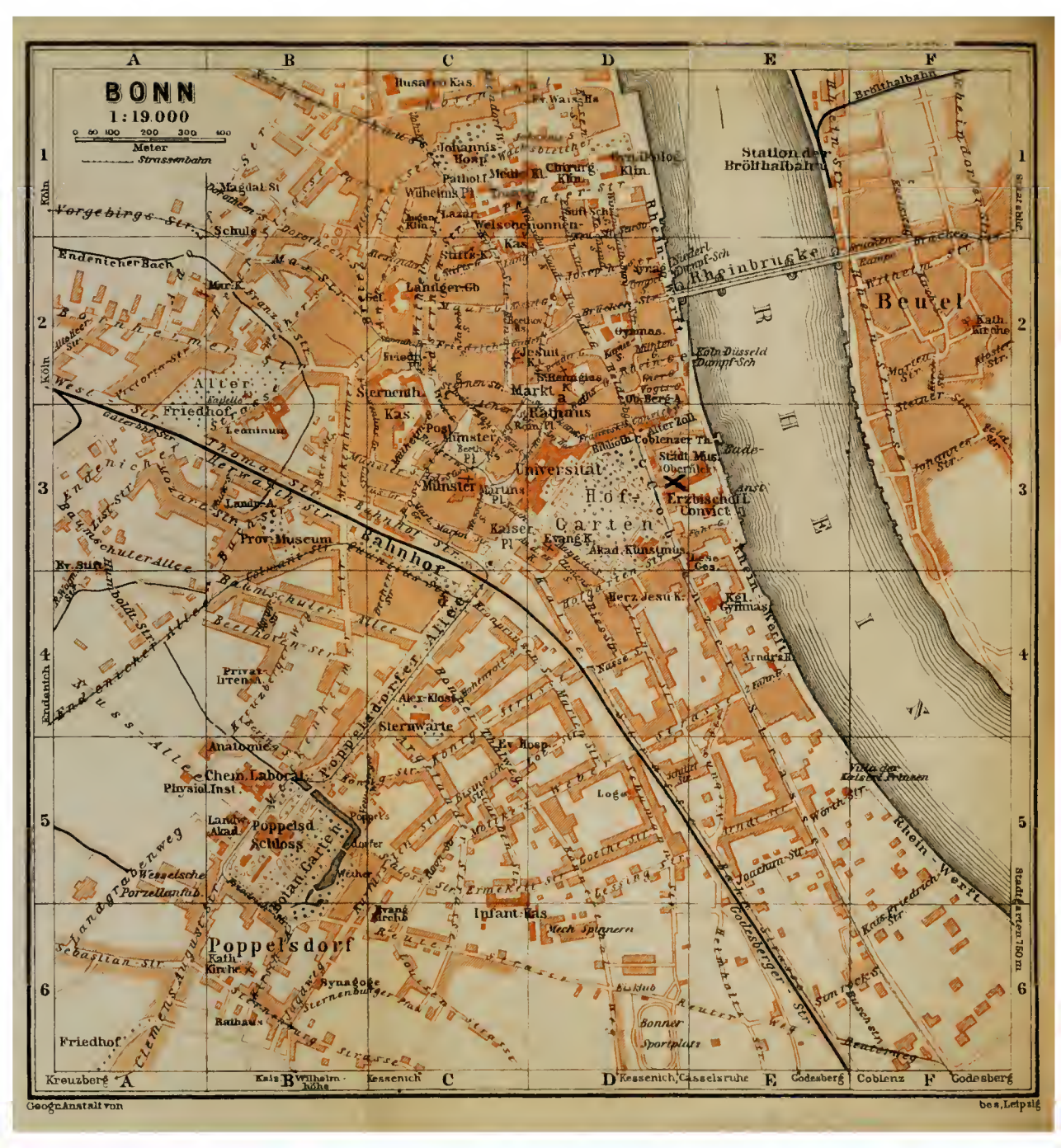
47 M. **Neuwied** (steamb. stat.; p. 77). The station is 1/2 M. to the E. of the town. The train now runs inland and traverses an extensive plain, but returns to the river at the next station.

49 1/2 M. **Engers** (p. 78), the junction for the line to Altenkirchen and Limburg.

From Engers to Siershahn, 13 M., railway in 3/4 hr. (1 *M* 30, 90, 45 pf.). — The line crosses the Saynbach, and ascends the left bank of the stream

1 3/4 M. **Sayn** (*Hôtel Friedrichsberg*, R. 1 1/2-2 *M*, very fair; *Krupp*, pens. from 4 *M*; *Hôtel Holler*), with extensive iron-works belonging to the Krupp Co. of Essen, and a château and park of Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, commanded by the ruined castle of Sayn, has a population of 1500. — **Schloss Sayn** (adm. 50 pf.) is handsomely fitted up and contains a good collection of modern pictures and sculptures, and a colossal wooden figure of Henry III. of Sayn (d. 1246), originally belonging to his sarcophagus in the abbey of Sayn, of which he was the founder. The pretty *Park* lies on the slope of the hill, on which are situated the extensive ruins of the old *Castle* erected in the 10th cent. and destroyed by the French in the Thirty Years' War, the ancestral seat of the once powerful Counts of Sayn. On the slope of the hill are the ruined castles of *Stein* and *Reifenberg*. — About 2 M. to the N.W. of Sayn, beyond the united villages of *Heimbach* and *Weis*, are the ruins of the ancient abbey of *Rommersdorf*, with fine cloisters and chapter-house, erected about 1200, now the property of the Duke of Arenberg, and used as farm-buildings.

Beyond a tunnel we have a fine view of Sayn, with its château and ruined castle to the left. The train now ascends the picturesque *Brexbach-Tal*, over numerous viaducts and through several tunnels. On a hill to the left, 1 1/2 hr. from Sayn, is the ruined castle of *Isenburg*, the ancient seat of a still existing family. A little higher up is a restaurant (view).



Geogr. Anstalt von bes. Leipzig

From (7½ M.) *Grenzau* a branch-line runs in 10 min. to (8¾ M.) **Höhr-Grenzhausen**. The station lies on the bonndary between the two villages, in which earthenware, both useful and ornamental, has been manufactured for centuries. The Vienna Exhibition of 1873 brought the ware of this district into modern notice. There are several large factories near the station. The *Ceramic School*, with an interesting exhibition, and **Müllenbach's Inn* are both in Höhr. — We may return to the Rhine on foot; to Vallendar (see below), 1¼ hr.

10½ M. *Ransbach*, a village carrying on the mannfacture of whetstones. — A steep incline leads hence to (13½ M.) *Siershahn*, the junction of the Limburg and Altenkirchen line (p. 220).

50½ M. **Bendorf** *(Rheinischer Hof*, R. & B. 2½-3 *M; Nassauer Hof)*, a small town with 5700 inhab., situated amidst orchards ¾ M. to the E. of the line, with an interesting Romanesque church and several lunatic asylums.

53½ M. **Vallendar** *(Hôtel Anker*, R. & B. from 2½, D. 2, pens. from 4 *M)*, a busy little town with 4380 inhab. who carry on a brisk river-traffic, lies on an arm of the Rhine opposite the island of *Niederwerth* (p. 79). On a height above the town stands the handsome *Church*, built in 1839 on the site of an older church said to have been founded in 836, with a tower of the 15th cent.; it contains some late-Gothic church-plate. — *Weitersburg*, on the hill ½ M. to the N. of Vallendar, commands a beautiful view of the Rhine with its islands and its banks from Andernach to Coblenz. About halfway up the hill is a summer-house of the Vallendar Casino, to which visitors are admitted.

A little farther on a beautiful view is obtained of Coblenz, the mouth of the Moselle, and the Emp. William Monument. The station at (56 M.) *Ehrenbreitstein* (p. 111) lies at the foot of the precipitous rock on which the fortress is situated.

12. Bonn.

Hotels. *On the Rhine:* Grand Hôtel Royal (Pl. b; D, 3), Coblenzer-Str. 11, with lift and garden, R. from 3½, D. 4, pens. from 9½ *M*. — Rheineck (Pl. e; D, 2), at the pier, second-class, with terrace, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, very fair; Vater Arndt, near the latter; Dissmann, by the new bridge, R. & B. 2½-3½ *M*, well spoken of. — *In the Town:* *Goldner Stern (Pl. a; D, 2), in the market-place, with ball-rooms and restaurant, first-class, R. 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. from 7 *M*. — Rheinischer Hof (Pl. f; C, 2). Stern-Str. 57; Central, Wilhelm-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 2); Traube, Meckenheimer-Str. 18 (Pl. B, 2, 3); Storch (Pl. g; C, 2), Stern-Str. 52-54, R. & B. from 2¼ *M*; Rote Kanne, in the market-place, plain but very fair. — *At the Railway Station:* Hôtel-Restaurant Continental, Bahnhof-Str. 15a, R. & B. 2½-3½, pens. 5½-7½ *M*; Kronprinz, Hamburger Hof, Hôtel Nolden, R. & B. 2½-3½ *M*; Wiener Hof, Bahnhof-Str. 5, R. 2-5, pens. 4½ 7 *M*; Adler, R. 2, B. 1 *M*, well spoken of. — *In the Poppelsdorfer Allée:* Hôt. du Nord, Quantius-Str. 1, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. from 1½, pens. from 4½ *M*; Evangelisches Hospiz, Poppelsdorfer Allée 27.

Pensions. *Mrs. Thomas*, Goeben-Str. 15; *Harling*, Hofgarten-Str. 4 (4-8 *M*); *Schugt*, Fährgasse 3 (4-7 *M*); *Beenken*, Marien-Str. 1 (5-7 *M*); *Neuerburg*, Lenné-Str. 8 (4-6 *M*); *Schniewind-Hesse*, Hohenzollern-Str. 30 (5-7 *M*) *Kalt* Hohenzollern-Str. 32; *Klöpper*, Kaiser-Str 5; *Rollins*, Kaiser-Str. 24 (5-7 *M*); *Strassberger*, Dechen-Str. 1 (4½-6½ *M*); *Klüsener*, Beethoven-Str. 4 (4-7 *M*); *Ritzenhoff*, Colmant-Str. 9.

Restaurants (at the hotels). Also **Perrin* (first-class), Wenzelgasse 50 (Pl. D, 2); **Schaan*, Post-Str. 11 (Pl. C, 3), good cuisine; *Schwarz*, Kaiser-Str.; *Badenheuer*, Münster-Platz; *Viehhöfer*, Baumschuler Allée, at the corner of Meckenheimer-Strasse. — **Cafés.** *Kaiser-Café*, Kaiser-Platz (Pl. C, 3); *Wiener Café*, at the station. — **Beer.** *Kaiserhalle*, Martin-Str.; *Beethoven-Halle*, near the Rhine bridge; *Im Krug zum Grünen Kranze*, Coblenzer-Str. 27; *Zum Hähnchen*, Dreieck 3 (Pl. C, 2); *Sonne*, Markt 24; *Schumacher*, Markt 12; *Alt-Heidelberg*, Münster-Platz; *Franziskaner*, near the Stern-Tor (Pl. C, 2, 3). — *Stadthalle* (open-air restaurant), see p. 91.

Bathing Establishments. Municipal bathing establishment, Franziskaner-Str.; Dr. Pütz, Kronprinzen-Str. 41 (also medicinal baths); on the Rhine, near the Alte Zoll, with swimming (40 pf.) and warm baths.

Tramways. *Electric Tramway* from the rail. station viâ Post-Str., Münster-Platz, Friedrich-Str., and Brücken-Str., to *Beuel* (p. 91). — *Horse-Tramway* from the Markt, past the station, to *Poppelsdorf* (p. 90); viâ the Kaiser-Platz, Quantius-Str., and Colmant-Str., to *Endenich*; to the Köln-Tor; by the Coblenzer-Str. to *Kessenich* (p. 91). — *Steam Tramway* from the Kaiser-Str. (cor. of the Königs-Str.; Pl. D, 4) to *Godesberg* (p. 80) and *Mehlem* (p. 70), every ½ hr. on week-days and every ¼ hr. on Sunday. — Another steam-tramway *(Vorgebirgsbahn)* runs to (22 M.) *Cologne* in ca. 2¼ hrs., starting at the Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. C, 2).

Cabs. Per drive in the town, 1-2 pers. 70 pf., each additional pers. 25 pf., box 10 pf.; per ½ hr. 1½ *M*. To *Godesberg* 3 or 4 *M*, to *Casselsruhe* (p. 91) 3½ or 4½ *M*, each pers. more than two, 50 pf.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Münster-Platz.

English Church Service in the University Church (p. 88) at 11 a.m. and (in summer) 7 p.m. Chaplain: *Rev. G. H. Weber*, Arám, Rhein-Allée 53, Godesberg.

Chief Attractions. Münster (p. 87); House of Beethoven (p. 87); Provincial Museum (p. 89); view from the Alte Zoll (p. 88); walk along the Rhine and across the bridge (p. 91); Poppelsdorfer Allée (p. 90).

Bonn (154 ft.), a town with 58,000 inhab. (incl. the suburbs incorporated in 1904, 82,000), the seat of a university founded in 1818 and attended by about 3000 students, is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Rhine, near the N. entrance to the narrower and more picturesque part of the valley of the river. The pleasant villas with their gardens on the Rhine, situated on the Coblenzer-Strasse above the town, the shady promenades of the Hof-Garten, the Poppelsdorfer Allée, and the imposing bridge, all contribute to render the town very attractive, while the fine towers of the Münster and the Protestant church also enhance the general effect.

Bonn, the *Bonna* or *Castra Bonnensia* of the Romans, frequently mentioned by Tacitus, and probably founded by Drusus, was one of the first Roman fortresses on the Rhine, and the headquarters of several legions. Excavations have proved that the Roman *Castrum*, which was very extensive, stood near the end of the modern *Steinweg* or *Heerweg*, at the *Wichelshof*, to the N. of the town. In the middle ages Bonn was a place of little importance until 1267, when the Archbisbop of Cologne transferred his residence and seat of government hither (comp. p. 31). The German kings, Frederick of Austria (1314) and Charles IV. (1346), were crowned in the Münster.

The Protestant tendencies of Hermann of Wied and Gebhard of Waldburg, Archbishops of Cologne in the 16th cent., principally manifested by the latter in his marriage with the nun Agnes of Mansfeld, for which he was declared an apostate and banished from his Electorate, brought Bonn into great trouble. In the Dutch War of Independence, in the Thirty Years' War, and especially in the Spanish War of Succession, Bonn suffered repeatedly from sieges. That of 1689 was conducted by Elector

Frederick III. of Brandenburg (King Frederick I.) at the head of the imperial and allied troops. Marlborough and other celebrated generals took part about the same time in the operations against the town. The walls were levelled in 1717, in accordance with the Peace of Rastatt. — Under the Electors of the 18th cent. Bonn was very prosperous, and one of them in 1777 founded an *Academy*, elevated to a *University* seven years later by Emperor Joseph II. On 7th Oct., 1794, the French marched into the town, and in 1797 the university was closed.

Under the French Bonn suffered much, and its population decreased from 9500 to 7500, but since its recovery by the Prussians in 1814 and the foundation of the Frederick William University it has gradually revived. Among the celebrities of the latter are B. G. Niebuhr, E. M. Arndt, A. W. von Schlegel, Argelander, Welcker, Ritschl, Diez, Simrock, Lassen, and Dahlmann.

The Post-Strasse leads direct from the *Railway Station* (Pl. C, 3) to the MÜNSTER-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3), which is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Beethoven*, executed by Hänel of Dresden and inaugurated in presence of Queen Victoria in 1845.

The ***Münster** (Pl. C, 3), a cruciform church with two choirs, four small towers, and a lofty octagonal principal tower over the crossing, is an imposing and picturesque example of the late-Romanesque style. It was formerly an archdeanery of St. Cassius and St. Florentius, and, like many Rhenish churches, traces its foundation to Constantine. The W. part of the crypt and the part of the church above it date from the 11th, the choir from the middle of the 12th, and the nave, transept, and chief tower from the 13th century. The building has recently been carefully restored.

The INTERIOR, which was adorned with paintings by Martin in 1890-94, is remarkable for its handsome proportions. It contains a bronze statue of *St. Helena*, the mother of Constantine, in a mannered style, cast at Rome in 1756; two *Bas-Reliefs*, representing the Nativity and Baptism of Christ, over the altars in the nave and transept to the right, well-executed Italian works. Near the chief portal is the *Sarcophagus* of Archbishop Engelbert von Falkenburg (d. 1274). The old *Crypt* and the remains of mediæval paintings (restored; also in the chapter hall) are interesting. The E. choir contains a picture in mosaic from Geiges' designs; the stained-glass windows are by Linnemann and Geiges.

The ancient *Chapter House* adjoining the church is now the parsonage. The *Cloisters*, with pillars possessing beautiful capitals, date from the 12th cent. (entr. from the church or on the E. side, adjoining the choir).

The busiest point of the town is the triangular **Market Place** (Pl. C, D, 2, 3), on which the principal streets of the old town converge. In the centre of it rises a *Fountain Column*, erected by the citizens in 1777 in honour of Maximilian Frederick, Elector of Cologne. The *Rathaus*, with its lofty flight of steps, was completed in 1782. — The late-Gothic *Church of St. Remigius* (15th cent.), formerly the *Minoriten-Kirche* (Pl. D, 2), has cloisters of the beginning of the 14th century and modern paintings by Düsseldorf artists. — The *Jesuit Church* (Pl. C, 2), in the Bonngasse, is now used by the Old Catholics.

At No. 20 Bonngasse is the **Beethoven House** (Pl. C, 2), in which *Ludwig van Beethoven* (1770-1827) was born. The house is

now fitted up as a Beethoven Museum (adm. 1 *M*, on Wed. & Sun. 50 pf.). Beethoven's father was a tenor-singer, and his grandfather (a native of Antwerp) band-master to the Elector.

The contents of the museum include numerous portraits of Beethoven, his family, and his contemporaries; his piano, quartet in truments, ear trumpet, scores, letters, etc. The garret in which he was born is in the back-building and has been preserved unaltered. A bronze bust of Beethoven, by Aronson, was erected in the garden in 1905.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. D, 3), ca. 640 yds. in length and originally the *Electoral Palace*, occupy the S. side of the old town. The central portion, with its four towers, was begun by *Enrico Zuccali* in 1697-1703 and completed by *Robert de Cotte* in 1715-23. The two principal towers were rebuilt in the original style in 1895. The best view of the buildings is obtained from the Hof-Garten. They are well fitted up and contain most of the *Lecture Rooms*, the *Library* (250,000 vols., 1350 MSS.), adorned with busts of Niebuhr, Schlegel, Arndt, etc., the *Physical Institute*, and the rich *Palaeontological Museum*, particularly interesting with regard to the Rhineland. The *Aula* or hall (keys kept by the head-porter, under the arcades to the left; 50 pf.) is adorned with frescoes emblematical of the four faculties, executed by Cornelius's pupils in 1824. The old chapel of the Electoral Palace is now a Protestant place of worship (Church of England service, see p. 86).

Passing through the *Coblenzer-Tor*, which intersects the E. wing of the university, and has its façade adorned externally with a figure of the Archangel Michael, we reach the *Coblenzer-Strasse* (see below). — Immediately to the left is the entrance to the **Alte Zoll** (Pl. D, E, 3), an old bastion on the bank of the Rhine, commanding a fine *View of the river and its opposite bank, including Godesberg, Rolandseck, Siegburg, and the Seven Mts. In the centre is a *Monument* to the poet *Ernst Moritz Arndt* (1769-1860), in bronze. The figure leans with the left hand on a trunk of oak, whilst the right points towards the Rhine. The two French guns here were captured in the war of 1870. An inclined plane descends from the Alte Zoll past the new baroque building of the *Board of Mines* (containing pictures by Konrad Lessing) to the Rhine, which is skirted by a pleasant promenade (p. 91).

Next to the Royal Hotel, No. 9 Coblenzer-Str., is the **Civic Museum**, in the former *Villa Obernier* (Pl. E, 3; adm. Sun. 11-2, Tues. to Sat. 11-1 and 3-5, free), containing a collection of modern pictures and a few sculptures, bequeathed to the town by Prof. Obernier (d. 1882). Fine view of the Rhine and Seven Mts.

On the W. side of the Coblenzer-Strasse lies the **Hof-Garten** (Pl. D, 3), with its avenues of fine old trees. Here, in front of the university, is a marble bust of *Karl Simrock* (1802-76), the poet, who was born at Bonn. On the W. side of the garden rises the *Protestant Church* (Pl. D, 3; 1866-71), with a lofty tower. — The *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (1862), adjoins the S.W. corner of the garden.

In the S.E. corner of the Hof-Garten rises the **Academic Museum of Art** (Pl. D, 3), open free on Mon., Wed., and Frid., 3-5, from October to April 2-4; at other times, fee (custodian in the central block, next the Coblenzer-Str.). The museum, founded in 1825 by F. G. Welcker (d. 1868), the eminent antiquarian, contains one of the oldest and finest collections of casts in Germany and a few original antiquities.

Among the original Greek works are the celebrated marble **Hermae with heads of Sophocles*, *Euripides*, *Aristophanes*, and *Menander*. There are also terracotta figurines from Asia Minor Greece (Tanagra) Sicily, and Italy; and over 200 Greek vases. — The CASTS are arranged so as to illustrate the development of ancient sculpture: Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman.

In the Coblenzer-Strasse, to the left, is the *Collegium Albertinum* (*Erzbischöfliche Convict;* Pl. D, E, 3), a large Gothic building, erected in 1892 for the accommodation of Roman Catholic students at the University. No. 35 is a club-house by Kayser & Von Grossheim, and a little farther on is the *Royal Gymnasium*, a Renaissance structure by Reinike. — No. 75 Zweite Fährgasse (Pl. E, 4), the second cross-street to the left (as we go to the S.), was the residence of the poet Arndt, who died here in 1860 (p. 87). — The Coblenzer-Strasse is flanked with villas and gardens for about 1 M. beyond the Coblenz Gate (steam-tramway to Godesberg, see p. 86). Among them is the *Royal Villa*, for royal princes studying in Bonn.

In the N. part of the town, near the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. C, 1), are the *Stifts-Kirche*, the large *Hospital of St. John*, the *Ophthalmic* and *Aural Institutes*, and, on an elevated site extending to the bank of the Rhine, the other *University Clinical Institutes* (Pl. C, D, 1). In front of the *Pathological Institute* stands a monument to the surgeon Schede (1844-1902). — Outside the Köln-Tor are the *Provincial Lunatic Asylum*, the *Hussar Barracks*, and (1½ M.) the *New Cemetery*.

The ***Provincial Museum** (Pl. B, 3), No. 16, Colmant-Str., near the railway-station, is a handsome building of red sandstone in the Italian Renaissance style, erected in 1889-93. It contains an extensive collection of Roman and mediæval stone monuments, prehistoric, Roman, and Frankish antiquities, a small picture-gallery, and a few mediæval works of art (director, *Dr. Lehner*). The museum is open 11-1, free on Sun. and Thurs., on other days 50 pf.; at other times 75 pf. Visitors ring. Guide 40 pf.

Ground Floor. In the vestibule is a Roman mosaic pavement found in Bonn. In the main room, votive monuments. By the door to the left, altars of Jupiter, Hercules, and the Deæ Matres. U 82. *Monument of the centurion *M. Caelius*, who fell in the 'Bellum Varianum', the only stone monument extant relating to the battle in the Teutoburgian Forest. Other interesting sepulchral monuments (Nos. 3124, 3962, etc.). Stones with Christian inscriptions. — BASEMENT. Relics of the Moselle bridge at Coblenz, Roman capitals, sarcophagi. Monuments with representations of deities. U 77. Large votive altar of the *Dea Victoria*, with symbols of fishing and cattle-rearing. In the middle, large *Mosaic Pavement* from Weingarten. Sculptures (8731. Æneas and Anchises; Lion and boar). — In the adjoining rooms on the left are Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance

sculptures; also a mosaic portrait of Abbot Gilbertus (d. 1152) from Laach. Here are also the *Schaaffhausen Collection of Skulls*, a *Cabinet of Coins*, and recent acqnisitions. — On the Staircase to the first floor, models of Roman weapons.

Upper Floor. I. Prehistoric Room (in the middle). In the wall-cabinets and between the windows are vessels of the Flint, Bronze, and Iron Periods. The central glass case contains the famous *Neandertal Skull*, which has been (literally) such a bone of contention among savants. In the show-case to the right are objects, found in the Rhenish provinces; bronze vessels; armlets and collars of gold (ca. 4th cent. B.C.). — II. Room of the Roman Bronzes (to the right). In the glass cases by the windows and in wall-cabinets: utensils and ornaments (partially silvered dishes, pins, keys, iron-work, weapons). Five cases in the middle contain bronze figures (in the 3rd case a good Statuette of an Athlete and a Female Bust). By the right side-wall: Bronze head of the *Emp. Gordian III.* (d. 244); the wig and thunderbolt of a colossal bronze statue of Jupiter; in the centre cabinet, treasures found in Roman graves. — III. Roman Terracotta Room. Lamps; vessels of 'terra sigillata'; Roman terracotta vessels (some with black and green glaze). On the entrance-wall, frescoes from Bonn and Pompeii. — The Corridor contains Roman earthenware of a late period (4th cent. A.D.). — IV. Glass Room (at the back of the building). Figures in terracotta, masks, ivory carvings, silver and gold ornaments. — The V. Room contains objects found in Roman tombs. In the wall-cases are early-Roman cremation-tombs, arranged chronologically. Late Roman tombs with skeletons. — VI. Room (Frankish Tombs). Fine weapons and ornaments. — VII. Picture Gallery, with some good Rhenish and Netherlandish works. — VIII. Mediæval Room. Sculptures of the 12-13th cent.; *Renaissance Tombstone* of 1571, from Alken. Old Rhenish pottery, real and imitation. Works in ivory and enamel.

The **Poppelsdorfer Allée** (Pl. C, B, 4, 5), the principal promenade of the town, a quadruple avenue of beautiful horse-chestnuts, $^1/_2$ M. long, and flanked with handsome villas and gardens, leads from the Kaiser-Platz towards the S.W. to the Poppelsdorfer Schloss. At the end next the town it is crossed by the railway. Farther on, to the left, a little back from the avenue, is the handsome *Observatory* (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1839-46.

The **Poppelsdorfer Schloss** (Pl. B, 5), formerly a residence of the Electors, erected in 1715-18 from the plans of Robert de Cotte, with an interesting central court in a circular form, contains the *Natural History Collections* of the University (open 9 or 10 to 1, 30 pf.; free on Sun., 11-1, and Wed., 2-4). The *Botanical Garden* adjoining the palace is open on Mon., Wed., & Frid. from 2 p.m.; the hot-houses on Wed. afternoon only.

Opposite the Poppelsdorfer Schloss rises the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. B, 5), in front of which is a statue of *F. A. Kekulé* (1829-96), the chemist. Behind it are the *Anatomy Building*, the *Physiological Institute*, and the extensive buildings of the *Agricultural Academy* (400-450 students).

Above Poppelsdorf, $^3/_4$ M. from the Schloss (comp. Pl. A, 6), rises the **Kreuzberg** (410 ft.), a 'Mt. Calvary' crowned with a conspicuous white church. It originally belonged to a monastery erected by Elector Ferdinand of Bavaria in 1627, and contains the '*Holy Steps*' of Italian marble (in the chapel behind the altar), constructed about 1750. These steps, 28 in number, are an imitation of the *Scala Santa* at the Lateran, and must be ascended only on the knees. Beautiful view from the tower.

The promenade mentioned at p. 88 ends about 1¼ M. from the Alte Zoll, at the new *Stadt-Park*, and the **Stadthalle**, a large baroque pavilion, with an open-air restaurant (p. 86) and a statue of Bismarck.

Kessenich, a large village with pleasant country-houses, about 1½ M. from Bonn, is reached by a road diverging from the middle of the Poppelsdorf Avenue to the left (Pl. C, D, 4, 5, 6) and leading past the *Frederick William Hospital* and the grounds of the *Bonn Sporting Club* (adm. free; open-air restaurant). On the slope of the *Vorgebirge* (p. 81), immediately above it, rises the *Rosenburg*, a small château with pretty grounds. — The *Venusberg*, now renamed the **Kaiser-Wilhelm-Park**, with a *Monument to Emp. William I.* (1897), is traversed by a number of pleasant walks; the **Casselsruhe* (restaurant; cabs, see p. 86) commands a charming view of Godesberg, the Seven Mts., etc. The paths extend in the one direction, passing the Bismarck Tower (10 min. from the Casselsruhe), to Godesberg (p. 80), and in the other through woods and the pretty *Melbtal* (upper part also called *Engel-Tal;* rustic inn) to Poppelsdorf.

The **Old Cemetery** (Pl. A, B, 2), ¼ M. from the Sterntor, is the resting-place of many eminent men, chiefly professors at the university, and is also worthy of a visit on account of its handsome monuments, including a bronze memorial of the war of 1870-71, by Küppers. The little *Chapel* in the middle of the cemetery, a graceful late-Romanesque structure, built at Ramersdorf (p. 70) about the year 1200, was transferred thence to its present site in 1847.

The graceful **Rhine Bridge** (Pl. E, 2), built in 1896-98 from the designs of *Bruno Möhring*, *Prof. Krohn*, and *R. Schneider*, is, perhaps, the most beautiful in the Rhenish provinces. It bestrides the river in three arches, the central of which has a span of 615 ft. (Upper Niagara Bridge 840 ft.), while the total length is 1415 ft. The rich plastic decoration is often of a humorous character (*e.g.* the so-called 'Brückenmännchen'). Over the flight of steps ascending to the bridge from the Rhine wharf is a seated figure of Julius Cæsar, though this was probably not the spot where he crossed the Rhine (p. 78). The bridge affords a fine view of Bonn and the Seven Mts. (toll 5 pf.).

At the end of the bridge, on the right bank of the Rhine, lies **Beuel** (*Schippers*, with large veranda, near the bridge; tramway see p. 86), a station of the railway on the right bank from Cologne to Ehrenbreitstein (p. 82; comp. Pl. F, 1). The station of the Broel Valley Railway (p. 67; Pl. E, 1) lies below the bridge.

From Beuel to the church of *Schwarz-Rheindorf*, see p. 69.

13. The Seven Mountains *(Siebengebirge).*

One day suffices to explore the most interesting points in this district, unless the visit be for geological purposes. *Königswinter* (a station on the Right Rhenish railway, and connected through Mehlem, on the opposite bank, with the Left Rhenish Railway; also a steamboat-station and a station on the Zahnradbahn to the top of the Drachenfels and the Petersberg) is the usual starting-point, but *Rhöndorf*, *Honnef*, or *Dollendorf*, stations on the Right Rhenish line, may in some cases be more convenient. The *Verschönerungsverein für das Siebengebirge* has its headquarters at Bonn.

Walkers from *Königswinter* to the *Drachenfels* take ¾ hr.; thence to the *Great Oelberg* 1¾ hr., and to *Heisterbach* 1¼ hr. more; back to *Königswinter* in ¾ hr., or to *Nieder-Dollendorf* in ½ hr. — From *Honnef* to the *Löwenburg* 1¼ hr.; thence to the *Great Oelberg* 1¼ hr., and viâ *Heister-*

bach to *Königswinter* as above. In this case the Drachenfels is ascended last from Rhöndorf or from Königswinter. — From *Dollendorf* the excursion is the same as the first-mentioned, but in the reverse direction.

Carriages at *Königswinter*, see p. 93. at *Honnef*, see p. 83. The whole tour from *Königswinter* to *Heisterbach* and the *Margaretenhof* (hence on foot to the Oelberg, 1/2 hr.), and thence either to the *Drachenfels* or by the *Löwenburger Hof* to *Honnef* may now be accomplished by carriage (see p. 93).

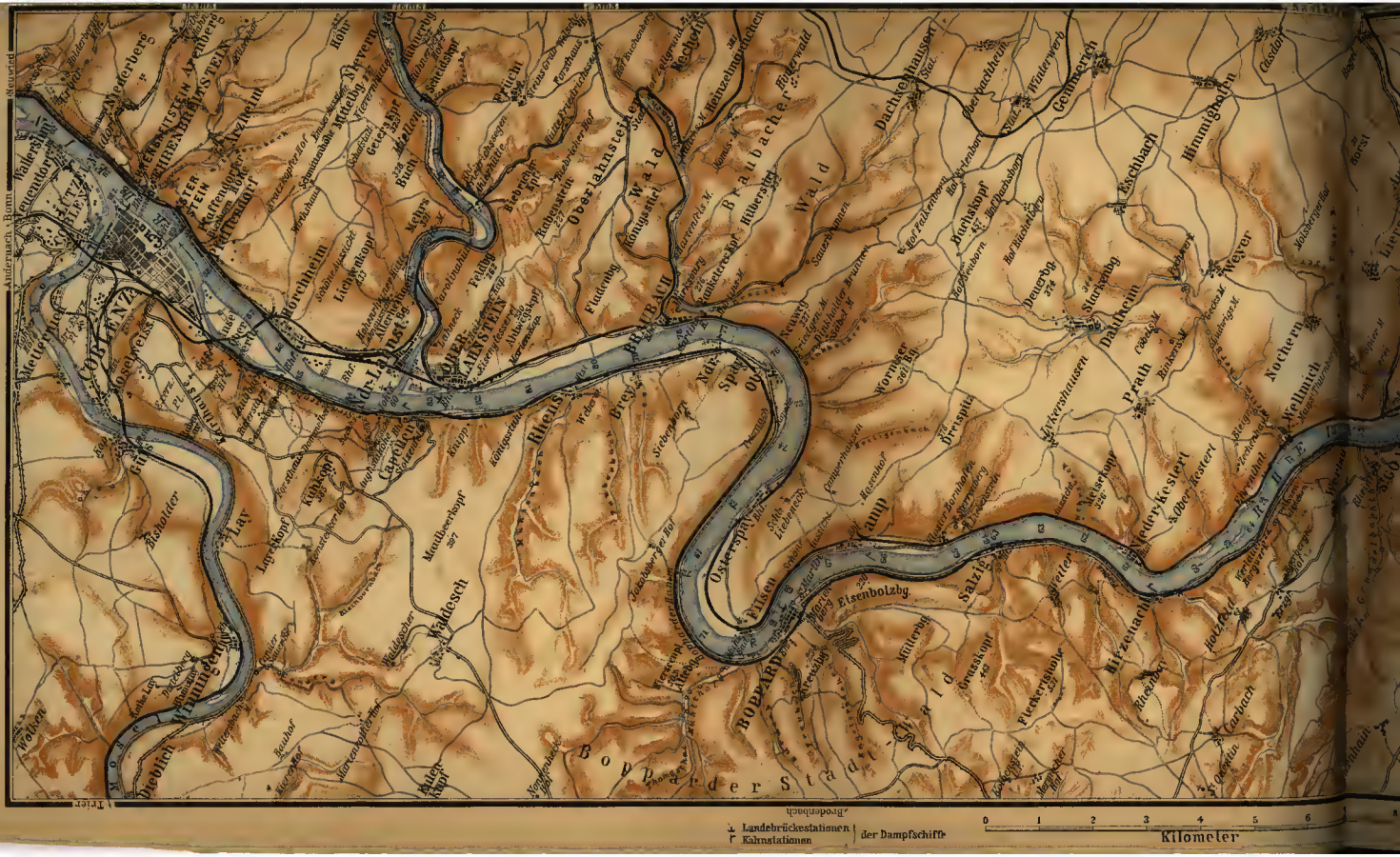
The heights given in the following description are calculated from the level of the sea; the approximate height above the Rhine is obtained by subtracting 160 ft. Geologists who understand German should purchase *Dr. von Dechen's* 'Geognostischer Führer in das Siebengebirge' (7 *M*), or *Laspeyres'* 'Siebengebirge am Rhein' (1901; 9 *M*). both with maps, published by Cohen at Bonn.

The ***Seven Mountains**, which form the N.W. termination of the Westerwald district, extend along the Rhine for about 4 1/2 M. from N. to S., with a breadth of 2 1/2 M., Königswinter being the central point on the W. They consist of a group of peaks, cones, and long, rounded ridges, some of which are covered with forest and luxuriant herbage. They are all of volcanic character and consist partly of trachyte *(Drachenfels, Wolkenburg, Lohrberg)*, and partly of basalt, a more recent formation *(Oelberg, Nonnenstromberg, Petersberg)*, while the *Löwenburg* is of dolerite. These seven peaks, from which the mountains derive their name, are seen simultaneously only in the neighbourhood of Cologne; as Bonn is approached, the Löwenburg is hidden by the Nonnenstromberg. Besides these summits there are many others, such as the conical *Hemmerich*, of trachyte, which overtops the lower mountains of the S. side, the *Rosenau*, which adjoin the Nonnenstromberg on the E., the *Hirschberg*, and the *Stenzelberg*.

Königswinter. — **Hotels.** *On the Rhine:* *Grand Hotel Mattern, of the highest class, near the upper end of the town and 1/4 M. from the pier, R. 3-15, B. 1 1/4, D. 4, pens. 8 1/2-15 *M*. with garden, terrace, and restaurant; *Berliner Hof, at the pier, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 pens. from 7 *M*; *Düsseldorfer Hof, lower down, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-3 1/2, pens. 6 1/2-8 *M*; *Europäischer Hof, R. from 2 1/2, D. 3, pens. 6-7 *M*, opposite the pier, with garden-terrace; *Monopol-Metropole, a little farther down, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1, D. 3 pens. from 5 *M*. — More second class: Hôt Rest. Villa Ilis, R. & B 3-3 1/2, D. 1 1/2-2, pens. 5-6 *M*; Kölner Hof. R. & B. 2 1/2-3 1/2, pens. 4 1/2 6 *M*, with terrace and restaurant; Rheinischer Hof, R. & B. 2 1/4 *M*, Germania, R. & B. 2 1/2 *M*, both at the upper end of the town. — *In the Town:* Alt-Heidelberg, Haupt-Str., R. & B. 2 1/2-3, pens. 4 1/2-6 *M*: Westfälischer Hof, Drachenfels-Str., R. 2-2 1/2, B. 3/4, pens. 4-5 *M*; Holländischer Hof, Hauptstr., R. 1 1/2-2, B. 3/4, pens. 4 1/2 *M*; Lommerzheim, R. & B. 2-2 1/2, pens 4-4 1/2 *M*; *Kaiserhof, Bahnhof-Str., R. 1 1/2-3. B. 3/4, D. 1 1/2 *M*; Deutscher Kaiser. Haupt-Str., R. 1 1/2-2 *M*; Bergischer Hof, Drachenfels-Str.; Victoria, Bahnhof Str., R. & B. 1 1/2-3 *M*. — **Pension**: *Villa Bohnen*, next door to the Düsseldorfer Hof, very fair (4-6 *M*).

Wine. **Bellinghausen*, on the Rhine, with a large garden-hall, D. (12-3 p.m.) from 1 1/2 *M*: *Bürger-Casino*, Rhein-Allee 10, with garden (also R. 2-3, pens. 4 1/2-6 *M*); *Winzer-Verein* or *Vintagers' Society* (p. 99), in the Kirch-Str., near the Drachenfels railway (R. 1 1/2, pens. 4 1/2 *M*). *Reinarz* (beer), Haupt-Strasse. — **Café and Confectioner**: *Mertens*, in the main street, below the Roman Catholic church.

**Zahnradbahnen, or *Rack and Pinion Railways*, to the top of the *Drachenfels* (p. 94) and of the *Petersberg* (p. 97). In summer there are 18 trains


Landebrückestationen
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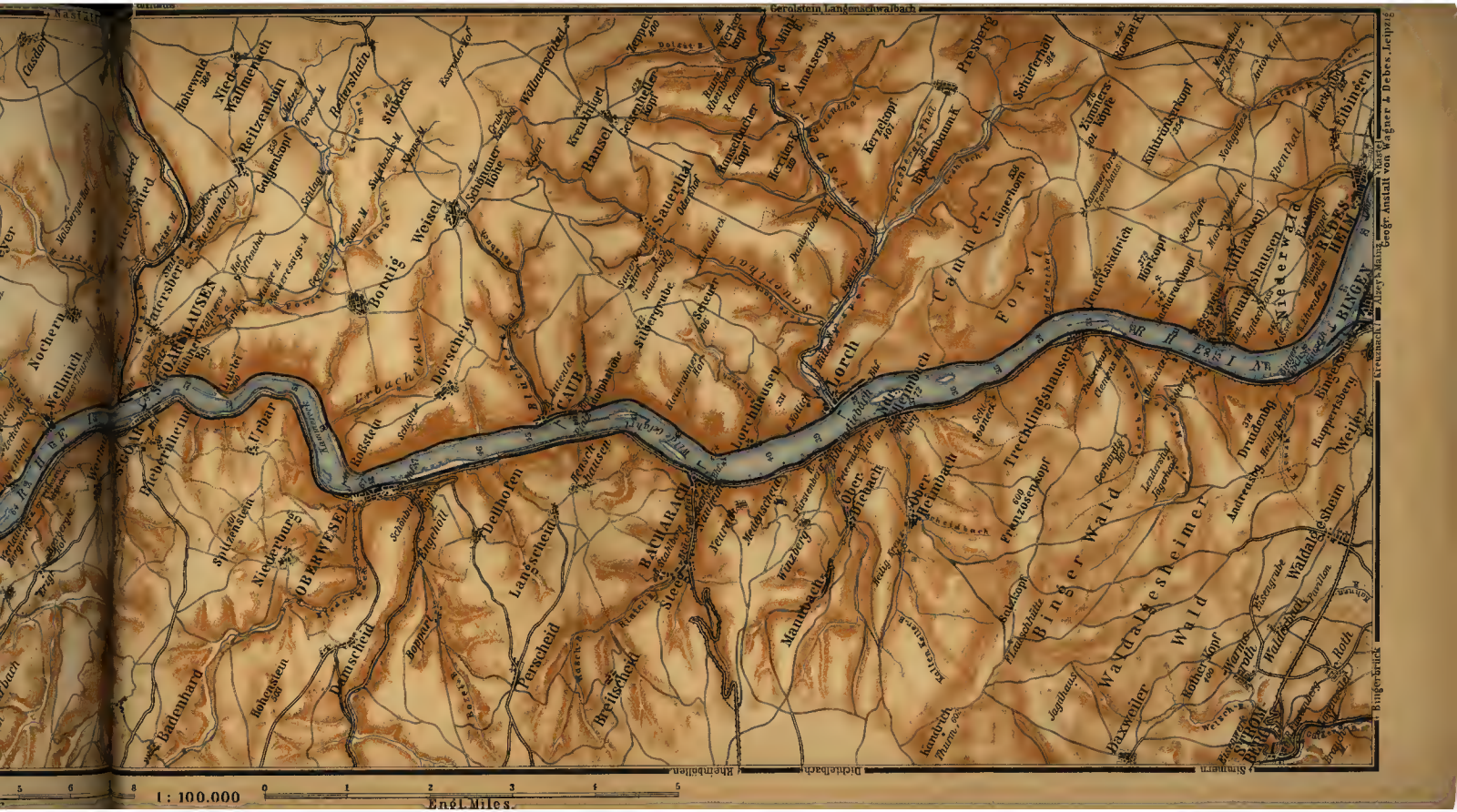
Kilometer



Gerolstein, Langenschwalbach
Nastätten
Kastel
Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kreuznach
Alzey & Mainz
Bingerbrück
Simmern
Dichtelbach
Rheinböllen
Nochern
Wellmich
Hohewald
Nied-Wallmenach
Reitzenhain
Gutenkopf
Rettershain
Stadeck
Weisel
Borniq
Dörscheid
Erbachthal
Ransel
Sauerthal
Sauerthal
Lorch
Lorchhausen
Wisperthal
Presberg
Schieferhöll
Kerzenkopf
Buchenbaum K.
Jägerhorn
Cammer-Forst
Teufelskadrich
Hörkopf
Nieder-Wald
Rüdesheim
Bingen
Eibingen
Kühtrünkerkopf
Zimmerskopf
Ebenthal
Nordgottes
Ansbach
Aulhausen
Kaufhausen
Ruppertsberg
Weiler
Drudenbg.
Andreasbg.
Waldalgesheim
Waldalgesheimer Wald
Binger Wald
Trechtlingshausen
Frenzosenkopf
Ober-Heimbach
Ober-Diebach
Mandbach
Kandrich
Baxweiler
Rothe Kopf
Waldesbach
Roth
Stromberg
Bacharach
Steeg
Langscheid
Dellhofen
Perscheid
Breitscheid
Damscheid
Niederburg
Spitzenstein
Oberwesel
Urbar
Roßstein
Dörscheid
Caub
Lorchhausen
Sauerthal
Schieferhöll
Kerzenkopf
Buchenbaum K.
Presberg
Ranselbacher Kopf
Hexiten K.
Ameisenbg.
Mühl
Wellmich
Nochern
Hohenstein
Badenhard
Rheinbrück
Dichtelbach
Simmern
1 : 100.000
Engl. Miles.

daily, with accommodation for 50-100 passengers; fare to the top 1 *M*, down 50 pf. The ascent takes 10-12 minutes. The starting-point of the Drachenfels line is at the foot of the hill, a little more than $^1/_4$ M from the station of the Rhenish railway or the steamboat-quay; the starting-point of the Petersberg line is $^1/_2$ M. from the railway-station, and nearly 1 M. from the pier.

Carriages. From the station to the town or to the Petersberg Station, for 1-2 pers., one-horse 60, two-horse 70 pf.; from the town to the Petersberg Station, 80 pf., 1 *M*; each pers. additional 20 pf., hand-bag 10 pf., trunk 20 pf. — Drives in the environs, fares for 1-4 pers. (10 per cent extra for each pers. additional): to the *Drachenfels* 4 or $5^1/_2$ *M*, there and back within 3 hrs., $5^1/_2$ or $7^1/_2$ *M*; *Margaretenhof* $4^1/_2$ or 6 *M*; *Heisterbach* $3^1/_2$ or 5 *M*. there and back 5 or $7^1/_2$ *M*; *Löwenburg* viâ Margaretenhof 6 or $7^1/_2$ *M*, there and back (within 4 hrs.) $7^1/_2$ or 10 *M*, viâ Heisterbach $7^1/_2$ or 10, there and back ($5^1/_2$ hrs.) 8 or 12 *M*; *Petersberg* viâ Heisterbach 6 or 8 *M*, the same, returning viâ Margaretenhof ($5^1/_2$ hrs.), 9 or 12 *M*; *Rosenau*, $5^1/_2$ or 7 *M*, there and back 7 or 9 *M*; *Honnef* 2 or $2^1/_2$ *M*. Drive through the Seven Mts. viâ Heisterbach, Petersberg, Margaretenhof, Löwenburg, and Honnef (8 hrs.) with two horses, 16 *M*.

Motor Launch to Godesberg (Rhein-Str.), 1-4 pers. $1^1/_2$ *M*, each addit. pers. 20 pf.; Rolandseck 4 *M* (40 pf.); Bonn (Stadthalle) 6 *M* (60 pf.); Bonn (Rheingasse) 8 *M* (80 pf.), there and back 8 or $10^1/_2$ *M*; per $^1/_2$ hr. 2 *M* (25 pf.).

Omnibus (starting at the rail. stat. and the Rhine) 15-18 times daily to *Rhöndorf* (p. 83; 20 pf.) and *Honnef* (p. 83; 30 pf.).

Königswinter (165 ft.), a thriving little town with 4000 inhab., is the best starting-point for a visit to the Seven Mountains, at the foot of which it lies, and is consequently thronged by tourists in summer. The railway-station lies at the lower end of the town, and is passed by the road to the *Petersberg Railway* (p. 96). From the pier we traverse the town, passing the *Church* and the *District Court*, to the lower terminus of the *Drachenfels Railway* (p. 94). — A pleasant walk extends along the bank of the Rhine. At the upper end of the town are a *War Monument* and a monument to *Wolfgang Müller of Königswinter* (1816-73), the Rhenish poet, by Lessing.

Ascent of the Drachenfels (carriages in waiting at the station). The road crosses the railway and coincides for some distance with that to the Oelberg (p. 95); it then turns to the right, past several handsome villas, and skirts the *Hirschberg* (p. 95) to the saddle between it and the Wolkenburg, where the road to the Oelberg (p. 95) diverges to the left. It then passes a monument erected in 1892 to *H. von Dechen* (d. 1889), the eminent geologist and explorer of the Seven Mts. (p. 92), and ascends in a curve to the terrace. — Walkers turn to the left on leaving the railway-station (finger-post), follow the direction of the railway, and cross the road; after 5 min. the path joins that from the Rhine and reaches the station of the mountain-railway (p. 94). — Other pleasant paths ascend by the *Saurenberg* or through the pretty *Nachtigallen-Tal*, quitting the Drachenfels road where it turns to the left, 200 paces beyond the railway. The way through the Nachtigallen-Tal is that to the left; after 5 min. it crosses a bridge to the right. At the Kuckstein (p. 94), both unite with the bridle-path.

The traveller arriving by *Steamboat* traverses the town (see p. 93), crosses the railway, and soon reaches the station of the *Zahnradbahn*, or rack-and-pinion railway. Walkers follow the bridle-path on the side of the rock next to the Rhine, leading in 3/4 hr., partly through wood, to the terrace near the top. Several cabarets by the wayside: (10 min.) *Zur Schönen Aussicht*, on the right, and *Zur Drachenburg*, on the left; farther on *Zum Kuckstein* (620 ft.), a little below which our path is joined by that over the Saurenberg, and a little above by that through the Nachtigallen-Tal (p. 93; recommended to those returning to the railway-station). The path then skirts the rack-and-pinion railway, passes the handsome Gothic château of *Drachenburg*, built in 1883 by Tüshaus and Abbema, and elaborately decorated within with paintings and other works of art (adm. 50 pf.), and ascends the wooded W. slope of the hill to the terrace (3/4 hr. from Königswinter).

The easiest mode of ascending the Drachenfels, however, is now afforded by the Rack and Pinion Railway (fares, see p. 93), which ascends the hill in an almost straight line and approaches the top, like the road, on the side farthest from the Rhine. Its length is 1662 yds. and its rise 740 ft.; the steepest gradient is 1:5. The viaduct halfway up affords a good view of the Drachenburg.

The *Terrace* (970 ft.; *Hotel, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; post and telegraph office; concert on Wed. afternoon), a levelled rocky plateau about 100 ft. below the summit, is embellished with a Gothic *Obelisk* commemorating the patriotic spirit of the Rhinelanders in the years 1813-15, designed by Zwirner and erected in 1857. From the veranda of the inn a series of steps descends to the bridle-path to Rhöndorf (p. 83).

The castle of **Drachenfels** (1065 ft.), or 'dragon's rock', 4-5 min. above the terrace, was erected by Arnold, Archbishop of Cologne, at the beginning of the 12th cent., bestowed by him on the Cassius Monastery at Bonn in 1149, and held as a fief from the latter by the counts of the castle. Henry, Count of Drachenfels (d. 1348), furnished the chapter of the cathedral of Cologne with the stone for its construction from a quarry which still bears the name of *Dombruch*, or cathedral quarry. Since the Thirty Years' War the castle has been in ruins. — A *Cavern* among the vineyards, about halfway up the hill, is said once to have housed the dragon, slain by Siegfried, the hero from the Low Countries, who, having bathed himself in its blood, became invulnerable (the wine grown here is known as 'Drachenblut', or dragon's blood).

*View. The summit commands one of the noblest prospects on the Rhine; to the E. are seen several of the seven peaks, S.E. the basaltic heights behind Honnef, among them the Minderberg (p. 74), and the Hemmerich (p. 92), sloping down to the Rhine. Immediately below lie Rhöndorf, Honnef, Rheinbreitbach, Unkel, and Erpel; on the left bank Remagen and the Gothic church on the Apollinarisberg, in the background the heights of the Eifel with the ruin of Olbrück (p. 106), in the vicinity Oberwinter,

the islands of Grafenwerth and Nonnenwerth, and the arched ruin of Rolandseck. Farther to the right the Kreuzberg, Bonn, and even Cologne are visible.

'The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine;
And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine
And scatter'd cities crowning these,
Whose far white walls along them shine,
Have strew'd a scene which I should see
With double joy wert *thou* with me.'

Byron ('Childe Harold').

The trachyte hill of the **Wolkenburg** (1085 ft.), to the E. of the Drachenfels, was also once crowned by a stronghold, which has long since been demolished to make way for the extensive quarries which have been worked here for centuries. No admission.

The **Hirschberg** (835 ft.), crowned with a belvedere, commands a beautiful view of the Rhine and the valley enclosed by the Seven Mts. The footpath diverges from the road in the saddle between the Hirschberg and the Wolkenburg, about 200 paces before the point where the Drachenfels and Oelberg roads separate, and reaches the summit in $^1/_4$ hour.

From the Drachenfels to the Great Oelberg ($1^1/_2$ hr.). The carriage-road, which affords a series of charming views, diverges from the Drachenfels road in the saddle between the Wolkenburg and the Hirschberg (595 ft.; see p. 93), about 1 M. from the Drachenfels. On the saddle (1095 ft.) between the *Lohrberg* and the top of the Oelberg, where the Drachenfels road is joined by the roads from Königswinter ($1^1/_2$ hr., ascent 2 hrs.), from Heisterbach (p. 96), and from the Löwenburg (p. 97), are three good inns: the *Margaretenhof* (R. & B. $2^1/_2$, D. 2-$2^1/_2$, pens. $4^1/_2$-5 *M*), the *Sophienhof* (R. & B. $2^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$-2, pens. $4^1/_2$-5 *M*), and the *Marienhof* (R. & B. $2^1/_4$, D. $1^1/_2$-2, pens. 4-6 *M*). Accommodation may be obtained also at *Michels' Inn*, at *Ittenbach*, 1 M. to the E.

At the cross-roads at the Margaretenhof are a cross with a relief of St. Margareta and the dragon (1641) and a finger-post showing the roads to the Oelberg, Petersberg, and Heisterbach. About 100 paces farther on is another guide-post, indicating a footpath to the top of the Oelberg. This path follows the road, which leads to the basalt quarries (p. 96), for some distance, and then diverges again to the left. The top of the Oelberg is reached in $^1/_2$ hr.

The ***Great Oelberg** (1520 ft.; *Restaurant*, plain) is a basaltic cone which has been upheaved through the trachyte. The prospect from the summit is the most extensive on the lower Rhine; the picturesque foreground differs in many respects from that seen from the Drachenfels. The whole wooded tract of the Seven Mts. lies like a map before the spectator; the Rhine glitters between the valleys which intersect its banks, and its course may be traced as far as

Cologne; in the distance to the S. the Taunus, and N.E. the heights near Düsseldorf. The basalt quarries on the E. side of the Oelberg are interesting for the curious displacement of the basaltic columns, which are visible to a height of 100 ft.

FROM THE GREAT OELBERG TO HEISTERBACH (1 hr.). In descending, a few minutes' walk from the top, we reach a finger-post on the path by which we ascended, indicating the way to Königswinter and Heisterbach. After 10 min. this path joins the road from the Margaretenhof to Heisterbach (near the kilomètre-stone 2.7). From this road diverge, farther on, a footpath to Königswinter, a road (below kilomètre-stone 1.3) to the **Rosenau** (1060 ft.; *Hôtel*, R. & B. 2½. D. 2, pens. 5 *M*., with view-terrace, very fair; foundations of an ancient castle), and a road (above kilomètre-stone 1) to the *Nonnenstromberg* (1105 ft.) and the (1 M.) *Petersberg* (p. 97). To the right is the *Stenzelberg* (945 ft.), with extensive trachyte quarries. The trains of the *Heisterbach Valley Steam Tramway* (p. 82) stop when required at the point where the road (short-cut for walkers) reaches the Heisterbach Valley.

The venerable Cistercian Abbey of **Heisterbach** (475 ft.) is one of the most frequently visited points in the Seven Mountains. The gate still bears the arms of the abbey, a *Heister* (young beech) and a *Bach* (brook); at the side stand St. Benedict and St. Bernard as guardians. Of the magnificent abbey-church, erected in the transition-style in 1202-37, the end of the choir, with its slender basaltic columns, is alone extant, forming a singularly picturesque ruin. The abbey itself was sold and almost entirely removed in the year 1809. Some of the finest old German pictures in the Pinakothek at Munich were brought from Heisterbach. In 1897 a memorial was erected to the monkish author, Cæsarius von Heisterbach (ca. 1170-1240). The abbey-lands now belong to the Prince of Lippe-Detmold (Hôtel-Restaurant, R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 *M*). — The road passing Heisterbach terminates at (1½ M.) *Dollendorf* (p. 82; railway-station and tramway-station).

FROM HEISTERBACH TO THE PETERSBERG (½ hr.). Outside the gate we follow the road ascending to the right till beyond the kilomètre-stone 3,3, where the tramway crosses the road, and then ascend the footpath to the right (several finger-posts).

FROM HEISTERBACH TO KÖNIGSWINTER. A well-trodden path leads from the gate of the abbey to the left, and then along the slope of the Petersberg, passing below the wire-rope railway which connects the basalt quarries on the Petersberg with the road near Dollendorf, through wood and finally vineyards, and reaches Königswinter in ¾ hr. [In the reverse direction, we follow the Drachenfels road to a point 40 paces beyond the railway-crossing, where a finger-post on the left indicates the way to Heisterbach.]

FROM KÖNIGSWINTER TO THE PETERSBERG. The starting-point of the *Zahnradbahn* (rack-and-pinion railway, p. 92) is at the foot of the hill, about ½ M. from the Right Rhenish rail. station (follow

the railway to the left, cross it to the left by a broad road, farther on to the left again; comp. the Map; Im Kühlen Grunde Hotel). The line is 1330 yds. in length and the average gradient is 1 : 5 (maximum 1 : 4). The carriage-road (carriage, see p. 93) makes a wide detour viâ Heisterbach (p. 96), ascends at first through vineyards, and farther up is driven through the rocks.

The top of the ***Petersberg** (1095 ft.), on which there are a *Chapel* and a *Hotel & Restaurant* (R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-10 *M*), affords, from the different points which may be reached by a path skirting the margin of the extensive plateau, various splendid views of the Rhine, the valley surrounded by the Drachenfels, Wolkenburg, Lohrberg, and Oelberg, and to the N. of the Lower Rhenish plain with Cologne Cathedral and of the Bergisch hills.

On the way to Ober-Dollendorf, near the upper end of the Zahnradbahn, and at various other points, are remains of an early-German stone-wall that surrounded the summit of the Petersberg.

From the playground to the S.E. of the restaurant a finger-post shows the way to Heisterbach, Löwenburg, Königswinter, and Drachenfels. The path crosses the railway and then divides into several branches (finger-posts).

The LÖWENBURG is usually ascended from Honnef or Rhöndorf. From *Honnef* there are two roads: 1. the new road viâ *Hohen-Honnef* (p. 83), skirting the *Fuchshardt* and reaching the summit from the W.; 2. the older, and much longer, road through the wooded *Schmelzer-Tal* or *Asbacher-Tal*, then to the left through the *Einsiedler-Tal* to the Löwenburger Hof in 2 hrs. — Walkers (1½ hr.) may follow the footpath on the N.W. slope of the *Fuchshardt* (see above), finally passing near the Augusthöhe, or they may ascend from *Rommersdorf*, along the brook. At the second bench on the latter route the shorter way leads to the right; that to the left skirts the Breiberg (see below; finger-posts).

FROM RHÖNDORF (p. 83; cross the bridge to the right of the railway-station, then turn to the left through the village) a broad bridle-path ascends through the narrow valley flanked on the N. by the heights of the Wolkenburg, the *Schallerberg* (1005 ft.), and *Geisberg* (1080 ft.), and on the S. by the broad *Breiberg* (see below), to the (1¼ hr.) *Löwenburger Hof* (1180 ft.), a forester's house with a restaurant (D. 2 *M*; also pension), whence the top is attained after a somewhat steep ascent of 15-20 minutes.

The **Löwenburg** (1505 ft.), a wooded peak of dolerite, is crowned with a view-tower, marking the site of an ancient castle, the outer walls of which are still extant.

For the descent the beautiful shady path may be recommended, which leads from the Löwenburger Hof to the (½ hr.) *Grosse Breiberg* (1040 ft.; *View). Thence in ½ hr. to the left to *Honnef*, to the right to *Rhöndorf*.

FROM THE LÖWENBURG TO THE GREAT OELBERG. From the Löwenburger Hof a road, forming the continuation of the road from

Honnef, leads towards the N. along the E. slope of the *Lohrberg* (1440 ft.). After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the path to the summit of the Lohrberg, which may be reached in 10 min. (tower with view). The road reaches the Margaretenhof (comp. p. 95) in 25 min. more.

14. Valley of the Ahr.

The *Ahr* rises at *Blankenheim* (p. 201) in the Eifel, descends rapidly through a winding, picturesque, and generally narrow valley, and falls into the Rhine below *Sinzig* (p. 80). — The full-flavoured, dark-red wines produced by the vineyards of the Ahr (the best are those of *Walporzheim*, *Ahrweiler*, and *Bodendorf*) are still termed '*Ahrbleichert*', although the name signifies 'pale red wine of the Ahr'. It was formerly customary, after pressing the grapes, to draw off the juice immediately, before fermentation set in. The wine thus prepared was of a pink colour. The French plan of allowing fermentation to begin before the separation of the juice from the skins has, however, long been in vogue, and the dark-red colour is the result.

From Remagen to Adenau, 26 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 3 *M* 40, 2 *M* 60, 1 *M* 70 pf.), to Altenahr in about 1 hr.

Remagen, see p. 72. — The train describes a circuit round the Victoria-Berg and enters the fruitful district at the mouth of the Ahr, known as the 'Goldene Meil'. — 3 M. **Bodendorf** *(Hôtel-Restaurant Cholin)*, a village about $1^1/_2$ M. from Sinzig (p. 80), the church of which is descried to the left. Farther on we obtain a view to the left of the wooded hills on the right bank of the Ahr.

The train now skirts the **Landskron** (910 ft.), a lofty basaltic hill, which may be ascended in $^1/_2$ hr. either from *Lohrsdorf* (at its S.E. base, $1^1/_2$ M. from Bodendorf), from *Heppingen* (to the W., $1^1/_2$ M. from Neuenahr) or from Heimersheim (see below).

The castle on the summit, which commands an extensive view, is said to have been founded in 1205 by Emp. Philip of Hohenstaufen, when on his way to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, for the purpose of keeping in check the hostile Archbishop Bruno of Cologne. It was destroyed by the French in 1677 and again in 1682 by Elector William of Cologne. The *Chapel* (closed) on the S.W. side of the summit has a basaltic grotto which serves as a sacristy. Near it is a quantity of massive basalt, overlying columnar basalt.

At the W. base of the Landskron are the *Heppinger-* and the *Landskroner-Mineralquelle*, two refreshing springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas. The **Apollinarisbrunnen,** a similar spring, situated a little farther up the valley, was discovered in 1851, and is exploited by the English *Apollinaris Company Limited*, which has made Apollinaris Water familiar throughout the world (30 million bottles exported yearly).

5 M. *Heimersheim* (Möhren, at the station), with a small, but handsome church which, with its octagonal tower over the centre of the transept, closely resembles that of Sinzig. Choir richly adorned. Stained glass of the early-Gothic period. A pleasant path ascends from the station to the top of the Landskron.

Vettelhoven
Meckenheim
Ndr.
Ob.
Esch
Nd.
Kalenborn
Berg
Freisheim
Lantershofen
AHRWEILER
Heimersheim
Vischel
Dernau
Mayschoss
Bocksharde
Altenahr
Berger Wald
Kreuzberg
Walporzheim
Hochthürmen
Remagen
Neuenahr
Ahrweiler Wald
Rech
Horn
Winterhardt
Rechter Wald
Nolls Nuck
Steiner B.
Hengst B.
Lind
Pützfeld
Bruck
Kesseling
Staffel
Ramersbach
Grünbusch
Kesselinger Thal
Rott
Ruine Wenzberg
Hönningen
Forst
Auf dem Thron
Ndr.
Heckenbach
Beilstein
Blasweiler
Teufelslei
Weidenbach
Liers
Kesslinger
Ob.
Watzel
Fronrath
Hühner-B.
Dissels B.
Schelborn
Ahr
Dümpelfeld
Wald
Hohe Nuck
Auf der Wurst
Kassel
Spessart
Schöne-B.
Aremberg
Ndr.
Adenau
Herschbach
Forst
Wollrath
Lederbach
Kempenich
Auf der Dick
Hohe Rott
Hohe Warte
Herschbacher
Wald
Adenau
Wüstleimbach
Kirschthal
Gilgenbach
Weiberner
Wald
Kaltenborn
Peterskopf
Herren-B
Hausten
Leimbach
Adorfer Hof
Lützelacht
Weibern u. Laach
Adenau
Adenau
Der lange Strich
Jammelshofen
Busch-B.
Arft
Morswiesen
Hohe Acht
Langscheid
Wald
Siebenbach
Kohlenstrasse
Breidscheid
Langenfeld
Eschbach
Reuder-B.
Acht
Engeln
Ob.
Welschenbach
Ndr.
Herschbroich
Herresbach
Quiddelbach
Engl. Miles

6¼ M. **Neuenahr.** — **Hotels** (all well spoken of). On the right bank of the Ahr: *KUR-HÔTEL, in immediate connection with the Bath Establishment, first-class, with every modern comfort, R. 3-4½, B. 1¼, D. 3, board 6¼ *M.*; VICTORIA, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 3. pens. 6-10 *M.*; CONCORNIA, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-8 *M.*; HEIMES, *HÔTEL HOHENZOLLERN, in both R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2¼, pens. from 5½ *M.*; GOLDENER ANKER; BELLA RIVA; MARIAHILF, for Roman Catholics, pens. 3-6 *M.*; WALBURGISSTIFT, for Protestants, pens. 5-6 *M.* — On the left bank of the Ahr, near the station: *GR. HÔT. FLORA, with garden, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 *M.*; *RHEINISCHER HOF, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 *M.*; *BONN'S KRONEN-HÔTEL, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-10 *M.*; *PALAST-HÔTEL, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-12 *M.*, with restaurant (see below); *KARL SCHRÖDER, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-10 *M.*; HOF VON HOLLAND, R. & B. 3½-4, D. 3, pens. 6½-8 *M.*; TRAUBE, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-8 *M.*; KAISER WILHELM, with lift, R. from 2½, pens. 6½-15 *M.*; GERMANIA, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-8 *M.*; KAISERHOF, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-8 *M.*; HÔTEL BRISTOL; KESSLER; STERN, R. & B. 2-2½, pens. 4½-5 *M.*; REICHSADLER; REICHSPOST; GOLDENER PFLUG. — Private apartments and villas may also be procured.

Cafés. *Bellevue*, *Johannisberg*, both with gardens and view. — **Restaurants.** In the **Kurhaus*, with terraces; *Palast-Hôtel* (see above), D. 2 *M.*, Munich, Pilsener and other beers at both; *Stern*, D. 1½ *M.*, Munich beer; *Monopol*, with garden, and others. — **Wine Room** of the *Winzer-Verein*, near the station.

Carriages. From the station to the village, 1 pers. 60, each additional pers. 30 pf. — For longer drives the charges are usually the same as from Ahrweiler. — MOTOR-OMNIBUS to Ahrweiler.

Post & Telegraph Office, near the Kur-Hôtel.

Physician, *Dr. K. Grube* (speaks English).

Neuenahr (302 ft.), a flourishing modern watering-place containing 3300 inhab. and visited by 15,000 patients yearly, consists of three formerly separate villages, viz. *Hemmessen* and *Wadenheim* (right bank) and *Beul* (left bank). On the left bank of the Ahr stand the railway-station, the Protestant, and a new Catholic church; and on the right bank are the *Kurhaus*, erected in 1903-5, containing a restaurant, reading and other public rooms, a theatre, etc., the *Bath Establishment* (with 100 baths of different kinds), built in 1898-99, and the *Kurhaus Garden* with its arcades. The water of the thermal springs (86-120° Fahr.), which were discovered in 1854, is alkaline and chiefly contains bicarbonate of soda, with an insignificant admixture of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime; it is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. The most important are the *Grosse Sprudel*, discovered in 1861, and the *Neue Sprudel* (120° Fahr.) discovered in 1904. The springs are beneficial in cases of chronic catarrh, derangement of the pulmonary and digestive organs, enlargement of the liver, diabetes, and uric acid diathesis. The climate of Neuenahr is admirably suited for lung-diseases of a non-irritable nature. — The old Roman Catholic church dates from the beginning of the 18th cent., the tower from the early Middle Ages.

The NEUENAHR FOREST, which covers the hills to the S. of the watering-place, is intersected in all directions by roads and paths. The favourite points are *Waldesruh*, *Augusta-Höhe*, *Karlskopf* (643 ft.), *Fürstenberg-Höhe* (951 ft.), and the scanty ruins of the **Castle of Neuenahr** (1119 ft.; rfmts.) on a basaltic hill reached by a road beginning near the Victoria Hotel. The castle was built by Otto von Are about 1226, and in 1353 came into

the hands of the Knights of Rodesberg, who afterwards assumed the title Count of Neuen-Are. It was destroyed in 1371 by Archbishop Siegfried of Cologne with the help of the inhabitants of Ahrweiler. — Other walks may be taken to the *Johannisberg* (open-air restaurant) and back, 3/4 hr.; along the left bank of the Ahr to the *Victoria-Höhe* (689 ft.) and back, 3/4 hr.; to the top of the *Landskron* and back, 2 hrs.; to *Ahrweiler* and the *Calvarienberg* and back, 1 1/2-2 hrs.

8 M. **Ahrweiler.** — **Hotels.** STERN, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-6 *M*, unpretentious but good; DREI KRONEN, R. 1 1/2-3, D. 2-2 1/2, pens. 4 1/2-5 *M*; DEUTSCHER HOF, R. & B. 2 1/2 *M*. — *Winzer-Verein*, near the Walporzheimer Tor, with restaurant.

Carriage Tariff. To the *Calvarienberg*, 1 pers. 1 *M*, each addit. pers. 40 pf.; to *Walporzheim*, *Marienthal*, or *Neuenahr*, one-horse (for 1-3 pers.) 1 1/2, two-horse (4-5 pers.) 2 1/2 *M*; to *Altenahr* 5 or 7 *M*, there and back spending the whole day 10 or 13, passing the night 14 or 18 *M*; to the *Laacher See* 13 or 16 *M*, there and back 17 or 22 *M*.

Ahrweiler (340 ft.) is a thriving little town with 4455 inhab., surrounded by old walls with well-preserved gates, and carrying on an active trade in wine. In the middle ages it belonged to the Electorate of Cologne, and was repeatedly besieged during the feud between the chapter of the cathedral, to which it adhered, and the deposed archbishops. In 1646 and 1680 the town was besieged by the French, by whom in 1689 it was entirely burned with the exception of ten houses. The Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence*, founded in 1245, dates partly from the 14th and the end of the 15th cent., and was restored in 1901 and provided with a new spire. Pleasant walk from the station to *Lantershofen*, and on to the (1/2 M.) *Calvarienberg*, on the right bank of the Ahr, crowned with a Franciscan monastery, dating from 1678 but occupied since 1838 by a girls' school managed by Ursuline nuns. Another walk may be taken from the Calvarienberg viâ the *Steintalskopf* (good views) and through the *Geisbach-Tal* and *Heckenbach-Tal* to (1 3/4 hr.) Walporzheim.

The railway skirts the old walls of Ahrweiler on the S.

9 1/2 M. **Walporzheim** (*St. Peter*, with garden; *Deutscher Kaiser*, at the station; *St. Joseph* or *Winzer-Verein*, good wine at all), a place (380 inhab.) mentioned under the name of *Walpredeshoven* in a document of 893, and long celebrated for its wine. This village lies at the beginning of the narrower part of the Ahr Valley, which is well-suited for walkers as far as (2-2 1/2 hrs.) Altenahr.

The railway and road now enter a rocky ravine, flanked by jagged and riven cliffs of slate; on the left rushes the Ahr, on the right rises an almost perpendicular black wall of slate-rock, from which a single ridge called the '*Bunte Kuh*' projects. At the top is a small inn, which commands an admirable view, especially by evening light, and may be reached in 1/2 hr. either from Ahrweiler (past a chapel 'Deo' on the right) or Walporzheim. The railway crosses and recrosses the stream. On the left bank, adjoining the road, are the ivy-clad ruins of the nunnery of *Marienthal*, near the hamlet of that name.

12 M. *Dernau* (Brenig, Kölner Hof, both unpretending), below the railway-station. The valley again contracts, and the Ahr winds through a wild, rocky district. The road follows the left bank of the stream, passing opposite the precipitous cliff on the top of which stand the fragments of the *Saffenburg* (845 ft.), captured by the French in 1702 and destroyed by the imperial troops in 1704. The railway passes through a tunnel beneath the Saffenburg, crosses the river, and reaches —

13½ M. *Mayschoss* (Inn of the Winzer-Verein, at the station). A bridge leads to the village, which lies on the left bank. A path, commanding beautiful views, ascends hence to the top of the *Horn* (p. 102).

The railway once more crosses the Ahr. At the *Lochmühle* (½ M. from Mayschoss; Inn, very fair, R. & B. 2-3, D. 2-2½, pens. 4-5 *M*) both the road and the railway enter a deep cutting through the projecting grauwacke cliffs of the *Guckley*, which may be ascended by steps from this point. — We next pass the hamlets of *Laach* and *Reimerzhofen*, at the latter of which, 1 M. from the Lochmühle, pedestrians should ascend a path through the vineyards to the right to (¼ hr.) the Weisse Kreuz (p. 102; paths through the vineyards are closed from the end of August till the middle of October). The railway crosses the river beyond Laach, but, after ascending a steep gradient, returns to the left bank by means of a bridge, 275 ft. long and 56 ft. high, and side by side with the road enters a short tunnel, by which the circuit of 1½ M. described by the valley is cut off. The river is again crossed before Altenahr is reached.

15 M. **Altenahr.** — **Hotels.** *Caspari, R. & B. 2½-3, D. 3, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Rheinischer Hof, with garden on the Ahr, R. & A. 2-2½, B. ¾, D. from 2, pens. from 5 *M*, both about 4 min. from the station; *Post, at the station, with small garden and view, R. & B. 2½, pens. 6 *M*; Weisses Kreuz, R. & B. 2½-3, pens. 4-5 *M*. — *Restaurant of the Winzer-Verein*, at the rail. station. — Permissions for trout-fishing in the Ahr are issued by the Burgomaster.

Altenahr (520 ft.), with 900 inhab., situated amidst very picturesque scenery, is the final goal of most visitors to the Ahr Valley, and in summer, especially on Sundays, it is often unpleasantly crowded. The bridge, on the road from the station to the village, commands a lovely prospect, both upstream and downstream; another good point of view is the *Henlei*, above the station. The prettily-situated Romanesque church has a Gothic choir.

A broad path, beginning opposite the Hôtel Caspari (blue marks), ascends to (8-10 min.) the ***Castle of Altenahr** (892 ft.; adm. 50 pf.), the ruins of which are perched on a bold, jagged cliff, rising immediately above the village. This was once the seat of the powerful Counts of Are and afterwards of the Counts of Hochstaden, of whose elder branch Conrad, Archbishop of Cologne, the founder of the cathedral of Cologne in 1248, was the last scion. The castle, which is said to have existed as early as the 10th cent., was considerably strengthened by the Electors of Cologne in the 14th and

15th; it fell into the hands of the French in 1672 and again in 1690, and was finally destroyed in consequence of the Peace of Utrecht (1714). — The view from the *Weisse Kreuz*, on a rocky ridge to the N. of the castle, on the footpath between Reimerzhofen (p. 101) and Altenahr, surpasses that from the castle, as the latter itself forms the foreground of the landscape. The ascent to the Weisse Kreuz from Altenahr also begins with the broad path mentioned above. Still finer is the view from the **Schwarze Kreuz*, on the height on the right bank of the Ahr, opposite the castle on the S. (reached from the rail. station through the vineyards in 1/4 hr.). About 10 min. farther on is the *Teufelsloch*, a gap in the rocks, affording a view of the Ahr deep below.

Another fine point of view is the **Horn* (1276 ft.). We follow the road to (3/4 M.) *Altenburg* (see below), then turn to the left, and, after 100 paces, take the footpath to the right and ascend to (3/4 hr.) the pavilion on the top. We may return either to the E. viâ *Mayschoss* (p. 101; 1 1/2 hr.), or to the S. viâ *Denn* and *Brück* (see below).

Other points of view are the *Engelsley*, to the S. of the castle (ascent from the lower end of the tunnel through which the highroad passes, 1/4 hr.; inn; adm. 25 pf.); the *Kalenborner Höhe* (inn), 3 M. from Altenahr on the road to *Meckenheim* (p. 203); and the *Hasenberg* (1549 ft.), near *Ober-Krälingen*, 4 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Altenburg. Near the latter, at *Vellen*, are the hill of *Hochthürmen* (1608 ft.) and the *Heidengarten*, both surrounded with basaltic blocks.

The railway continues to ascend the Ahr Valley, crossing and recrossing the river at the cliffs below the *Teufelsloch* (to the right) and the hamlet of *Altenburg* (to the left; see above). On a bold eminence to the right, between the valleys of the *Vischeler Bach* and *Sarbach*, rises the château of Herr von Böselager, opposite which lies the village of *Kreuzberg* (Wirz's Inn). Once more returning to the right bank, the train passes the village of *Pützfeld*, and reaches —

17 M. *Brück* (Linden), at the mouth of the *Kesselinger-Tal*.

In the Kesselinger-Tal, with fine rocky scenery, a road ascends to (2/3 M.) *Denn*, where the path from the Horn descends (see above), and the path to the Hohe Acht mentioned below diverges to the S., and (2 M.) *Kesseling*. Here the road forks: to the right to *Weidenbach*, *Herschbach*, and (5 1/2 M.; about 3 hrs'. walk from Brück) *Kaltenborn* (Langenfeld's Inn); thence to the *Hohe Acht* (see below), 3/4-1 hr. — The footpath leading to the S. from Denn, and ascending the Denntal, another valley with picturesque rocky scenery, is preferable. Farther on, it leads through meadows and fine woods to the *Hohe Warth* (2050 ft.; on the right) and past the forester's house of *Hohe Acht* (rfmts.) to the top of the *Hohe Acht* (p. 103; about 3 1/2 hrs.).

The river is crossed and recrossed. — 19 1/2 M. *Hönningen* (Surges, poor). Beyond *Liers* (3 M. up the Lierser-Tal rises the picturesque ruin of *Wenzberg*) we reach —

22 M. *Dümpelfeld*, where the highroad forks, the W. branch ascending the Ahr Valley, the S. branch that of Adenau.

The road that continues hence through the Ahr Valley leads by *Insel*, the picturesquely-situated (2 M.) *Schuld*, the (2 M.) *Laufenbacher Hof* (inn), and *Fuchshofen*, to the (1/2 M.) *Washolder Hof* and (3/4 M.) *Antweiler* (Brenig), a hamlet lying 3/4 M. to the N. of *Müsch*, on the road from Adenau to Blankenheim. — From the last two we may ascend in 1 1/4 hr. to the top of the Aremberg, a basaltic cone crowned with the ruins of the an-

Bonn
Deutz
Lederbach
Kempenich
Weiberner Wald
Weibern
Wollscheid
Hain
Ob. Zissen
Nd.
Gallenberg
Brenk
Engeln
Wehr
Glees
Burgbrohl
Brohl
Rheinbrohl
Lützingen
Namedy
RHEIN
Laacher See
276
Forst
Wald
Nickenich
Wassenach
Rieden
Kirchesch
Peters wald
Waldesch
Mayener
Hinterwald
Kürrenberg
Hochsimmer
St. Johann
Mayener Vorderwald
MAYEN
Ettringen
Bell
Mendig
Kottenheim
Thür
Kruft
Kretz
Plaidt
Saffig
Miesenheim
ANDERNACH
Eich
Coblenz
Gerolstein
1: 160.000
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

cestral castle of the Dukes of Aremberg and a view-tower, 50 ft. high (key kept by the burgomaster at Antweiler).

The railway and highroad now quit the Ahr Valley, and ascend that of the *Adenauer Bach*, viâ *Nieder-Adenau* and *Leimbach*.

26 M. **Adenau** (950 ft.; *Eifeler Hof*, R. & B. 2 *M* 60 pf., D. 2, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Halber Mond*, R. & B. 2½-3, D. 1½-2, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Krone*, R. & B. 1½-2 *M*; *Wildes Schwein*, R. & B. 2 *M* 40 pf.), a district-town with 2826 inhab., on both banks of the stream. The parish-church, dating from the 11th cent., but subsequently completely altered, has a rectangular choir and a late-Gothic carved high-altar.

Near the village rise the two highest peaks of the Eifel, both commanding an extensive view. About 4½ M. to the E., and reached by the road up the *Exbach-Tal*, is the basaltic **Hohe Acht** (2448 ft.). At the top is a small refuge-hut, the key of which is kept at the forester's (rfmts.), to the left, before reaching the top. — About 4½ M. to the S. of Adenau, by a path diverging to the left beyond *Breidscheid* (inn) from the road to Quiddelbach and Kelberg, we reach the steep **Nürburg** (2225 ft.), surmounted by a ruined castle mentioned as early as 943, with a lofty tower, commanding a fine panorama (key at the village inn, below the castle; 30 pf.). Comp. the Map, p. 202.

DILIGENCE from Adenau once daily in 2 hrs. to (10 M.) *Kelberg* (Pauli, fair) and thence to *Utzerath* (5 M. in 1 hr.; p. 209).

15. From Andernach and from Brohl to the Laacher See.

RAILWAY to *Kruft* or *Niedermendig*; thence on foot to the *Abbey of Laach* (from Kruft, viâ the Krufter Ofen, in 2¼ hrs., from Niedermendig in 1 hr.); then viâ *Wassenach*, in 1¾ hr., to *Bad Tönnisstein*, a station on the Brohl Valley Railway (p. 104).

FROM ANDERNACH TO NIEDERMENDIG (*Mayen*, *Daun*, *Gerolstein*, see p. 208), 9½ M.; branch-railway in ½ hr. (fares 90 or 60 pf.).

Andernach, see p. 76. — 4 M. *Plaidt*; the village (360 ft.; Zillien) has a handsome church. From the station we reach in ¼ hr. the *Rauscher-Mühle* (Inn, pens. 4 *M*), surrounded by splendid trees, where the *Nette* is precipitated over blocks of lava, forming a series of small cascades. In the vicinity are extensive tufa-quarries (comp. p. 104). On a rock rising abruptly from the Nette, ¾ hr. to the left, stands the ruin of *Wernerseck* (560 ft.), with a well-preserved tower. — The hills which are now visible on both sides of the line are all extinct volcanoes: to the right are the *Nickenicher Weinberg* (735 ft.) and the *Krufter Ofen* (1538 ft.); to the left, the *Plaidter Hummerich* (968 ft.), with its saddle-like summit, and the *Korretsberg* (984 ft.).

6 M. **Kruft** *(Auer)*, a village with 1900 inhabitants. A pleasant road, soon contracting to a footpath, leads from the station to (1¼ hr.) the Krufter Ofen (see above), which commands a good view of the Laacher See and the Seven Mts. (descent to Laach, 1 hr.).

Farther on, to the left, in the plain, is the *Frauen-Kirche*, or church of *St. Genovefa*, where according to the legend the saint was found by her husband Siegfried, Count Palatine of Hohensimmern

(d. 754). The church contains monuments of a married couple (14th cent.), said to represent them. Numerous mineral springs bubble up in this neighbourhood, the water of which is now bottled and exported.

9½ M. **Niedermendig** (*Gute Quelle*, *Post*, R. & B. 2-3, D. 1-2 *M*, both very fair; *Erholung*, R. & B. 2-2½, D. 1¼, pens. 4½ *M*; *Schützenhof*, R. 1½-2, B. ½-¾ *M*, pens. 3-5 *M*), a village with 3413 inhab. and an old church recently enlarged, containing mural paintings of the 12th cent., stands upon a stream of basaltic lava (probably ejected by the Hochstein), which yields admirable material for millstones, paving-stones, etc. The quarries, which are more than 60 ft. under ground, and were probably once worked by the Romans, are almost all connected. The roof is supported by massive pillars left for the purpose. A guide (1 *M*) precedes visitors with a torch; the inspection occupies an hour (overcoat desirable). The deserted galleries are used as beer-cellars on account of their low temperature, to which the beer of Niedermendig chiefly owes its reputation. — Continuation of the railway to *Mayen* and *Gerolstein*, see p. 208.

From Niedermendig to Laach (p. 105), 3½ M., by a dusty road. Carriages meet the trains (4 *M*, with two horses 6 *M*). The second half of the route, after the intervening hills have been crossed, affords a charming view of the lake and the fine abbey-church.

From Brohl (p. 75) to Kempenich, 15 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1¾ hr. — The line ascends the **Brohltal,** a deep winding valley, enclosed by wooded mountains. On both sides are numerous tufa-quarries, some of which are open, while others are driven like mining-shafts into the hill. The extensive stratum of *Tufa*, 50-100 ft. in thickness, which covers the floor of the valley and the lower slopes of the hills, is, like the conglomerate stone mentioned at p. 78, the result of showers of volcanic matter. When pounded ('trass') and mixed with lime this tufa possesses the invaluable property of hardening under water, and it is largely exported to Holland for the construction of dykes. — To the right, after 2 M., in the middle of the valley, rises the small castle of *Schweppenburg* (310 ft.), probably erected in the 16th century.

The Heilbrunner-Tal, which diverges here to the S., contains the *Heilbrunnen* (385 ft.), a mineral spring similar to the Kreuzbrunnen of Marienbad. — The Brohl Valley generally, as well as the vicinity of the Laacher See, abounds in mineral springs, impregnated with the carbonic acid gas that issues from the fissures of the slate-rock.

2½ M. **Bad Tönnisstein** (410 ft.; *Kurhaus*, very fair, R. from 3, B. ¾, pens. 5-6½ *M*), the water of which, resembling that of Selters, was collected in a tank as early as 1700.

The line now crosses the Brohlbach and, traversing a tunnel, enters the broader part of the Brohl Valley. — 3½ M. **Burgbrohl** (480 ft.; *Traube*, unpretending but good; *Krone*), with an old castle, restored in the 18th century.

Beyond (4½ M.) *Weiler*, the ancient crater of the *Bausenberg* (1150 ft.) rises on the right. — 6 M. *Nieder-Zissen* (Fuhrmann).

From Nieder-Zissen a road leads past the volcanic peak (¾ hr.) of *Herchenberg* (1060 ft.), *Ober-Lützingen* (25 min.), and (25 min.) *Nieder-Lützingen*, to (40 min.) the castle of *Rheineck* (p. 75), where we reach the Rhine. — From Nieder-Zissen to *Neuenahr* (p. 99), about 12 M.

The next station is (7½ M.) *Ober-Zissen* (750 ft), at the confluence of several brooks forming the Brohlbach. On a lofty phonolithic cone on the right, 2¼ M. from Ober-Zissen, appears the castle of **Olbrück** (1550 ft.), one of the highest points in this district, with an extensive view. The castle was destroyed by the French in 1689. The key of the ruin is kept at Rademacher's Inn in Hain, the village below the castle (1 *M*). — The railway now ascends more rapidly, with the *Hannebacher Lei* and the *Perlkopf* (1930 ft.) on the right. 10 M. *Brenk*. To the right rises the *Schellkopf* (1675 ft.). — 11 M. *Engeln*, at the highest point of the line (1640 ft.), commands an extensive view. — At (12 M.) *Weibern* (1330 ft.) are quarries of hard grey tufa. — 15 M. *Kempenich*.

Visitors to the Laacher See quit the narrow-gauge line at Bad Tönnisstein (p. 104). The road thence (1¾-2 hrs.) passes (⅓ M.) the ruins of the (l.) Carmelite nunnery of *Antoniusstein* (hence the corruption 'Tönnisstein'), and ascends to the right to (1¾ M.) *Wassenach* (915 ft.; Pörsch). About ¾ M. above Wassenach we reach the wood (1150 ft.), where the road begins to descend towards the Laacher See. On the right rises the wooded *Veitskopf* (1380 ft.), a volcanic peak with a double crater opening on the W., and a broad, abruptly-inclined lava-stream. At a restaurant, a path (guide-post) leads to the left to the *Lydia-Turm*, commanding a wide prospect (adm. 10 pf.). The road to Laach skirts the lake and in ½ hr. reaches the *Hôtel Maria Laach* (R. 2-3, D. 2½ *M*, very fair).

The ***Laacher See** (900 ft.) occupies a nearly circular basin, 1⅔ M. in diameter and 5 M. in circumference, and is about 175 ft. deep in the middle. It is the largest of the crater-like tarns of the Eifel (p. 203), and, though not itself a crater, has doubtless been formed by volcanic action.

The volcanic formations for which the Vorder-Eifel is remarkable occur here in very great variety, and the lake itself has obviously been the central point of the volcanic activity of this neighbourhood. It is surrounded by five craters: the *Veitskopf* (see above), the *Laacherkopf* (1508 ft.), the *Laacher Rothenberg* (1670 ft.), the *Thelenberg* (1328 ft.), and the *Krufter Ofen* (p. 102). Upwards of forty different streams of lava have been counted in the environs of the lake. — The lake has no natural outlet, but in the 12-13th cent. an artificial shaft was formed, by which the superfluous water was conducted to the Nette. This was re-opened and improved in 1842-44.

On the S.W. bank rises the Benedictine Abbey of ***Laach**, founded in 1093 by Count Palatine Henry (d. 1095), once one of the wealthiest and most celebrated in Germany. The abbey was suppressed by the French in 1802, and from 1863 to 1873 it was in the hands of the Jesuits, who established a school here for pupils of

the order. In 1893 it was restored to the Benedictines. The **Church*, completed in 1156, with dome, transepts, two choirs, five towers, and crypt, is a noble example of the Romanesque style, being most impressive externally (p. xxviii). The upper parts of the towers and the beautiful *Porch* in front of the W. façade (in form of a cloister), restored in 1859, belong to the close of the 12th century. The ornamental details are executed with wonderful delicacy. The vaulting in the interior deviates from the usual style in having its longitudinal sections in the nave no broader than those in the aisles. In the W. choir is the monument of the founder, a sarcophagus with a recumbent figure, beneath a hexagonal canopy supported by columns, dating from the end of the 13th century. The two front columns are monoliths of variegated calc-sinter, found in the Roman aqueduct through the Eifel Mts. The high-altar, with the arms of the Hohenzollern and beautiful mosaics, was presented to the abbey by Emp. William II.

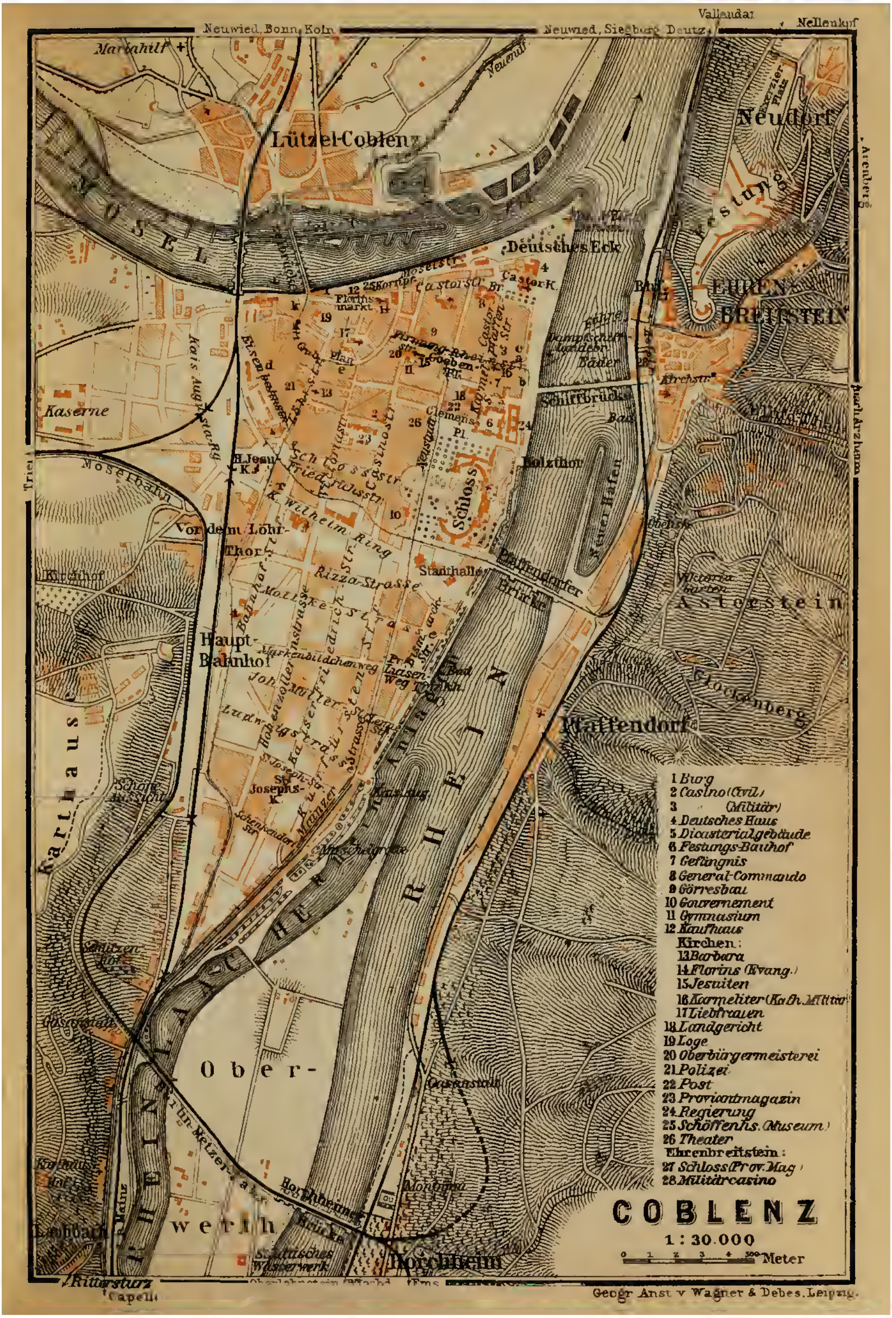
On the E. side of the lake, nearly opposite the abbey, is a building of two stories, erected by the Jesuits. Near it, about 20 ft. above the water, is a '*mofette*', a hollow 7 ft. in width, and 3-4 ft. in depth, whence a stream of carbonic acid gas (most perceptible in wet weather) constantly issues. The suffocating nature of the lower strata of the air in this hollow may be tested by stooping down and attempting to breathe it.

A cart-road ascends from Laach viâ *Bell* (Daub's Inn, with key of the tower) to the (1¼ hr.) view-tower on the Gänsehals (1873 ft.), commanding an extensive prospect of the Laacher See, the Pellenz, the mountains on the Rhine and the Moselle, and of Olbrück and the Seven Mts. to the N. (in clear weather, the cathedral of Cologne is visible). From Bell viâ *Obermendig* (Spitzlay, plain), with the Elisabethbrunnen, to Niedermendig (p. 104) 1 hr. Interesting view to the right of the Ettringer Bellenberg (p. 208), the upper part of which resembles the section of a volcano.

16. Coblenz and its Environs.

The piers of the large STEAMBOATS are below the bridge-of-boats. — The RAILWAY STATION is on the W. side of the town, at the foot of the Karthause, about 1¼ M. from the piers, and ½ M. from the Rhine Promenade. There is another station at *Ehrenbreitstein* (p. 111) for the trains of the Railway of the Right Bank. — Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains at the central station, and also some of the steamers, but not the trains at Ehrenbreitstein.

Hotels. *On the Rhine:* *RIESE-FÜRSTENHOF (*Giant*; Pl. a), newly fitted up, *BELLEVUE (Pl. b), two large houses of the first class; ANKER (Pl. c; same proprietor as the Riese); *TRAUBE, Rhein-Strasse, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2, pens. from 6 *M*; VICTORIA, opposite the bridge-of-boats, plain, R. 1½-3, B. ¾ *M*. — *In the Town:* *MONOPOL (Pl. f), at the corner of the Schloss-Str. and the Löhr-Rondell, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 3, good wine; PALAST-PARK HÔTEL (Pl. p), Kaiser Wilhelm-Ring 54; ZENTRAL-HÔTEL (Pl. d), Eisenbahn-Str. 32, at these two R. 2-3, B. 1 *M*; WILDES SCHWEIN (Pl. e), in the Plan, R. 1½-3½, B. 1 *M*; HÔTEL DE TRÈVES, in the Clemens-Platz, next the theatre (Pl. 26), R. 1¾-2½, B. ¾ *M*; HÔTEL DE COLOGNE (Pl. k), by the Moselle bridge, well spoken of; ENGELS, Schloss-Str. 34, with the Münchner Kindl restaurant (p. 107), R. & B. 1½-2½ *M*; SPRINGER (Pl. s), Löhr-Str. 66. — *At the Station:* HANSA HÔTEL (Pl. h), R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*; BAHNHOFS HÔTEL, unpretending; a new hotel is under construction. — **Pensions.** *English Lodge* (*Villa Germania*), Mainzer-Str. 98, pens. 4½-6 *M*; *Hôtel Rheinhof*, at Pfaffendorf, see p. 113.


COBLENZ
1 : 30.000
Meter
1 Burg
2 Casino (Civil)
3 " (Militär)
4 Deutsches Haus
5 Dicasterialgebäude
6 Festungs-Bauhof
7 Gefängnis
8 General-Commando
9 Görresbau
10 Gouvernement
11 Gymnasium
12 Kaufhaus
Kirchen:
13 Barbara
14 Florins (Evang.)
15 Jesuiten
16 Karmeliter (Kath. Militär)
17 Liebfrauen
18 Landgericht
19 Loge
20 Oberbürgermeisterei
21 Polizei
22 Post
23 Proviantmagazin
24 Regierung
25 Schöffenhs. (Museum)
26 Theater
Ehrenbreitstein:
27 Schloss (Prov. Mag.)
28 Militärcasino
Neuwied, Bonn, Köln
Neuwied, Siegburg, Deutz
Vallendar
Nellenkopf
Mariahilf
Lützel-Coblenz
Neudorf
Festung
Ehrenbreitstein
Mosel
Deutsches Eck
Kaserne
Schiffbrücke
Holzthor
Schloss
Vor dem Löhr-Thor
Haupt-Bahnhof
Stadthalle
Pfaffendorfer Brücke
Pfaffendorf
Asterstein
Glockenberg
Karthaus
Rhein
Ober-werth
Horchheim
Rittersturz
Laubach
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Cafés-Restaurants. **Monopol* (with American Bar), at the Giant Hotel, only in summer, with a view of Ehrenbreitstein; **Städtische Festhalle* (p. 110; wine & beer restaurant); at the *Hôtel de Trèves*, p. 106; refreshments in the **Trinkhalle*, on the Rhine Promenade, military music in summer on Thurs. afternoons. — **Wine.** **Tiltmann*, near the Kaufhaus (p. 109), with a view of the Moselle; *Scheid*, Fruchtmarkt; *Vogelsang* (Schommer), Regierungs-Str. 17. — *Civil-Casino* (Pl. 2), good wine; introduction by a member necessary. — **Beer.** *Franziskaner Leistbräu*, *Franziskaner*, both in the Gœben-Platz; *Münchner Kindl*, Schloss-Str. 34.

Baths. Warm, Russian, and Turkish baths in the *Residenzbad*, Castorpfaffen-Str. 8. — River-baths in the Rhine, attached to the bridge-of-boats (bath 50 pf.) and at the swimming-baths (also for ladies; warm baths) in the Rhine Promenade.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 22), at the corner of the Clemens-Platz.

Cabs. Within the town-limits (including Ehrenbreitstein; bridge-toll see p. 112): per 1/4 hr., 1-2 pers. 70 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M*; with two horses 1 *M*, 1 *M* 30 pf.; each 1/4 hr. additional, 50 pf., with two horses 60 pf. Double fare at night. *Luggage* from 33 to 55 lbs. 25 pf., up to 110 lbs. 50 pf. — Drive to the *Rittersturz* (p. 111) viâ the Laubach 4½ or 6, there and back with 2 hrs'. stay 6 or 8 *M*; viâ the Karthause, 7 & 10, or 10 & 14 *M*; fort of *Ehrenbreitstein* (p. 112), or to the top of the *Asterstein* (p. 112), 4 or 5, and back with 2 hrs'. stay, 5 or 7 *M* (bridge-toll extra).

Local Steamers to *Ehrenbreitstein* (5 pf.), starting opposite the end of the Rhein-Str. (convenient for passengers by the Railway of the Right Bank); to *Vallendar* (p. 85; 20 pf.), from the piers of the large steamers twelve times daily. — A service of *Motor Boats* up the Rhine is projected.

Electric Tramways. From the *Bridge-of-Boats* to the *Central Railway Station* and the *Schützenhof* (at the junction of the streets issuing from the Mainzer Tor and the Löhr-Tor). — From the *Goeben-Platz* to the *Schützenhof* and thence in summer to *Capellen* (p. 114; 20 min.; 35 pf.). — From the *Plan* across the Moselle Bridge to *Neuendorf* (p. 79), and to *Metternich* (p. 208). — From the former Löhr-Tor to *Ehrenbreitstein* viâ the Kaiser Wilhelm Ring (p. 110), and the Pfaffendorf Bridge (p. 110), 15 pf. — From the Löhr-Str. to *Moselweiss* (p. 191). — For electric tramways in Ehrenbreitstein, see p. 111.

English Church Service at 8 and 11 a.m. and 6 (in winter 5) p.m. in the English Chapel, Görgen-Str., N. end of Victoria-Str.

Principal Attractions (4 hrs.). Walk along the Rhine to the *Emperor William Monument* and then past the *Church of St. Castor* to the *Goeben-Platz*; thence by the electric tramway past the *Royal Palace*, and along the Mainzer-Str. to the Pappel-Rondell (p. 110); here turn to the left, proceed to the *Empress Augusta Monument*, and return to the town by the Rhine Promenade. Ascend the *Ehrenbreitstein*.

Coblenz (200 ft.), at the confluence of the *Moselle* and Rhine, is the capital of the Rhenish Province of Prussia and the seat of the civil and military authorities. Pop. 53,902; garrison 5000, Ehrenbreitstein not included (see p. 112). Coblenz carries on an important wine-trade and manufactures large quantities of sparkling wine. Few towns on the Rhine can vie with Coblenz in beauty of situation, standing as it does at the junction of two of the most picturesque rivers in Europe, and commanding charming views in every direction. Coblenz contains excellent schools, some of which are frequented by English girls. There is also a *Conservatorium of Music*.

As the pure Latin form of its name (*Confluentes*) indicates, the town was founded by the Romans. The original castellum was situated on the height now included in the old town, to the S.E. of the Moselle bridge, but the passage over the Moselle, which it was built to protect, seems to have been usually made in the neighbourhood of the Deutsche Eck (p. 108) until the middle of the 3rd cent. of our era. The great military road then

reconstructed by Aurelian (270-275), which ran in the line now joining the Mosel-Bahnhof and the Löhr-Str., intersected the town and crossed the Moselle immediately below the present bridge, where numerous remains of a Roman bridge-of-piles were discovered in 1864. The numerous Roman tombstones that have been found on the highroad indicate that the population was more civil than military. Although a Frankish palatium was erected on the ruins of the Roman town as early as the 6th cent., Coblenz remained a place of little importance down to the establishment of the Rhenish Towns' Confederation (p. 155). In the Thirty Years' War it was alternately besieged and garrisoned by Swedish, French, and Imperial troops. In 1688, although the town was nearly destroyed by the French cannonade, Marshal Boufflers was compelled to retreat without effecting an entry. On the completion of the palace in 1786 Coblenz became the residence of the Elector of Trèves, but a few years later (1794) it was taken by the French, who in 1798 made it the capital of the Department of the Rhine and Moselle. In 1815 it became Prussian and was converted into one of the strongest fortresses on the Rhine, but since the peace of Frankfort it has occupied a secondary rank as a fortress, only the fortifications on the surrounding heights remaining. Since 1890, when the demolition of the town-walls was begun, a new town as large as the old has sprung up outside the old gates.

A broad quay, affording a fine view of the busy stream, Ehrenbreitstein, and the Asterstein, runs along the side of the town next the Rhine to the '*Deutsche Eck*', the point of land between the Rhine and the Moselle, so called from a former *Teutonic Lodge* (*Deutsch-Ordenshaus;* Pl. 4), now occupied by the provincial archives. Upon this point, which is now about 13 ft. above the normal water-level, rises the imposing ***Monument of Emp. William I.**, erected by the Province of the Rhine and designed by *Bruno Schmitz*. The copper equestrian figure of the emperor, 46 ft. in height, accompanied by a Genius (30 ft. high) bearing the laurel-wreathed imperial crown, is by *Emil Hundrieser*. The whole is supported by an architectural basis of great merit. This is one of the most impressive purely personal monuments in the world, and dominates the landscape in all directions. A specially fine view of it is obtained from the steamers ascending the river.

The **Church of St. Castor,** founded in 836, dates in its present form chiefly from the end of the 12th cent., and was consecrated in 1208. It is a Romanesque basilica with four towers, terminating in a semicircular apse adorned with a gallery of small columns, and presents a picturesque appearance from the quay. It has recently been well restored. The nave is roofed with rich Gothic groined vaulting, which was substituted in 1498 for the originally flat ceiling. To the right, in the choir, is the Gothic *Monument of Archbishop Kuno von Falkenstein* (d. 1388; see p. 120).

To the W. of the church stands the Castor-Brunnen (*Br.* on Plan), erected in 1812 by the last French prefect in commemoration of the French campaign against Russia. The Russian general St. Priest with exquisite irony added the words: '*Vu et approuvé par nous Commandant Russe de la ville de Coblence. Le 1. jan. 1814*'.

In the middle ages and until the 18th cent., the greater part of the town lay on the Moselle with narrow, crooked streets. The

Florins-Kirche (Pl. 14), of the 12th cent., with Gothic choir, has been used as a Protestant church since 1818. Adjacent are the so-called *Kaufhaus* (Pl. 12), built in 1479 as a town-hall and now a school, and the *Schöffenhaus*, built in 1530 and fitted up in 1891 as a museum, containing prehistoric, Roman, and Frankish antiquities (open free on Sun. 11.30-1; at other times for a gratuity). A flight of steps leads to the Moselle Quay, affording a good view of the pretty oriel window of the Schöffenhaus. — The *Church of Our Lady*, or *Oberpfarr-Kirche* (Pl. 17), finished in 1431, with Romanesque nave and Gothic choir, marks the highest point of the Roman castrum. In the Plan are some oriel windows of the end of the 17th cent.; at the corner of the Löhr-Str. and the Alte Graben, a street leading to the Moselle Bridge, are the so-called *Four Towers*, corner-houses of 1689-91 adorned with oriel windows.

The old **Moselle Bridge**, which leads to Lützel-Coblenz, was erected by Elector Baldwin about 1344, restored in 1440, and widened in 1884. It commands a fine view of Emp. William's Monument and of Ehrenbreitstein. — The lofty turreted building adjoining the bridge on the S.E. is the ancient *Burg* (Pl. 1), or *Electoral Palace*, built in 1276, now municipal property and fitted up as administrative offices. The entrance is in the Burg-Strasse, on the S. side.

A stone spiral staircase, dating from 1557, ascends to the first floor, on which is the *Municipal Picture Gallery* (chiefly Dutch masters of inferior importance; open free on Sun. 11-1, at other times 25 pf.).

The busy Rhein-Strasse leads from the river to the Goeben-Platz, in which rises a **Statue of General von Goeben** (1816-80), a distinguished commander in the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1871. The sculptor was *Fr. Schaper*. — The W. continuation of the Rhein-Str. leads to the small Jesuiten-Platz, with the *Stadthaus*, formerly a Jesuit College, on the S. side. A bronze statue in this square, by Uphues, commemorates *Johannes Müller* (1801-58), the physiologist.

The Post-Strasse leads from the Goeben-Platz past the *Post Office* (Pl. 22) to the Clemens-Platz, which is embellished with an *Obelisk*, commemorating the construction in 1791 (by the Elector Clemens Wenceslaus) of the first aqueduct supplying the town with water. — The road to the E. leads to the Rhine Promenade (p. 110).

Between the Clemens-Platz and the site of the former Mainzer Tor, to the S., extends an open space, known as the 'Parade-Platz', planted with trees and flanked on the E. side by the former electoral stables (now artillery-barracks) and the palace.

The **Palace**, a large building with a lofty Ionic portico, was erected in 1778-86, from the designs of the French architects *Ixnard* and *Peyre*, for Clemens Wenceslaus (p. 182), last Elector of Trèves, and occupied by him till 1794.

After the French occupation it was devoted to military purposes. Frederick William IV. of Prussia restored it in 1842-45. The groundfloor of the S. wing was assigned as the official residence of the civil governor of

the Rhine province. In 1850-58 it was occupied by the Prince of Prussia (afterwards Emp. William I.) when military governor of the Rhine province and Westphalia. The Empress Augusta annually spent a part of spring and autumn here until her death in 1890.

The ROYAL APARTMENTS are on the first floor (visitors ring for the castellan in the lower corridor of the N. wing); open on week-days 10-6 & Sun. 11-6 (in winter till 4), adm. 25 pf., free on Sun. and Wed. 11-1 p.m. The ceiling-painting (Night and Morning) in the *Reception Room* is one of the chief works of Januarius Zick (1733-97), court-painter to the Elector of Trèves. The *Gobelins Room* contains tapestry said to have been presented by Louis XVI. to Frederick the Great. In the *Electors' Room* are portraits of Electors of Trèves, from Richard von Greiffenklau (1511-31) to Clemens Wenceslaus (1768-1812); also memorials of various kinds from the period of the electors and later.

Near the site of the old Mainzer Tor, on the left side of the street, rises the *Städtische Festhalle* (1901; p. 107), with a café-restaurant on the groundfloor, a concert-hall, and extensive wine-cellars. To the right, on the site of the former town-walls (p. 108), begins the new Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring, with the Protestant *Christus-Kirche* completed in 1904; in the background is the new Catholic *Herz-Jesu-Kirche*. — To the left is the approach to the **Pfaffendorf Bridge** over the Rhine, built in 1862-64, an elegant structure of three iron arches, each with a span of 106 yds., commanding a beautiful view (toll 2 pf.). Originally a railway-bridge, the structure is now used only for ordinary foot and carriage traffic and for the tramways. An iron staircase descends to the Rhine Promenade (see below).

The new quarters of the town begin beyond the Festhalle. The MAINZER-STRASSE (electric tramway p. 107), the main artery of traffic, is flanked with tasteful villas and other houses and passes the Roman Catholic church of *St. Joseph*, built in 1896-98. The side-streets on the left lead to the Rhine Promenade.

The beautiful ***Rhine Promenade** *(Rhein-Anlagen)*, extending along the river, to the S. of the Rhine quay (p. 108), for about $1^1/_2$ M., and passing behind the palace, was tastefully laid out under the auspices of the Empress Augusta (d. 1890). Immediately above the passage under the Pfaffendorf Bridge (accessible hence by a lofty iron staircase, see above) is a bust of the poet *Max von Schenkendorf* (b. 1783), who died at Coblenz in 1817. Farther to the S. is the *Trinkhalle* (p. 107), which contains a few memorials of the Empress Augusta. A route leads hence direct to the Central Railway Station. An inscription records the enthusiastic reception which the King and Queen of Prussia received here in July, 1870, after the events at Ems which led to the outbreak of war with France. A little farther on is the tasteful **Monument to the Empress Augusta*, with a statue by K. F. Moest. Behind is a station (Pappelrondell) of the electric tramway (p. 107).

The grounds end opposite the island of *Oberwerth* (p. 113), at the point where the Berlin and Metz railway crosses the arm of the river between the island and the mainland by an embankment. The

Horchheim Railway Bridge, which spans the wider arm of the river, between Oberwerth and the E. bank, was constructed by Altenloh in 1877-79 and is 1300 ft. long. It consists of three wide brick arches and of two light and elegant iron arches, each with a span of 350 ft. Except at night and in dense fog, it is open to pedestrians, who enjoy from it an admirable *View in all directions.

The bridge reaches the E. bank 1½ M. above the bridge-of-boats at Coblenz. — The railway-station of *Horchheim* (p. 113) is situated at the upper end of the village, ½ M. from the bridge.

Beyond the embankment, about 1¾ M. from the former Mainzer Tor (p. 110) by the Mainzer-Str., is the mouth of the small valley of the *Laubbach* (comp. the Maps, pp. 106, 112), in which is a health-resort. A road, ascending to the left at the entrance to the valley by the *Geisenköpfchen*, leads in 25 min. to the Rittersturz, which may also be reached in ¼ hr. by a shorter footpath diverging to the left. The ***Rittersturz**, a hill laid out with promenades (restaurant and tower), commands a beautiful view of Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein, Lahneck, Marksburg, and Stolzenfels.

The walk may be prolonged to the S., either to the right to the top of the Kühkopf (see below), or to the left along the slope to the (20 min.) ***Dommelberg**, with a platform commanding a finer view than that from the Rittersturz. Three prehistoric stone circles on the slope of the Dommelberg point to the existence in this neighbourhood of a Celtic settlement. Good views are also obtained from the *Weidgenhöhe* and the Augusta-Höhe (p. 114).

The summit of the **Kühkopf** (1230 ft.) is reached from the Rittersturz in ¾ hr. by following the above-mentioned path through wood, finally crossing the Hunsrück road (1¾ hr. from Coblenz). It commands an extensive view of the Rhine and the Moselle, with the volcanic summits of the Eifel (left), and the mountains enclosing the valley of the Rhine. — From the **Kühkopf** we reach Capellen in 1 hr. by returning to the Hunsrück road, following it to the right for a short distance, and then diverging to the left by the road (guide-post) passing Schloss Stolzenfels (p. 114). A surprising number of Celtic and Roman remains have been discovered on the 'Pastors-Pfad' (path from Capellen to Waldesch), which crosses the last-mentioned road. Among these are the foundation-walls of a temple of Mercury; the hand of the colossal statue, with tortoise and serpent, is preserved in Schloss Stolzenfels. — Winningen (p. 191) is reached from the Kühkopf viâ the forester's house at *Remstecken* in 1½ hr.

The **Karthause** (so named from an ancient Carthusian monastery), a hill rising to the W. of the *Central Station*, is crowned by fortifications. On its N. slope is the picturesque *Cemetery*, where repose the remains of *Max von Schenkendorf* (p. 110), *Karl Baedeker* (1801-59; on the slope above the chapel), and *Gen. von Goeben* (p. 109).

Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein.

Visitors, foreign officers excepted, are admitted to the fortress of *Ehrenbreitstein* between April 1st and Nov. 15th. The walk from Coblenz to the summit and back takes 2 hrs.; carriages can ascend to the top (p. 107).

The excursion to the *Nellenkopf* (p. 112) requires about 2½-3 hrs. (there and back), the visit to the *Asterstein* (p. 112) 1¼ hr. No permission necessary for either.

Ehrenbreitstein is a station of the Railway of the Right Bank (p. 85). — *Electric Tramways* (main station near the railway-station and the pier

of the Coblenz steamboats, p. 107) run to Vallendar (p. 85), Niederlahnstein (p. 113), Arenburg (p. 113), and also viâ the Pfaffendorf Bridge to Coblenz (p. 107).

A *Bridge-of-Boats* (toll 2 pf., one-horse carr. 22, two-horse 29 pf.), about 400 yds. in length, connects Coblenz with Thal-Ehrenbreitstein, on the right bank of the Rhine. As the bridge is often opened to allow vessels to pass, passengers in a hurry to reach the station of the Right Rhenish Railway will generally do better to take the steam-ferry (p. 107). The bridge affords a charming promenade in the morning and evening.

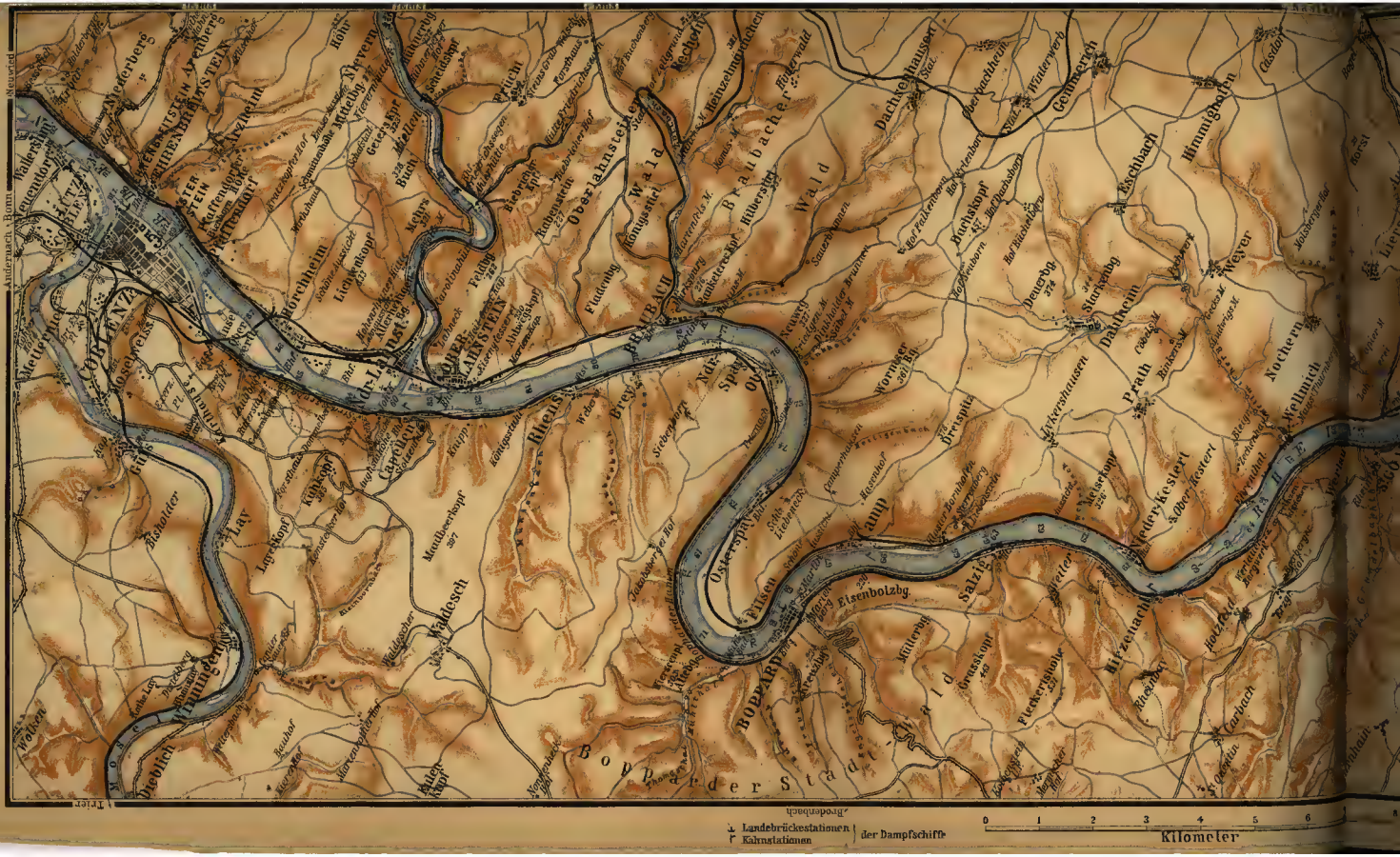
Ehrenbreitstein (*Hôt. zum Kurfürsten*, with restaurant, very fair, R. 2-4 *M*, B. 50 pf.) is a small town with 5022 inhab., prettily situated in a valley between the Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein. The *Kirch-Strasse*, beginning at the bridge, ascends to the *Schützenburg*, a castellated modern villa. — In the *Hof-Strasse*, to the left, is the *Kurfürsten Hotel*, once occupied by M. de La Roche, chancellor of the electorate of Trèves, to whom Goethe paid a visit in 1774 (memorial tablet). The tramway-station is close by. Farther on are the *Railway Station* (left) and the large court of justice and residence (right), erected by the Electors in 1747, now in part a *Provision Magazine* (Pl. 27).

About 200 yds. beyond the railway-station we diverge to the right from the road descending the Rhine and ascend the hill (¼ hr.), where, at the last gateway, the cards of admission are issued (50 pf.). Visitors are conducted to the point of view by a sergeant.

The ***Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein** rises opposite the influx of the Moselle, 385 ft. above the Rhine, on a precipitous rock, which is connected with the neighbouring heights on the N. side only. The view embraces the fertile valley of the Rhine from Stolzenfels to Andernach, and the volcanic peaks of the Maifeld and the Eifel (p. 103). Far below are the Rhine and Moselle, and between them the Emp. William Monument and the triangular town of Coblenz. — The present fortress, built in 1816-26 by General von Aster, succeeds a very ancient stronghold of the Electors of Trèves, which was frequently enlarged in the course of centuries. It played an important part in the Thirty Years' War, and in 1799 it was taken by the French after a gallant resistance.

A more imposing (though not so easily accessible) view is commanded by the **Nellenkopf**, the N. spur of the Ehrenbreitstein plateau, which may be reached by following the Charlotten-Strasse and ascending the valley to the back of Ebrenbreitstein, farther on (at the kilometre-stone No. 1) to the left, past *Neudorf;* at the top, we cross the drill-ground to the open space in front of the fort (about ¾ hr. from the bridge-of-boats). — For the return, we may choose the pleasant walk viâ (20 min.) *Urbar* (Moskopp's Inn, with view of the Rhine valley and the Eifel hills), whence we descend to the road skirting the Rhine (to Ehrenbreitstein, ½ hr.).

Fort Asterstein, situated on the hill to the S. of Ehrenbreitstein, also commands a fine view. A projecting terrace towards the Rhine


Landebrückestationen
Fahrstationen
der Dampfschiffe
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Kilometer

Gerolstein Langenschwalbach

Nastätt

Rheinböllen

Diethardt

Simmern

1 : 100.000

0 1 2 3 4 5

Engl. Miles.

Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

bears an *Obelisk* in memory of the soldiers of the 8th army-corps who fell in the campaign of 1866.

The hill on which the obelisk stands may be reached in 20 min. from the bridge-of-boats. After crossing the latter we proceed in a straight direction to the end of the Kirch-Strasse (p. 112) and follow the road to the right below the Schützenburg (p. 112). Where the road turns to the left, a shorter route ascends by the steps to the right, crosses the road which leads up from the 'Promenade', and again ascends by steps. Halfway up, the *Café Rheinlust*, and beyond it the *Luisenturm* are passed. We then follow the road to the summit. — A road descends to the left to Pfaffendorf, intersecting the fortification on the *Glockenberg*. We may follow the footpath diverging from it on the right, beyond the *Victoria-Garten* (garden-restaurant), and then descend the steps.

The road which ascends the valley at the back of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein leads by *Niederberg* to (2½ M.) **Arenberg** *(Roter Hahn*, with belvedere; *Schöne Aussicht)*, a village with a large new pilgrimage-church, a 'Herz-Jesu' chapel, a 'Mount of Olives', etc., reached by electric tramway (p. 111) in 20 minutes. — At *Neuhäusel*, 3 M. farther on, by the Montabaur road, a prehistoric settlement was unearthed in 1899-1901. — The road diverging to the right beyond Arenberg passes a forester's house (rfmts.) and leads to (4½ M.) Ems (p. 213).

17. The Rhine from Coblenz to Mayence.

Steamboat in 7½ (down in 4¾) hrs.; *piers* at Oberlahnstein, Boppard, St. Goar, Bingen, Rüdesheim, Eltville, and Biebrich; *small-boat* stations Capellen, Braubach, Camp, Hirzenach, Oberwesel, Caub, Bacharach, Lorch, Geisenheim, Oestrich, and Walluf. — From Coblenz to Bingen both banks are Prussian.

Distances: Coblenz to Capellen 4, Rhens 2, Niederspai (opposite Braubach) 1½, Boppard 4½, Salzig 3, Hirzenach 2¼, St. Goar 3¾, Oberwesel 5½, Caub 3, Bacharach 1½, Rheindiebach 1½, Lorch (Niederheimbach) ¾, Rheinstein 3¾, Bingen 3, Geisenheim 3, Oestrich 3, Eltville 4, Walluf 3, Biebrich 2, Mayence 4, total distance 59 M. — Railway on the *Left Bank*, see R. 19; on the *Right Bank* by Oberlahnstein and Rüdesheim to Wiesbaden in 2¾-3½ hrs., see R. 20. — Comp. p. 69.

Beyond the bridge-of-boats the steamer passes the palace on the right, and then steers under the *Pfaffendorf Bridge* (p. 110). On the right extend the beautiful promenades of the W. bank, opposite which is the picturesque village of **Pfaffendorf** (*Rheinhof*, with garden, R. 2-3, pens. 4½-6 *M*), ¾ M. from the station of Ehrenbreitstein. Above appears the *Asterstein* (p. 112).

On the right, a little farther on, lies the island of *Oberwerth*, which is connected with the W. bank by an embankment and with the E. by the *Horchheim Railway Bridge* (p. 111), below which the steamer passes. Beautiful retrospect as the vessel passes the upper end of the island. To the right are the tower on the *Rittersturz* (p. 111) and the view-platform on the *Dommelberg*, behind which rises the wooded *Kühkopf* (p. 111).

The vineyards of (l.) **Horchheim** *(Holler's Garden Restaurant)* produce good red wine; the plain between this village and the mouth of the Lahn is remarkably fertile. — (l.) **Niederlahnstein** (*Douqué*, on the Lahn, with garden, R. & B. 2½, pens. 4-4½ *M*, good cuisine; *Sartori*, also on the Lahn; *Wochner*, at the station, very fair),

on the right bank of the Lahn (4350 inhab.), is the junction of the Railway of the Right Bank, the line to Coblenz, and the Lahn railway (RR. 20, 27), but is not touched at by the steamer. From the road ascending the Lahntal a path diverges to the left, passing several shrines, to (1/2 hr.) the memorial church on the top of the *Allerheiligen-Berg*, which commands fine views of the valleys of the Lahn and the Rhine. Below Niederlahnstein, at the mouth of the Lahn, stands the solitary late-Romanesque *Church of St. John*, partly destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. The Lahn is crossed near its mouth by an unsightly railway-bridge, and by another for the traffic of the road (toll 2 pf.).

r. **Capellen.** — **Hotels.** *Bellevue, with garden, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-7 1/2 *M*; *Stolzenfels, similar charges; Lahneck, R. from 1 1/2, pens. from 4 1/2 *M*, well spoken of.

Donkey to the Castle of Stolzenfels 80 pf.; there and back 1 *M* 20 pf.

Local Steamboat to Oberlahnstein (20, 10 pf.), starting above the station.

Electric Tramway to Coblenz, see p. 107.

Capellen, a village consisting of a single row of houses facing the railway-embankment and the river, lies at the foot of the wooded hill which bears the royal château of Stolzenfels. The château is approached by a winding road of easy ascent (1/4 hr.), crossing a viaduct. Beyond the *Klause* (stables), a drawbridge is crossed.

The ***Castle of Stolzenfels** (310 ft. above the Rhine), with a pentagonal tower 110 ft. high, was built on the site of an older fortress by Arnold von Isenburg, Archbishop of Trèves, in 1242-59, and was frequently a residence of the archbishops. In 1689 it was destroyed by the French. Frederick William IV., when crown-prince, caused it to be rebuilt in 1836-42 from the designs of *Schinkel*, *Stüler*, and *Persius*, and embellished in the romantic taste of the period. It now belongs to Emp. William II., and is open to visitors from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 7 (adm. 25 pf.).

On entering the court, we turn to the right to the tower at the S. angle. While waiting for a party to assemble we enjoy a magnificent *View, extending from the Marksburg to beyond Coblenz; in front are the two Lahnsteins and the Castle of Lahneck. — Among the frescoes in the interior may be mentioned those in the Chapel (Biblical scenes) by *E. Deger* (1853-57; p. 73), and those in the Kleine Rittersaal, by *Stilke* (1842-46), illustrative of the principal attributes of chivalry. There are also numerous other ancient and modern works of art.

About 2 M. above Stolzenfels a path diverges to the right from the Schlossweg, leading to the *Augusta-Höhe* and (1/2 M. farther) the top of the *Hasenberg*, two points (refuge-huts) commanding a fine view of Stolzenfels and the valley of the Rhine (there and back 1 3/4-2 hrs.). From the Hasenberg we may proceed through the Siechenhaus-Tal to the highroad on the Rhine or go on to the Dommelberg and Rittersturz (p. 111).

l. **Oberlahnstein.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Weller, on the river, with garden and view, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4-5 *M*; Hôt. Breitenbach, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1/2, pens. 4 4 1/2 *M*, well spoken of; Weiland, opposite the station, R. 1 1/2-1 3/4, B. 3/4, pens. 4-4 1/2 *M*.

Local steamboat to Capellen, 14-20 times daily, starting near the Hôt. Weller. — A *Motor-Launch* service to Coblenz is projected. — *Light Railway* to Braubach and Nastatten, see p. 116.

Oberlahnstein (205 ft.), a thriving town with 8472 inhab., formerly belonging to the Electors of Mayence, is mentioned in a charter as early as 890. Several towers recall the former fortifications. *Schloss Martinsburg* at the upper end of the town, containing an interesting court, once a residence of the Electors of Mayence, dates from 1394; the new part was built in 1712. The old *Rathaus* (restored in 1901) is a noteworthy late-Gothic half-timbered edifice. The *Protestant Church*, at the lower end of the town, was built in 1872-75. Oberlahnstein is a busy depôt of the iron-ores yielded by the mines on the Lahn (comp. p. 213), and possesses a large harbour. It is the steamboat-station for Ems (p. 213), which may be reached hence either by the main line viâ Niederlahnstein (p. 113), or by the older line (slow trains only) on the left bank of the Lahn. The station is close to the quay.

On a rocky eminence behind Oberlahnstein rises the picturesque castle of **Lahneck**, mentioned for the first time in 1224, destroyed by the French in 1689, and restored since 1860 (visitors admitted in the owner's absence). The pentagonal pinnacled tower commands a charming view, for which the morning light is most favourable. On seeing the ruin in 1774 Goethe composed his exquisite 'Geistes-Gruss'. A road and two footpaths ascend to the castle; one of the paths, destitute of shade, mounts direct from Oberlahnstein, the other from the side next the Lahn, beginning opposite the upper, end of Niederlahnstein (p. 113).

About $1^1/_4$ M. above Capellen, among tall trees near the high-road, is the **Königsstuhl** ('king's seat'), erected in 1376 by the Emp. Charles IV. on the site of an ancient meeting-place of the Electors. At the end of the 18th cent. it had fallen to decay, but in 1843 it was rebuilt, partly out of the old materials. The structure is octagonal in shape, somewhat resembling a pulpit, 22 ft. in diameter, and 18 ft. in height.

The situation was chosen from its proximity to the dominions of the three ecclesiastical Rhenish Electors, Rhens belonging to Cologne, Capellen to Trèves, and Lahnstein to Mayence, while the territories of the Electors Palatine began at Caub (p. 124). Here many emperors were elected, decrees issued, and treaties concluded. The first historical mention of the Königsstuhl occurs in 1308 when Henry of Lützelburg was elected emperor. In 1400 the four Rhenish electors here elected Count Palatine Rupert III. as emperor in the stead of the Bohemian King Wenzel, whom they had deprived of the imperial crown at a meeting held the previous day on the opposite bank of the Rhine.

Near the Königsstuhl is the *Rhenser Mineralquelle*, a mineral spring rising in the bed of the Rhine, which was known in the 17th cent. and re-discovered in 1857. A new shaft was sunk to a depth of over 1100 ft. in 1892-94, and connected with the river-bank by a quay in 1895. About 5,000,000 bottles of the water (which resembles that of Selters) are annually exported. On the opposite bank are two other mineral springs, the *Minerva Brunnen* and the *Viktoria Brunnen*.

Above the Königsstuhl (3/4 M.) lies the small town of (r.) **Rhens** (*Königsstuhl*, with garden, on the river), still surrounded by the walls and fosses constructed in 1370 by Archbishop Frederick III. of Cologne. On the highroad, near the S. gate, are several old half-timbered houses, almost in their original condition. Outside this gate lies the prettily situated church. A footpath to (1 1/4 hr.) Boppard ascends hence to the right at the way-post, outside the S. gate (comp. p. 118). — Beyond a cotton-factory with a tall chimney, we next pass the small village of (r.) *Brey*, surrounded by fruit-trees.

1. **Braubach** (*Kaiserhof*, R. 2-4, pens. 4-5 *M*, very fair; *Deutsches Haus*, near the station, R. 1 1/2 *M*, B. 60 pf.; *Rheinischer Hof*, with garden, pens. from 4 *M*, very fair; *Nassauer Hof*, R. & B. 2-2 1/2 *M*; motor-boats, see p. 114), an ancient town with 2800 inhab., commanded by the imposing castle of ***Marksburg**, 485 ft. above the river, the only old fortress on the Rhine which has escaped destruction.

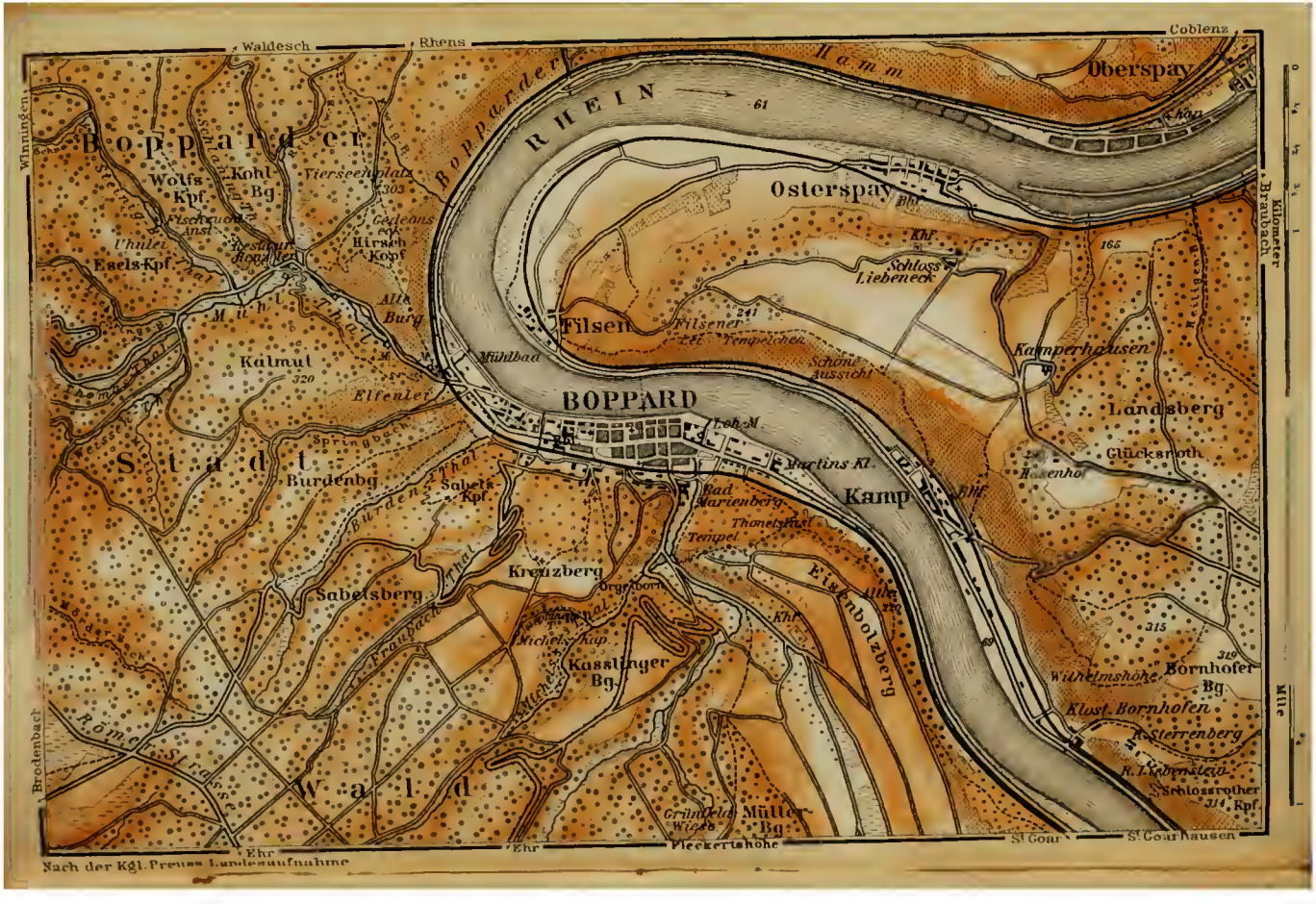
In 1437 Count Philip of Katzenelnbogen founded a chapel in the castle and dedicated it to St. Mark, after whom the castle has since been named. It belonged to Hesse-Darmstadt from 1651 to 1803, and was then used by the government of Nassau as a state-prison down to 1866. Since 1900 it has been the property of the Society for the Preservation of German Castles, by whom it has been restored (tickets of admission, 25 pf., at the restaurant at the entrance). The castle contains a good collection of armour, weapons, and warlike costumes. The tower affords a pleasing survey of the grassy dales at the back, and of a portion of the Rhine.

Two routes ascend to the fortress from Braubach: the road and a footpath (1/2 hr.; guide-posts). — On the saddle to the S. is the ancient *Chapel of St. Martin* (mentioned in 1242), recently decorated in the 15th cent. style. — The conspicuous chimneys belong to the silver-foundries (see below). Mining was carried on here even in Roman times.

From Oberlahnstein viâ Braubach to Nastätten, 20 1/2 M., narrow-gauge railway in 2 hrs. The line follows the Railway of the Right Bank to Braubach (comp. p. 141), and thence, diverging at the silver foundries, ascends the right bank of the *Zollbach* to *Hof-Zollgrund* (p. 217). Beyond a hold viaduct it mounts in curves (views to the right) viâ *Becheln* and *Hinterwald* to Dachsenhausen (1250 ft.), picturesquely situated near the *Dachskopf* (1500 ft.). Fine survey from the latter and also from the *Heisebäumchen* (1315 ft.), 1/2 M. to the S. of the station. — Thence the railway descends through the *Bachheimer Grund*, viâ *Winterwerb*, *Gemmerich*, and *Ehr*, to *Marienfels* (705 ft.; with a mineral spring), in the fertile *Mühlbach-Tal* (p. 122). We then ascend the last-named valley to the S.W., viâ *Miehlen* (725 ft.). — *Nastätten*, and thence to St. Goarshausen or Zollhaus, see p. 122.

Above Braubach are the (r.) villages of *Niederspay* and *Oberspay* (Rindsfüsser), connected by an avenue of walnut-trees. On the promontory to the right stands a half-ruined chapel, the only relic of the village of *Peterspay*. — On the left, 1/2 hr. above Braubach, opens the *Dinkholder-Tal*, with several mills and a chalybeate spring *(Dinkholder Brunnen)* resembling those of Schwalbach.

On the wooded height above (l.) *Osterspay* (Müller; Anker) stands the château of *Liebeneck*, belonging to the Baroness von Preuschen, one of the prettiest spots on the Rhine. — On the hill to the right,


Waldesch
Rhens
Coblenz
Winningen
Bopparder
RHEIN
61
Oberspay
Osterspay
Fähre
Kahn
Schloss Liebeneck
Khf.
165
Filsen
Filsener Tempelchen
241
Mühlbad
Schöne Aussicht
Kamperhausen
BOPPARD
Landsberg
Glücksroth
Martins Kl.
Bad Marienberg
Thonetstuhl
Tempel
Kamp
Bhf.
Burdenberg
Sabels-Kpf.
Springbach
Kreuzberg
Orgelborn
Sabelsberg
Michels-Kap
Kasslinger Bg.
Eisenbolzberg
Wilhelmshöhe
Bornhofer Bg.
Klost. Bornhofen
Sterrenberg
Schlossrother Kpf.
Mütter Bg.
Grimbeld
Wiese
Pfeckertshöhe
St. Goar
St. Goarhausen
Ehr
Brodenbach
Wied
Kilometer
Braubach
Wolfs Kpf.
Kohl Bg.
Vierseenplatz
303
Fischquelle
Gedenns
Hirsch Kopf
Uhlen
Esels-Kpf.
Alte Burg
Kalmut
320
Elfenlei
Stadt
Wald
Römerstrasse
Fraubach
Thal
Mühlbach
Thal
Burdenbach
Thal
Kammerbach
Thal
Kesselbach
Thal
Mühlbach
Thal
Nach der Kgl. Preuss. Landesaufnahme

a little above Osterspay, stands the *Jacobsberger Hof*, a farmhouse 520 ft. above the Rhine, whence a cart-road leads to *Rhens* (p. 116), 3 M. distant, cutting off the circuit of 6 M. formed by the river. The vineyards on the slopes of the left bank, known as the *Bopparder Hamm*, produce excellent wine. Then, on the left, the *Filser Ley*, with a view-temple, and the village of *Filsen*.

r. **Boppard.** — **Hotels.** On the Rhine: *Spiegel, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-8 *M*, an old-established house; *Bellevue & Rhein-Hôtel, with garden, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Hirsch, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 *M*; Ackermann, plain but good; Salm, at the lower end of the town, pens. 4-5 *M*, plain. — In the town: Closmann, with garden, plain but good; Lange, opposite the post-office. — Mühlbad, at the lower end of the town, a family hotel, pens. 4½-8 *M* (closed in winter). — Pensions. *Villa Louise*, Mainzer-Str. 15; *Henzler*, in the Mühltal, 28 *M* per week. — *Marienberg Hydropathic Establishment* (p. 118), pens. 6½-13 *M* per day. — Wine at the *Winzer-Verein*, Christgasse.

Local Steamer to Camp (p. 119), in connection with all trains on the railway of the right bank. — *Floating Bridge* across the Rhine.

English Church Service in summer at the Rhein-Hôtel.

Boppard (210 ft.), the ancient *Bodobriga*, founded by the Celts, was afterwards fortified by the Romans and used as a depôt for their 'slingers' ('Balistarii Bodobricæ'). In the 12th cent. Boppard was a free imperial town, but in 1312 Emp. Henry VII. ceded it, along with Oberwesel, to his brother Elector Baldwin of Trèves. The latter, who could not make himself master of the town till 1318, built the castle, which is still preserved (see below). All efforts of the inhabitants to regain their independence proved henceforth unavailing. Numerous villas have sprung up in the environs, and the town is much frequented by summer-visitors. Tho old town is still partly surrounded by the mediæval fortifications. Pop. 6583.

The handsome *Parish Church*, in the late-Romanesque style, founded early in the 12th cent., and rebuilt about 1200, with its two square towers adjacent to the choir, is remarkable for the peculiar 'Norman' vaulting of the nave. The contemporary painted decoration of the interior (on the N. side, the legend of St. Severus) was carefully restored in 1894-95; the decoration of the choir is modern. — The *Carmelite Church* (1318), in the pointed style, contains the marble monument of a Countess von Eltz (d. 1509), carved stalls of the 15th cent., and old mural paintings; beside the 3rd pillar is a Christian tombstone of the 7th century.

In an open space on the Rhine, to the E. of the parish church and near the ferry, rises the old *Castle* of the Archbishops of Trèves, with a tower, now occupied by law-courts. Beside the moat, behind the castle, are considerable remains of a *Wall* constructed of Roman concrete ('opus spicatum'), and probably dating from the reign of Valentinian I. (A.D. 364-75). When complete it was 10 ft. thick and 26 ft. high, and was strengthened with towers at the angles and 24 semicircular towers along its sides, and enclosed the interior of the town, in the form of a rectangle 1000 ft. long by 500 ft. wide.

The original positions of the four gates, each exactly in the centre of one of the sides, are indicated by tablets on the houses No. 78 Ober-Strasse (W.), 47 Ober-Str. (E.), 12 Kronengasse (W.), and 7 Kirchgasse (S.).

The suppressed *Franciscan Monastery* with its church, at the upper end of the town, has been converted into a seminary for Roman Catholic teachers. — Knights Templar of Boppard are mentioned among the crusaders at the siege of Ptolemaïs (1191), and fragments of their *Lodge*, with round-arched windows, lie in a neighbouring side-street. — The old monastery of *St. Martin*, a little farther up the river, is now a reformatory for Protestant children.

The Hunsrück Road, which crosses the railway near the *Protestant Church*, built in 1851, leads to the S. to the conspicuous buildings (1783) of the **Marienberg**, 100 ft. above the Rhine, formerly a Benedictine nunnery, and now a hydropathic establishment (p. 117). The water is supplied by the Orgelborn, a spring renowned for centuries for its purity and unvarying temperature. The fine old park is open to the public.

The numerous attractive walks in the ENVIRONS OF BOPPARD are indicated by guide-posts and coloured marks. — The *Kreuzberg* (765 ft.; restaurant) may be ascended in 3/4 hr. by footpaths through the Josephinen-Tal or the Fraubach-Tal, or by the more picturesque route through the Michels-Tal and Josephinen-Tal.

Below Boppard, near the Mühlbad (p. 117), opens the *Mühltal*, a valley enclosed by wooded hills and affording a number of picturesque walks (*Pension Henzler*, see p. 117). One of the finest points is the **Alte Burg** (815 ft.), a hill at the mouth of the valley (reached by ascending to the right), which commands a beautiful view. Other points of view are the *Gedeonseck* and the *Vierseen-Platz*, or 'place of the four lakes' (995 ft.; restaurant), whence four apparently unconnected parts of the Rhine are visible. From the Vierseen-Platz a path descends past the *Jacobsberger Hof* (p. 117) to (1 3/4 hr.) *Rhens* (p. 116). — On the other side of the valley the Kronprinzen-Weg leads from the Pens. Henzler to Boppard viâ the *Elfenlei*. — From the pension we may ascend the valley, passing a *Fish Breeding Establishment* and traversing fine woods of oaks and beeches, to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Winningen* (p. 191).

The **Fleckertshöhe** (1740 ft.) is ascended in 2 hrs. from Boppard, either by following the road to the Hunsrücken as far as the kilomètre-stone marked '7.4' and then diverging to the left by a path (blue marks) leading through pine-woods; or by crossing the park of Marienberg to the churchyard and then taking the path to the right through the wood (indicated by blue arrows). On the top is the *Restaurant zur Schönen Aussicht* (also pension). The very extensive view comprises the Seven Mts., Eifel, Hochwald, Idar, and Taunus. The path descending to (1 hr.) *Salzig* (p. 119) through meadows and woods cannot be missed.

FROM BOPPARD TO THE MOSELLE, two routes. (a). By road up the Mühltal to (1 3/4 hr.) *Pfaffenheck* (Loef's Inn) and thence by a footpath descending to (1 1/4 hr.) *Alken* (p. 192). A preferable route to Pfaffenheck is by the footpath viâ the Fish Breeding Establishment and then through the woods (yellow marks). — (b). A road ascends the *Fraubach-Tal* (shortcut for walkers), crosses the *Sabelsberg*, and ascends the *Burden-Tal* to the (4 1/2 M.) Hunsrück road, which we follow to the right. 1 M. *Buchhols* (Welter Inn); 1 1/4 M. *Windhausen* (to the left of the road); 1/3 M. *Herschwiesen*; 1 1/4 M. Path ascending to the left to the *Ehrenburg*. Fine views. 1 1/2 M. *Brodenbach* (p. 192).

A diligence runs twice daily from Boppard to (17 1/2 M.) *Castellaun* in 4 hrs.

Above Boppard, on the left, lies **Camp** (*Kauth*, above the village, pens. 4 *M*; *Anker*, on the Rhine), a village with 1800 inhab., frequented as a summer-residence. The name is derived from an earthen mound on the hill, which has been assumed to mark the site of a Roman camp (campus), though it probably dates only from the Thirty Years' War. — A road shaded with walnut-trees leads along the bank from Camp to the (3/4 M.) convent of —

1. **Bornhofen** (*Hôtel Marienberg*, R. 1½-2, pens. from 4¼ *M*, very fair; *Morbach*, R. 1-2½ *M*; *Zum Liebenstein*, R. from 1, pens. 3½-4 *M*), with a Gothic church erected in 1435, a great resort of pilgrims. On a bold rocky eminence above the convent stand the twin castles of —

Sterrenberg and *Liebenstein*, better known as **The Brothers**, connected by a sharp chine of rock. The legend of these castles may thus be briefly told: —

Conrad and Heinrich, sons of the knight Bayer von Boppard, the lord of Liebenstein, were enamoured of their foster-sister, the beautiful Hildegarde. Heinrich with rare generosity tore himself away and joined the crusades, leaving his brother Conrad to win the prize. That his son and the fair bride might still be near him, the old knight built the castle of Sterrenberg for their reception, but, his death occurring before its completion, the nuptials were postponed. Meanwhile Conrad's heart grew cold towards Hildegarde. Hearing of the valiant deeds of his absent brother, his soul burned to share his honours, and, wearied of an inactive life, he joined the crusades. Hildegarde now passed her days in the lonely castle of Liebenstein, brooding over her sad lot, not doubting the affection of Conrad, but weeping over the uncertainty of his return. Suddenly Conrad returned to Sterrenberg with a lovely Grecian bride, and the outraged Hildegarde, stunned by the blow, shut herself up in the loneliest chamber of her dreary abode, and refused to see any one but her attendant. Late one evening a stranger knight demanded the hospitality of the castle. He proved to be the chivalrous Heinrich, who, hearing of his brother's perfidy, resolved to avenge his foster-sister's wrongs. He accordingly challenged Conrad to single combat, but before the brothers' swords had crossed, Hildegarde interposed between them and insisted on a reconciliation, to which they reluctantly consented. Hildegarde then retired to the convent of Bornhofen, at the base of the rock on which the castles stand. Conrad's Grecian bride soon proved faithless, and he, overcome with shame and remorse, threw himself on his generous brother's breast, exclaiming that no consolation was now left him but his friendship. Thus their estrangement ended, and the brothers thenceforth lived together in harmony and retirement at Liebenstein, while Sterrenberg was for ever deserted.

These castles were held as early as the 12th cent. as a fief of the empire by the knights of Boland, and in 1317 came into the possession of the Electors of Trèves. Sterrenberg, the higher ruin, is separated from Liebenstein by a moat and a massive wall, known as the 'Streit-Mauer' (wall of combat) in reference to the hostile meeting of the brothers. The ruins (restaurants) are interesting and command a fine view of the rocky ravines beneath.

r. *Salzig* (Stumm, well spoken of), so called from its weak saline spring (bath-house), lies in the midst of a vast orchard, whence shiploads of cherries are annually exported to the Lower Rhine, Holland, and England. Farther up (l.) lies the village of *Nieder-Kestert* (Stern).

r. *Hirzenach.* A handsome building, once a deanery, and the church, built about 1170, belonged to the Abbey of Siegburg.

To the right are the extensive buildings of the ***Werlau Mines.***

l. *Ehrenthal* is a small village inhabited by miners who work the lead-mines in the vicinity.

l. *Wellmich* (Adler), a picturesquely situated village, with a small Gothic church, is commanded by the ruins (now being restored) of the *Thurnberg*, or *Deurenburg*. This stronghold, begun by Archbishop Boemund II. of Trèves, and completed in 1363 by his successor Kuno von Falkenstein, was derisively called the **Mouse** *(Maus)* by the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, in contradistinction to their 'Cat' (p. 121). Ascent fatiguing, but there is a fine view from the summit.

r. **St. Goar.** — **Hotels.** *Lilie, R. 1½-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5½-8 *M*, closed in winter; *Schneider, at the lower end of the town, D. 2½-3 *M*. — At the steamboat-pier: Rheinfels, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-8 *M*; Hôtel Jung, R. from 1½, B. ¾, pens. from 4½ *M*; Traube, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 1½, pens. 4 *M*, unpretending; Hôtel-Restaurant Fischer, with view, R. 1½-2 *M*. B. 60 pf., well spoken of; Loreley, these two on the road to Oberwesel. — *Rheinlust*, a garden-restaurant on the hillside above the town; *Volk*, on the Rhine, beer.

Steam-ferry to St. Goarshausen, 10 pf.

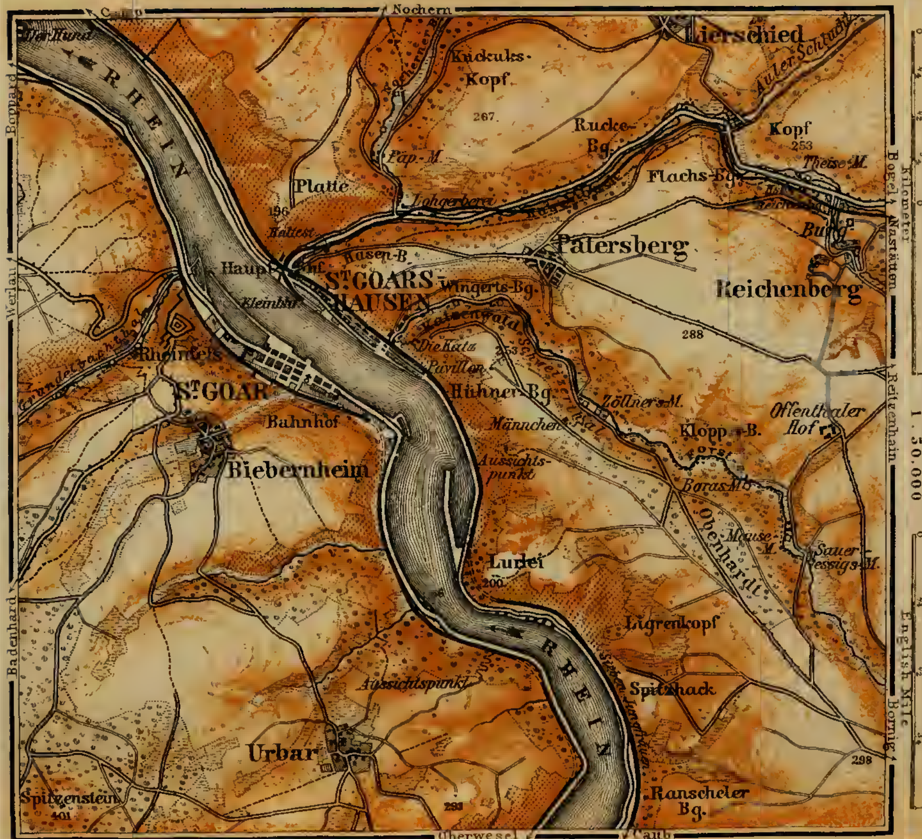
English Church Service in July and August.

St. Goar, a town with 1475 inhab., the handsomest of all the smaller Rhenish towns, and deriving a look of additional importance from the extensive ruins of Rheinfels, owes its name and origin to a chapel founded in the time of Siegbert, King of Austrasia (570), by St. Goar, who preached the gospel here. Down to 1794 it was the capital of the lower county of Katzenelnbogen (comp. p. 121), and since 1815 it has been Prussian. — Below the town is a large harbour.

The *Protestant Church*, built about 1469, with Romanesque choir and crypt, contains an excellent late-Gothic pulpit in stone and the Renaissance monuments of the Landgrave Philip (d. 1583) and his countess (in a private chapel). — The *Roman Catholic Church*, at the lower end of the town, is adorned with an old stone effigy of the saint with an inscription.

A curious old custom, the '*Hänseln*', or Initiation, which prevailed here till the beginning of the steamboat-traffic in 1827, is said to have dated from the time of Charlemagne. Every traveller who visited the town for the first time was attached to a ring in the wall of the Custom-house, and obliged to submit to the water or the wine ordeal. If the former was selected, a good ducking was the result; the pleasanter alternative consisted in drinking a goblet of wine to the memory of Charlemagne, the Queen of England, the reigning prince, and the members of the society which enforced obedience to the custom. The traveller was then invested with the rights of a member of the society, and finally had to present a donation to the poor and enter his name in the 'Hänselbuch'.

The castle of **Rheinfels**, rising at the back of the town, 375 ft. above the Rhine (¼ hr. from the pier), is the most imposing ruin on the river. It was founded by Count Diether III. of Katzenelnbogen (d. 1276), a friend of the Emp. Frederick II., and a new Rhine-toll was established here. In 1692 it was bravely and successfully defended by the Hessian General von Görz against the French



Caub
Nochern
Lierschied
Auler Schlucht
Kuckuks-Kopf
267
Rucke-Bg.
Kopf
253
Theise-M.
Flachs-Bg.
Pap.-M.
Platte
196
Lohgerberei
Patersberg
Reichenberg
Burg
Hasen-B.
St. GOARS-HAUSEN
Wingerts-Bg.
Kleinbhf.
Rheinfels
St. GOAR
Bahnhof
Biebernheim
Die Katz
Pavillon
Hühner-Bg.
Männchen
Zöllners-M.
Klopp-B.
Offenthaler Hof
Aussichts-punkt
Boras-M.
Obenhardt
Mause-M.
Sauer Essigs-M.
Lurlei
200
288
Ligrenkopf
Spitzhack
Aussichtspunkt
R H E I N
Urbar
Spitzenstein
401
Ranscheler Bg.
298
Oberwesel
Caub
Badenhard
Werlau
Boppard
Bogel
Nastätten
Reitzenhain
Bornig
Kilometer
1 : 50.000
English Mile

General Count Tallard with an army of 24,000 men. In 1758 the castle was surprised and taken by the French, who kept a garrison in it till 1763. Thirty years later it was basely deserted by the Hessian commandant, and fell, with its valuable stores, into the hands of the French revolutionary army (2nd Nov., 1794). Three years afterwards it was blown up. The interior contains little worthy of note; view limited. The custodian is generally at or near the castle (fee 25-50 pf., more for a party). Refreshments may also be obtained. — The path to the castle passes the churchyard-wall, on which is the '*Flammensäule*', a rough sandstone obelisk, supposed to be of pre-Roman origin.

The **Spitzenstein** (1315 ft.), reached from Rheinfels viâ *Biebernheim* in 1¼ hr., commands a splendid view, extending from Cauh to Oberwesel (refuge-hut by the rocks on the summit). Descent viâ *Niederburg* to (1 hr.) Oberwesel (p. 123), or viâ *Urbar* to the Rhine opposite the Lurlei and so back to St. Goar.

1. **St. Goarshausen.** — **Hotels.** ADLER, on the Rhine, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 *M*, very fair. — NASSAUER HOF, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 1½, pens. 4-5 *M*; KRONE; HOHENZOLLER, well spoken of; RHEINISCHER HOF, good wine.

Steam-ferry to St. Goar, 10 pf.

English Church Service in July and August.

St. Goarshausen (715 ft.) is a small town with 1660 inhab., the upper part of which is so confined between the river and the hill that a bulwark of masonry, on which two watch-towers are situated, had to be built at an early period to protect the town against inundations. The Protestant church was finished in 1863.

Above St. Goarshausen, about halfway up the hill, on the road to the Hühnerberg (see below), rises the castle of *Neu-Katzenelnbogen*, commonly called the **Cat** (*Katz*), erected in 1393 by Count Johann of Katzenelnbogen, whose family became extinct in 1479. It then belonged to the Hessian princes, and was destroyed by the French in 1806. The present owner has built himself a house in a harmonious style on the old foundations (no admission).

The LURLEI (see p. 122) is most conveniently visited from the upper end of St. Goarshausen viâ the *Schweizer-Tal*, or *Swiss Valley*, a pretty rocky gorge about 2 M. long. Passing under the railway, we follow the cart-road in the valley for abont 1 M. to the *Zöllners-Mühle*, beyond which we continue to follow the main track, until, at the top of the hill, we turn to the right by a field-path (guide-post). The summit of the Lurlei (rfmts. in summer) commands an admirable view of the deep Rhine valley. For the descent we may choose either the steep path with steps reaching the road at the (¼ hr.) tunnel, or the easier path (½ hr.) through the vineyards, which reaches the St. Goarshausen road about 300 yds. farther down. The latter path, however, is closed in autumn. The whole excursion occupies about 2 hrs.

A footpath leads from the Lurlei to the (¼ hr.) pavilion on the **Hühnerberg**, commanding a view of the hasin of St. Goar (another path also from the gnide-post above the Zöllners-Mühle).

EXCURSION TO REICHENBERG, 3½ M. We either take the narrow-gauge line mentioned below, or follow the path leading throngh the *Hasenbach-Tal*, a valley which opens a little below St. Goarshansen. The footpath diverges to the right from the road through the valley, and rejoins it near Reichenberg. A pleasant way back is viâ the village of *Patersberg*

(1125 ft.), on the brink of the vine-clad slopes above the Swiss Valley, or past the *Offenthaler Hof*, to the S., and then through the upper part of the Swiss Valley to the Lurlei.

The castle of **Reichenberg**, erected in 1284 by Count Wilhelm I. of Katzenelnbogen, rebuilt in 1319, and during the Hessian supremacy the residence of the governor of the lower county, was at length sold in 1818 for the sake of the building materials. Fortunately, however, it escaped demolition, and is still a grand and picturesque ruin with a lofty tower. The approach to the COURT (see also p. xxxi) is striking. Here on the right rises the imposing *Herrenhaus*, or dwelling-house, which originally consisted of three stories. The dividing beams have been broken away, but the Romanesque columns, placed one above the other, which bear the lofty pointed vaulting, are still preserved. To the left we observe the entrance to the *Tower*, flanked with two columns of granite. The tower, which is ascended by wooden steps, commands a view of the neighbourhood. A second tower to the E., connected with the other by a lofty curtain-wall, is half destroyed. Fee to the guide, 1/2-1 *M.*

FROM ST. GOARSHAUSEN TO ZOLLHAUS, VIA NASTÄTTEN, 27 1/2 M., narrow-gauge railway in about 3 hrs. The line ascends the *Hasenbach-Tal* (p. 121; station) to (3 M.) *Reichenberg* (700 ft.), whence there is a fine view of the castle (1/2 M.). — At (6 M.) *Bogel* (1180 ft.) we reach the edge of the plateau between the Rhine and the Lahn. — The line then descends into the *Mühlbach-Tal* (p. 116).

10 M. **Nastätten** (820 ft.; *Gunlrum; Recken*) is the junction of the line to Braubach (p. 116). — 14 M. *Holzhausen auf der Heide* (1275 ft.) is situated on the Wiesbaden road, whence a footpath, diverging to the left about 1 M. to the S.W. of the station, leads through wood to the (1 M.) *Alleburg*, a Roman entrenched camp.

21 M. **Katzenelnbogen** (915 ft.; *Höt. Bremser*, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 *M*, B. 80 pf., very fair), on the *Dörsbach*, lies at the base of a porphyry cliff crowned by the ancestral castle of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, who since the 11th cent. extended their sway over the district between the Rhine and the Lahn (the 'lower county') and over the now Hessian province of Starkenburg (the 'upper county'). On the death of Philip, the last count, in 1479, his possessions passed to the Landgrave of Upper Hesse. In 1815 all the lower county on the right bank of the Rhine became Prussian.

25 M. *Hohlenfels* is dominated by the ruins of the castle of that name (940 ft.), beside which is a more recent castle, now occupied as a plain but good inn (pens. 3 1/2 *M*). — 27 1/2 M. *Zollhaus*, see p. 145.

On the left rise the imposing rocks of the ***Lurlei**, or *Lorelei*, 430 ft. above the Rhine. The well-known legend of the fairy who had her dwelling on the rock, and, like the sirens of old, enticed sailors and fishermen to their destruction in the rapids at the foot of the precipice, has long been a favourite theme with the poet and the painter. Heine's beautiful ballad (1823) is still deservedly popular. According to Marner, a poet of the 13th cent., the Nibelungen treasure lies hidden beneath the 'Lurlenberg'. — At the foot of the Lurlei is a large harbour.

This is the narrowest (about 220 yds.) and deepest (76 ft.) part of the river. The famous echo returned by the lofty cliffs on both sides is not audible from the steamer, but may be successfully wakened from a small boat in the quiet of early morning or late evening.

Opposite the *Rossstein*, a rocky point to the left, which the railway penetrates by a tunnel, a ridge of rocks, known as the '*Seven Virgins*', is visible when the river is low. It is said that these rugged masses were once seven fair maidens of the Schönburg, who were condemned by the river-god for their prudery to this metamorphosis.

r. **Oberwesel.** — **Hotels.** RHEINISCHER HOF, near the pier and not far from the station, R. & B. 2½, D. 1½-2½, pens. 4 *M;* GOLDENER PFROPFENZIEHER, at the lower end of the village, in a retired situation, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 1½-3, pens. 4½-5 *M.* very fair; DEUTSCHES HAUS, R. & B. from 2, D. 1½, pens. 4 *M;* ROSE, DIEDERT, ZUM HUNSRÜCKEN, plain, R. & B. 2, pens. 3½-4 *M.* — *Fachinger's Restaurant,* with garden, at the foot of the Schönburg, to the N. of the Frauen-Kirche.

Oberwesel, an old town with 2700 inhab., named *Vosavia* in Peutinger's map of Roman roads (p. XXIV), and once a free town of the empire, was afterwards ceded by Henry VII. (1308-14) to his brother Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves. Its churches, walls, and pinnacled towers (14th cent.), over which frown the ruins of the Schönburg, render Oberwesel one of the most picturesque spots on the Rhine.

At the S. end of the town rises the conspicuous *Frauen-Kirche,* or *Church of Our Lady,* a fine Gothic edifice in red sandstone, erected in 1307-31. The narrow and lofty choir and nave rise high above the aisles.

Interior (entrance on the N. side). The *Screen* between the choir and nave dates from the 14th century. The *High Altar,* of 1331, is adorned within by delicate wood-carving and outside by painted figures of saints. By the side-altars and in the aisles are several *Paintings of the Lower Rhenish School;* that at the N. side-altar has a representation of the nave of the church. On the piers are interesting *Mural Paintings* of the 15-16th centuries. In the N. chapel and in the nave are several *Tombs of the Knights and Counts of Schönberg* (16-17th cent.; see below). By the W. wall is the late-Gothic monument of Canon Lutern (d. 1505).

The Gothic *Church of St. Werner,* partly resting on the town-wall, on the side next the Rhine, was (like the church of the same name at Bacharach, p. 125) built about 1301; fine choir-windows. At the lower end of the town is the handsome round *Ochsenturm,* with its lofty pinnacles.

Upon the hill lies the late-Gothic *Church of St. Martin,* with its castle-like tower with turrets at the corners. The S. aisle contains, under a modern canopy, a coloured and gilt group of St. Anna and the Virgin, of Gothic workmanship. This church also contains some curious relic-cases and other objects of interest (the sacristan lives at No. 223, near the choir).

The route to the *Spitzenstein* (1½ hr.) viâ *Niederburg* (comp. p. 121) ascends to the left near the Ochsenturm, just outside the town-wall. — A pleasant walk may be taken along the Rhine to *St. Goar* (p. 120). — Diligence to Simmern (p. 165), daily.

Above Oberwesel rise the modern château and the picturesque old ruin of (r.) **Schönburg,** the latter, with its four huge towers, erected about the 12th cent., the cradle of a once mighty race which became extinct in 1713. In 1615 it was the birthplace of Count Frederick Hermann of Schönburg, better known as Marshal Schomberg, who fought under the Prince of Orange, and in 1668, when in the French service, compelled the Spaniards to acknowledge the House of Braganza. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was obliged to quit the French service, and under the Elector of Brandenburg became minister of state, and governor of Prussia; he finally passed

over to England with the Prince of Orange, and fell at the memorable battle of the Boyne in 1690. In the Thirty Years' War the castle fell into the hands of the Swedes, and in 1689 it was sacked by the French. The castle now belongs to Messrs. P. and T. J. O. Rhinelander of New York. About $^1/_2$ M. from the station, on the road ascending from the Frauen-Kirche, a footpath diverges to the right (10 min.). We ring at the entrance to the castle (fee). — On the W. side, a pleasant path descends into the rocky *Enghöll* valley, which yields an excellent wine. From the village of Engehöll (wine at Schneider's) to Oberwesel, $2^1/_4$ M.

l. **Caub** (705 ft.; *Zur Pfalz*, at the station, well spoken of; *Zum Grünen Wald; Adler*, R. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*; *Elsenburg*, halfway up the hill above the station, with view; wine at the *Turm*), an ancient town with 2380 inhab., still partly surrounded with mediæval fortifications, is important on account of its productive subterranean slate-quarries and as a wine-growing centre. The *Church*, dating from the 12th cent. and partly modernized in 1770, has, with the exception of the choir, been used by the Protestants ever since the Reformation. The *Notweg*, an attractive promenade along the town-walls, is reached from beside the square tower. A large *Statue of Blücher*, by Schaper, erected in 1894, shows the field-marshal pointing out to his soldiers the way over the Rhine (comp. p. 125). A tablet on the 'Stadt Mannheim' marks his headquarters from Dec. 31st, 1813, to Jan. 2nd, 1814.

At the back of the town rises the picturesque castle of **Gutenfels**, with its lofty square pinnacled tower, named *Cube* in the middle ages, which was sold together with the little town of Caub by the knights of Falkensteiu to the Palatinate in 1277. The building has recently been restored. The Earl of Cornwall, who was elected King of Germany in 1257, is said to have become enamoured here of the beautiful Countess Beatrix of Falkenstein, whom he married on the death of his first wife in 1269.

At the mouth of the *Volkenbach Tal*, below the station, is the *Wilhelm Erbstollen*, a slate-quarry worked since 1837, to which visitors are admitted 9-12 and 1-5 (tickets at the office). — The road ascending the valley, past the *Rennseiter Stollen*, leads to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Sauerburg* (p. 127). — The *Adolfshöhe* (20 min.) and the *Dürscheider Weg* (20 min.) are view-points near Caub.

Above Caub, on a ledge of rock in the middle of the Rhine, rises the ***Pfalz**, or *Pfalzgrafenstein*, a hexagonal building, founded by Emp. Louis the Bavarian (1314-47) and well preserved externally and internally. It has a pentagonal tower covered with an unsightly roof, numerous turrets and jutting corners, loopholes in every direction, and one entrance only, situated about 6 ft. above the rock, and reached by means of a wooden staircase. On the S. side is seen the lion of the Palatinate as bearer of the escutcheon of the ancient lords of the castle. The interior (keys kept by a boatman at Caub, who ferries visitors to the building; fee 75 pf.) is uninteresting.

At this point, early on New Year's Day, 1814, a Prussian corps under York, and a division of Russian troops under Langeron, effected the passage of the Rhine under the direction of Blücher.

r. **Bacharach.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Herbrecht (late *Wasum*), at the station, with a garden, R. 1¾-3, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 4½-6 *M*; Blücher-tal, in the town; Altes Haus (see below), pens. from 3 *M*; these two unpretending. — Wine at *Bastian's* and at *Jeiter & Müller's* (view-terrace).

Bacharach, an ancient town with 1900 inhab., lies picturesquely at the entrance to the narrow *Steeger-Tal*, and is commanded by the castle of Stahleck, at the foot of which stands the beautiful ruin of St. Werner's church. The old town-walls, a great part of which is still well-preserved, descending from the castle and enclosing the town, with three-sided towers at intervals of 100-150 paces, afford a good example of mediæval fortifications.

Bacharach, mentioned as *Bachercho* in 1019 and as *Bagaracha* in 1140, was noted for its wine at an early period, and down to the 16th cent. was one of the greatest wine-marts on the river. Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius) caused a cask of 'Bacharach wine' to be brought to Rome annually, and the town of Nuremberg obtained its freedom in return for a yearly tribute to the Emperor Wenzel of four tuns of the same wine.

In the Markt-Platz, where the road through the Steeger-Thal diverges from the main street of the town, rises the Protestant *Church of St. Peter*, or Templars' Church, a highly interesting late-Romanesque edifice of elegant proportions, dating from the beginning of the 13th cent. and recently restored. It includes a round choir originally decorated in polychrome, two round E. towers, and a square W. tower. Under this last is a fine early-Gothic porch, and on the N. side there is a rich portal. The old building with a tower, now the *Parsonage*, was formerly a Capuchin monastery. Opposite the church is the *Altes Haus Inn*, a tasteful example of half-timbered architecture, dating from 1568 and restored in 1897.

On a slight eminence (ascent on the S. side of the church of St. Peter) stands the graceful **Church of St. Werner*, erected in 1293 in the Gothic style in the form of a trefoil, partly restored in the 15th cent., but now a ruin, one-third of the original building having been destroyed. The delicate tracery of the windows should be noticed. It was erected to commemorate the canonisation of St. Werner, a boy who, according to tradition, was murdered by Jews in 1286, and whose body was landed here after having miraculously floated up the stream from Oberwesel. Above the church (10 min. walk) rises the castle of Stahleck (p. 126).

The **Steeger-Tal**, at the back of the town, affords a pleasant walk; it is sometimes called the **Blücher-Tal** from the fact that Blücher after his passage of the Rhine on 1st Jan., 1814, pursued a body of French troops through this valley towards the Hunsrück. After about 1 M. we reach *Steeg* (Hütwohl), which yields an excellent white and red wine. Above the village (40 min. from Bacharach) rises the ruined castle of *Stahlberg*, which like those of Stahleck and Fürstenberg (p. 126) once belonged

to the Counts Palatine. A picturesque panorama may be enjoyed from the 'Schönblick', 1¼ M. from the village.

Above Bacharach rises the once strongly-fortified castle of **Stahleck**, the extensive ruins of which extend down to the valley, the principal residence of the Counts Palatine from 1142 to 1253. The French besieged and took the castle and town eight times in 1620-40, and finally destroyed the former in 1689. The ruins are surrounded with pleasure-grounds.

Nearly opposite the castle (l.), at the mouth of the *Retzbach*, lies the village of *Lorchhausen*, with a modern Gothic church.

On a rocky eminence on the right, above the village of *Rheindiebach*, rise the ruins of **Fürstenberg**, made over to the Palatinate in 1243 as a fief of Cologne. In 1292, when Adolph of Nassau was on his way to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, the garrison of the castle had the audacity forcibly to detain the vessel of the king for the purpose of levying toll. In 1321 the castle was taken by the Emperor Lewis the Bavarian from his opponent Frederick the Fair, and presented to his consort Margaret of Holland. In 1632 it fell into the hands of the Swedes, and in 1689 it was destroyed by the French.

The brook entering the Rhine here formerly separated the domains of the electors of Mayence and Trèves. — In its valley lie the villages of *Oberdiebach* and *Manubach*, both noted for their wine.

Opposite the Fürstenberg, on the right bank of the *Wisper*, which falls into the Rhine here, stands the ruined castle of **Nollich** (580 ft. above the Rhine), mentioned in 1110. The rugged cliff on its W. slope is called the '*Devil's Ladder*', of which a legend records that a knight of Lorch with the assistance of mountain-sprites once scaled it on horseback, and thus gained the hand of his lady-love. The Wisper-Tal is unenviably known for the keen 'Wisper Wind', which blows through it towards the Rhine.

l. **Lorch** (**Krone*, with garden, D. 1½ *M*, good wine; *Schmidt*, at the upper end of the town; *Railway Hotel*), a small town with 2216 inhab., forming a long street on the bank of the river, mentioned in a charter as early as 832, was in the middle ages a favourite residence of noble families. In the church-yard is a *Crucifix dated 1491. The lofty Gothic *Church of St. Martin*, of the 13-15th cent., which possesses the finest bells in the Rheingau, was entirely restored in 1871-74. The high-altar with rich late-Gothic carving of 1483, a fine late-Gothic font of 1464, and the monument of the knight *Joh. Hilchen von Lorch* (d. 1548) merit inspection. The inscription on the last records that Hilchen distinguished himself against the Turks, and as field-marshal in 1543-44 against the French. His house, a handsome Renaissance building of 1546-48, adorned with sculpturing, is situated on the Rhine about the middle of the village.

The road through the **Wisper-Tal** to Schwalbach (20½ M.; carriage with one horse 20, with two horses 30 *M*; there and back 25 or 35 *M*) leads by (6 M.) the *Kammerberger Mühle* (inn) and the (2¼ M.) *Lauken-Mühle* (inn) to (2¼ M.) the ruin of *Gerolstein*, the finest point in the valley. About 1½ M. farther on, beyond the *Greulinau-Mühle*, the road quits the

Wisper-Tal and enters the *Fischbach-Tal*. After passing the (½ M.) *Riesen-Mühle* it reaches the long valley of the *Dornbach*, which it follows to a point beyond (3 M.) *Ramschied*. Near Ramschied a saline spring is passed on the left. We now ascend in windings, cross the old Rheingau road ('Hohe Strasse'; 1585 ft.), and descend to (4½ M.) *Schwalbach* (p. 144).

In the valley of the *Sauer*, which unites with the Wisper 1¼ M. above Lorch, is the **Sauerburg**, 3¾ M. from Lorch and 2½ M. from Caub, once in the possession of the Sickingen family, and destroyed by the French in 1689.

The E. bank of the river from Lorch to Assmannshausen is uninteresting. The hills rise abruptly from the water, their lower slopes being covered with vineyards and their summits with wood.

r. *Niederheimbach* (rail. stat.; Pfälzer Hof; Rheinischer Hof), a long village, commanded by the massive tower of *Hoheneck*, or **Heimburg**, a castle of the 13th and 14th cent., recently restored, next comes in view. Extensive retrospect as far as Bacharach.

The valley of the Rhine now slightly contracts. On the right rises the slender tower of **Sooneck**, commanding the entrance to a ravine. The castle, which was erected by Archbishop Willigis of Mayence about 1015, was destroyed by Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg as a robbers' stronghold, but rebuilt in the 14th century. The ruin was restored in 1834 by the Emperor William I.

On the right bank opens the *Boden-Tal*, at the mouth of which are the vineyards that yield the Bodentaler wine, mentioned as early as 1107. A zigzag path ascends hence through wood to the top of the *Teufelskädrich* (1365 ft.).

r. *Trechtingshausen* or *Trechtlingshausen* (rail. stat.; Weisses Ross, interesting visitors' book). On an eminence beyond the village rises the *Reichenstein*, or **Falkenburg**, destroyed by the French in 1689. In 1252 this marauders' castle was destroyed by the confederation of Rhenish towns, but restored in 1261 by its owner, Philip von Hohenfels, who resumed his lawless calling. Rudolph of Hapsburg afterwards besieged and dismantled it, and relentlessly consigned to the gallows the robbers whom he found in possession. The castle (restored) is now private property.

At the foot of the hill is the entrance to the **Morgenbach-Tal**, which to a distance of about 1 M. is one of the most romantic lateral valleys of the Rhine. Just above the mill (inn), where the most picturesque view is enjoyed, a path to the left ascends in ¾ hr. to the Schweizerhaus (p. 128).

On the right we next observe the venerable **Clemens-Capelle**, a small late-Romanesque edifice, with late-Gothic choir-stalls. It is supposed to have been built by the knights of Waldeck to ensure the souls' peace of the robber-knights slain or hanged by Rudolph of Hapsburg.

A little above the church, on the same bank, rises the picturesque castle of ***Rheinstein**, 260 ft. above the Rhine. It was formerly called the *Faitzberg*, *Vautsberg*, or *Voigtsberg*. Its origin is unknown, but it is mentioned as early as 1279, and after 1348 was a residence of Kuno von Falkenstein, Archbishop of Trèves, since whose time it has frequently appeared in history. In 1825-29 Prince Frederick of Prussia caused the castle to be restored in the mediæval

style; it now belongs to Prince Henry of Prussia. Rheinstein is a very interesting example of a mediæval castle, of which the massive battlemented towers called the 'Bergfriede', the 'Herrenhaus', or 'Palas', and the substantial 'Schildmauer' on the side exposed to attack are well represented. A good collection of armour and antiquities is shown in the interior (adm. 1 *M*, two or more pers. 50 pf. each). Shady promenades lead hence to (1-1½ hr.) Bingerbrück (p. 131). The view from the castle as well as from the *Schweizerhaus* (good inn) on the height towards the S. is limited.

The Rhine has here forced its way through the slate-mountains. The lofty banks are wooded above and covered with vineyards below.

l. **Assmannshausen.** — **Hotels.** *Krone, R. 2-2½, B. 1, pens. 5½-6 *M*; *Anker, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-5½ *M*; Rhein-Hôtel, at the lower end of the village, opposite the pier, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-3, pens. 4½-5 *M*, very fair; Eulberg, near the railway-station, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pens. 5-6 *M*, all these on the Rhine, with fine views. — Reutershan, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 1½-3 *M*; Germania, plain, also on the Rhine; Hôt. Zahnradbahn, near the mountain-railway, without view, R. & B. 1¾-2½ *M*.

Zahnradbahn, or *Rack-and-Pinion Railway*, to the top of the Niederwald; the station is at the E. end of the village, near the church (p. 138).

Steamer to *Rüdesheim* and *Bingen*, see p. 131. — **Motor Launch** to *Rheinstein* 30, there and back 50 pf. — **Small Boat** to *Lorch*, 1-6 pers. 4½ *M*.

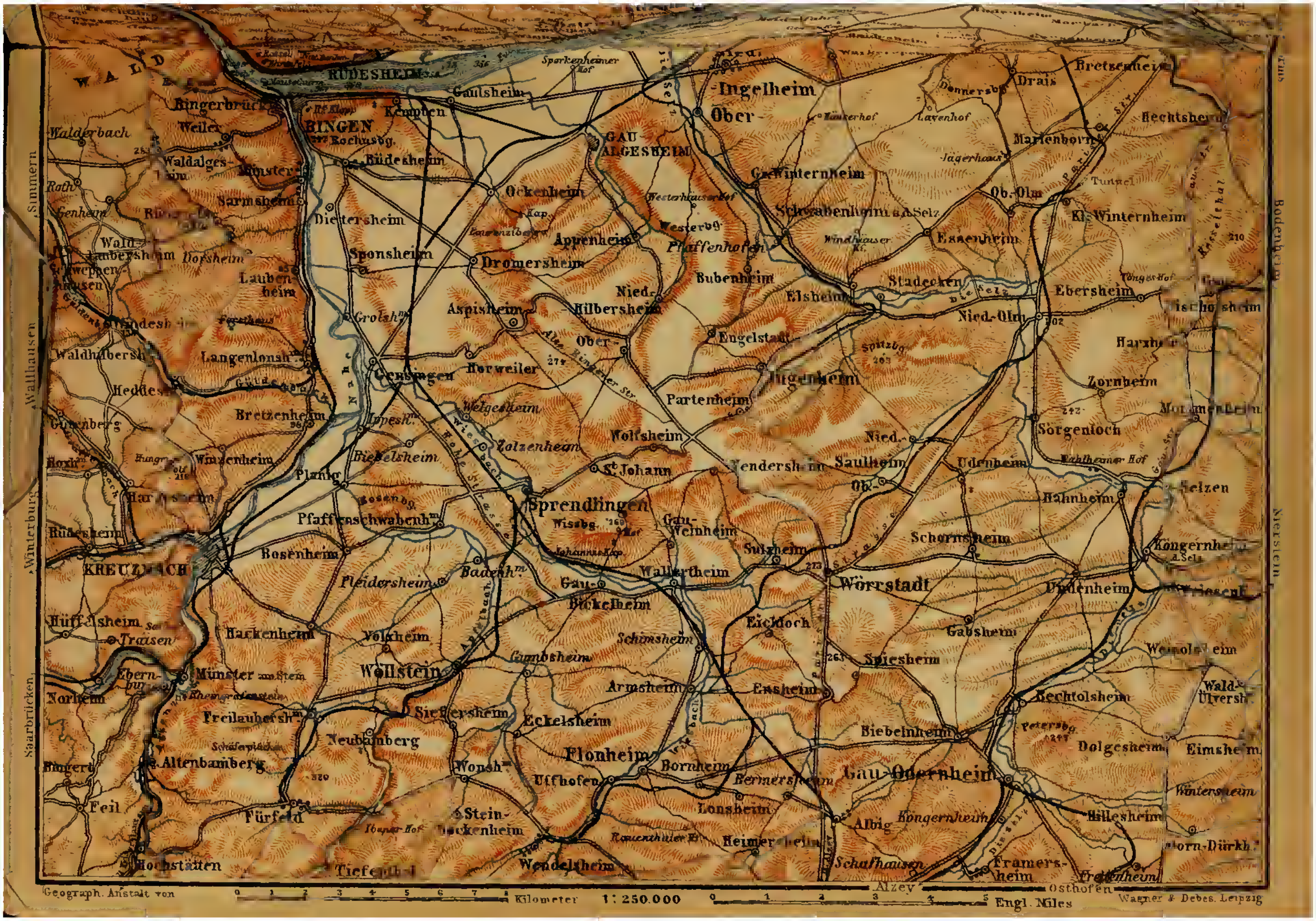
Assmannshausen (260 ft.; railway-station, see p. 142), a village with 1000 inhab., is celebrated for its full-bodied and high-flavoured red wine, the better vintages of which are preferred by some connoisseurs to Burgundy, and realise high prices. A warm alkaline spring (90°) here, containing lithia, was known as far back as the Roman period. The Kurhaus was built in 1864.

Beyond Assmannshausen the steamboat reaches the **Binger Loch**, a rapid caused by the narrowness of the rocky channel, the widening of which has been the work of ages, from the Roman period down to the most recent times. The passage is now free from danger, but only the Dutch steamers (p. xvi) and the local boats call here. The stream is too rapid to permit a pier to be erected at Assmannshausen.

Above the rapids rises the tower of (l.) **Ehrenfels**, erected about 1210 by Philipp von Bolanden, Governor of the Rheingau, the frequent residence of the Archbishops of Mayence in the 15th cent., much damaged by the Swedes in 1635, and finally destroyed by the French in 1689. The two towers are connected by a lofty wall on the side exposed to attack, facing the hill.

The steep slopes of the *Rüdesheimer Berg* yield the excellent wine of that name, and terrace rises above terrace to secure the soil from falling. The hill is completely covered with walls and arches, the careful preservation of which conveys an idea of the value of the vines. According to tradition, Charlemagne observed from his palace at Ingelheim that the snow always melted first on the Rüdesheimer Berg, and therefore caused vines to be brought from Tramin (near Botzen) and planted there.

Braubach
Zollhaus
Limburg
Strassenbahnen
Idstein
NASTÄTTEN
Grebenroth
Breithardt
Steckenroth
Orlen
Neuhof
Engenhahn
Hohe Kanzel
Eschenhahn
Dusbach
Kemel
Lindschied
LANGENSCHWALBACH
Bahn
Wehen
Eichelbg.
Kellerskopf
Rambach
Sonnenberg
Langenseifen
Seitzenhahn
Hohe Wurzel
Schläferskopf
Georgenborn
Schlangenbad
Fischbach
Stephanshausen
Hallgarten
Hattenheim
Kiedrich
Eltville
Erbach
Neudorf
Frauenstein
Schierstein
WIESBADEN
Biebrich
Bierstadt
Mosbach
Kastel
MAINZ
Budenheim
Mombach
Gonsenheim
Heidesheim
Finthen
Zahlbach
Wackernheim
Lorch
Pressberg
Rüdesheim
Geisenheim
Östrich
Johannisberg
Winkel
Aulhausen
Niederwald
Trechtingshausen
Weisel
Rheinhöhe
Rhein
Erbenheim/Frankfurt
Frankfurt



Ingelheim
Ober-
GAU ALGESHEIM
BINGEN
RÜDESHEIM
Gaulsheim
Kempten
Büdesheim
Ockenheim
Dietersheim
Sponsheim
Dromersheim
Appenheim
Gensingen
Horweiler
Aspisheim
Bretzenheim
Langenlonsheim
Laubenheim
Sarmsheim
Münster
Weiler
Bingerbrück
Waldalgesheim
Walderbach
Planig
Bosenheim
KREUZNACH
Hackenheim
Pfaffenschwabenheim
Sprendlingen
Zotzenheim
St. Johann
Wolfsheim
Partenheim
Jugenheim
Engelstadt
Bubenheim
Elsheim
Stadecken
Nied-Olm
Ob.-Olm
Essenheim
Schwabenheim a.d. Selz
Gr. Winternheim
Marienborn
Drais
Bretzenheim
Ebersheim
Sörgenloch
Zornheim
Udenheim
Saulheim
Wörrstadt
Wallertheim
Gau-Bickelheim
Wöllstein
Siefersheim
Eckelsheim
Flonheim
Bornheim
Armsheim
Gau-Odernheim
Bechtolsheim
Biebelnheim
Albig
Framersheim
Alzey
Osthofen
Fürfeld
Neubamberg
Freilaubersheim
Altenbamberg
Feil
Hochstätten
Tiefenthal
Wendelsheim
Simmern
Wallhausen
Winterburg
Saarbrücken
Bodenheim
Nierstein
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer
1 : 250.000
Engl. Miles

Opposite the castle, on a quartz-rock in the middle of the Rhine, is situated the **Mouse Tower,** which is popularly said to derive its name from the well-known legend of the cruel Archbishop Hatto of Mayence (914). Having caused a number of poor people, whom he compared to mice bent on devouring the corn, to be burned in a barn during a famine, he was attacked by mice, which tormented him day and night. He sought refuge on this island, but was followed by his persecutors, and devoured alive. The tower, however, was in reality erected in the beginning of the 13th cent. as a watch-tower, and the name is derived from the old German *Mûsturm* (arsenal). In 1856 the ruins were again converted into a kind of watch-tower, for making signals to steamers, which in descending the river are required to slacken speed here when other vessels are coming up the stream.

The valley of the Rhine now suddenly expands, and the district of the Rheingau, which was once in all probability a lake, is entered. Below (r.) *Bingen* the *Nahe* unites with the Rhine. Bridges over the Nahe, and stations of the Rhenish and Rhine-Nahe lines at *Bingerbrück*, see p. 131. The steamers do not touch at Bingerbrück. Above Bingerbrück is the pavilion on the Elisenhöhe (p. 131). Over Bingen rise the Klopp and the Rochusberg, with its view-tower (p. 130).

r. **Bingen.** — **Hotels.** *On the Rhine Quay:* HÔTEL VICTORIA, near the station, R. 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-10 *M*, good wine of its own growing; STARKENBURGER HOF, with terrace; these two of the first class, with restaurants. — DISTEL, R. 1¾-2½, B. ¾, D. 2, pens. 5-6½ *M*; DEUTSCHES HAUS, R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 1½-2, pens. from 5 *M*, very fair; GÖBEL, R. 1¾-2½, B. ¾, D. 1½-2½ *M*, also very fair; ADLER; KARPFEN, R. & B. 2¼ *M*; GERMANIA, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, pens. 4-6 *M*. — *In the Town:* GOLDNER PFLUG, Kapuziner-Str. 12, near the market-place; HILSDORF, in the Speise-Markt, R. & B. 1½-2½, D. from 1¼ *M*, plain but good. — *HÔTEL ROCHUSBERG (p. 130), R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 *M*, omnibus from the station 50 pf. — *At Bingerbrück* (p. 131): MOHRMANN, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M*, above the station. — **Café-Restaurants.** *Soherr*, at the Hôt. Hilsdorf (see above); *Heilmann*, *Rückes*; both on the Rhine Quay.

Electric Tramways: 1. From *Bingen Railway Station*, past the Ferry Station, to *Bingerbrück*. — 2. From *Bingen Railway Station* to Büdesheim.

Boats. To the Mouse Tower, 1-2 pers. 1½ *M*, each additional pers. 25 pf.; to Assmannshausen, 1-6 pers. 3 *M*; to Rheinstein and Assmannshausen, with 2 hrs'. stay at the former, 5 *M*. — **Baths** in the Rhine.

Carriages. To the Rochus-Kapelle and back, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 3½, 3-4 pers. 4 *M*; two-horse 1-2 pers. 4, 3-4 pers. 5 *M*; to the Scharlachkopf and back, one-horse 4 or 5 *M*, two-horse 5 or 6 *M*; to Rheinstein and back, 4 or 5, & 5 or 6 *M*.

Railway Station *(Restaurant)* of the Railway of the left Bank (R. 19), at the upper end of the town. — *Steamboat Pier* for the Cologne-Düsseldorf and Dutch steamboats, and also for local boats to Rüdesheim, Assmannshausen, and Rheinstein.

Bingen (250 ft.), a Hessian district-town with 9950 inhab., situated at the confluence of the *Nahe* and Rhine, was known to the Romans, who erected a castle here, at the point whence their military roads to Cologne and Trèves diverged. In 70 A.D. a battle was fought at Bingium between the Romans and the Gauls. In the middle ages

it was a free town of the empire and one of the earliest members of the confederation of Rhenish towns (p. 155). During the Thirty Years' War it was repeatedly captured, and in 1689 it was almost totally destroyed by the French. Bingen carries on a large trade in wine, and its recent prosperity is testified by its new winter-harbour, quays, and embankments. It is the seat of the *Rhenish Technical College* (900 students), of a *Mining and Industrial School*, and of a *Commercial School*. The late-Gothic *Parish Church*, of the 15th cent., with a Romanesque crypt of the 11th, has been modernised. The Gothic font dates from the 15th century. The old *Rathaus* is now the district court.

Above the town, on the site of the ancient Roman fortress, rises the castle of **Klopp**, which was destroyed by the French in 1689, but has been tastefully restored and extended since 1854. It now accommodates the municipal offices. The tower and terrace afford a beautiful view. The tower contains a collection of antiquities (adm. 20 pf.). The moat is now laid out as a garden. The Goeben-Strasse, the Schloss-Strasse, and the Rochus-Strasse (beyond the Hôtel d'Angleterre) ascend to it from the Rhine. Emp. Henry IV. was seized here at Christmas, 1105, by his treacherous son (afterwards Henry V.), who carried him captive to the castle of Böckelheim (p. 170).

The finest point in the neighbourhood of Bingen is the ***Rochusberg**, with the *Rochus-Kapelle* and the *Scharlachkopf*, each about $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr. from the town. The routes thither are all provided with guide-posts. From the castle of Klopp we may proceed direct viâ the Mariahilf-Strasse and the Rupertus-Strasse. At the top we reach the *Hôtel Rochusberg* (p. 129), with a veranda, commanding a fine view, and thence we follow the road on the margin of the wood (or through the woods, below, passing a round dove-cot), which leads to the chapel in 8 min. more.

The **Rochus-Kapelle**, a chapel on the E. brow of the *Rochusberg*, was built in 1677 in memory of the plague of 1666, struck by lightning and burnt to the ground in 1889, and handsomely rebuilt in 1889-94 in a late-Gothic style from plans by Meckel. At the festival of St. Roch (first Sunday after 15th Aug.), charmingly described by Goethe, thousands of persons congregate here and celebrate certain solemnities, to which open-air dances, music, and feasting form a lively sequel. — The *Kempter Eck*, 4 min. to the N.E. of the chapel, commands a fine view over the whole of the Rheingau (p. 132).

From the Hôtel Rochusberg a shady path leads in 20 min. to the **Scharlachkopf** (810 ft.), the highest point of the Rochusberg, the S. slopes of which, extending to the district of *Büdesheim* (p. 286), yield the fiery *Scharlachberger* wine. A fine view of the Nahe Valley, the Taunus, and the Rheingau is obtained from the *Kaiser Friedrich Turm* on the top, 69 ft. high.

Near its mouth the Nahe is crossed by a *Railway Bridge*, which is also open to carriages and foot-passengers. The old *Bridge*, with its seven arches, about 1/2 M. farther up, is built on the foundations of an old Roman bridge, and has been repeatedly restored. Below the bridge is an underground Romanesque chapel. — Above the old bridge the Hunsrück road ascends to the *Rondell*, a fine point of view.

On the left or Prussian bank of the Nahe, on the *Ruppertsberg*, lies **Bingerbrück** (hotels, see p. 129), a village with 2800 inhab., and the station of the Rhine and Nahe Railway (p. 165). A Benedictine nunnery, formerly situated on the Ruppertsberg, was destroyed by the Swedes in 1632.

The **Elisenhöhe** (830 ft.; pavilion), reached from Bingerbrück station in 1/2 hr., commands a fine view of the Rheingau and the Niederwald. — Other good points of view are the *Prinzenkopf* and farther on, the *Damianskopf*, between Bingerbrück and Rheinstein. — From the Damianskopf a path leads to the *Schweizerhaus* (Vaitsberger Hof, Burg Rheinstein, see p. 127) in 3/4 hr.

On the E. bank, nearly opposite Bingen, lies Rüdesheim, of wine-growing celebrity.

1. **Rüdesheim.** — **Hotels**, all in the Rhein-Str. (some closed in winter). *Darmstädter Hof, R. 2-5, D. 3, pens. from 7 *M*; *Jung, at the station, R. 2-4, B. 1, pens. from 6 *M*; *Ehrhard, near the pier, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*. — *Weil, with frequented restaurant, D. 1 1/2-2 *M*; *Hôtel Krass, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. from 2 1/2 *M*; Hôtel-Restaurant Winzerhaus, Ober-Str. 1 (Metternicher Hof); Dörhöfer, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 5 1/2-7 1/2 *M*, well spoken of. — Bellevue, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 1, D. from 1 1/2, pens. from 5 *M*; Traube, R. & B. 2 1/2, D. 1 1/2-2 *M*; Faulhaber; Hôt. Rest. Lill; all these plain. Several of the hotels have good wine of their own growing.

Restaurants and Wine Rooms at the *Hotels* and at the *Rhenish Station; Rheinhalle*, opposite, on the Rhine (closed in winter); *Metternicher Hof* (wine of the Winzer-Verein), behind the Hôt. Jung; *J. F. Moos*, on the Rhine, D. (12-4 p.m.) 2-2 3/4 *M*, *Old German Wine Room*, D. (12-2) from 2 *M*, both at the station of the Zahnradbahn; *Joh. Müller*, Drosselgasse 5. — Beer: *Weil* (see above); *Krone*, Rhein-Str.; *Zengler*, on the Rhine; *Schellhaas; Hülskötter*, these three near the Zahnradbahn.

Baths. Two establishments on the Rhine.

Carriages to the Niederwald, see p. 137; carr. with two horses to Schloss Johannisberg for 1-2 pers. 5, 3-4 pers. 6, there and back 7 and 8 *M*.

Zahnradbahn to the Niederwald, see p. 137. The station is at the upper end of the town, 1/2 M. from the Rhenish railway-station and from the pier of the Dutch steamers, and 1/4 M. from the pier of the Cologne and Düsseldorf boats. Omnibus between the stations, 10 pf.

Steam Ferry Boat to *Bingen* and *Bingerbrück*, starting from the lower end of the town, near the station (passage under the railway), see p. 129. — **Steamer** to *Bingen* and *Assmannshausen*, see p. 129.

Boats from Rüdesheim to Bingen, 1-10 persons 1 *M*; Bingerbrück, 1-5 persons 2 *M*, for each additional pers. 10 pf., trunk 10 pf.; to Assmannshausen 1-6 pers. 3 *M*, each additional pers. 10 pf.; to Rheinstein and Assmannshausen 5 *M*.

Rüdesheim (255 ft.), a district-town with 4772 inhab., most of whom live by the culture of the vine, lies in a sunny situation at the S. base of the *Niederwald* (p. 137), at the point where the valley of the Rhine expands into the broad basin of the Rheingau. The celebrated wine of the place can boast the longest pedigree on the Rhine, though some of its brethren of the Rheingau are now

considered superior. The best sorts are yielded by the vineyards behind the town, called the *Hinterhaus*, the *Rottland*, close to the station, and those of the *Rüdesheimer Berg* (p. 128).

At the upper end of the town are the *Protestant Church*, built in 1855, and the late-Gothic *Adlerturm*, a relic of the old fortifications. Adjacent is the station of the Niederwald railway (p. 137). — The Gothic *Church of St. James* (Rom. Cath.), in the market-place, built about 1390-1400, has interesting paintings from the Passion on the vaulting (ca. 1400), and contains an elaborate late-Renaissance altar (ca. 1590) and two fine Renaissance monuments of the Brömsers of Rüdesheim (1543 and 1567), one of the most distinguished knightly families on the Rhine, which became extinct in 1678.

The *Vorderburg*, a fragment of a square tower near the market-place, 33 ft. in height, is a relic of one of the three castles of Rüdesheim. At the lower end of the town, near the Rhenish station, rises the *Brömserburg*, or properly the *Niederburg*, the property of Count Ingelheim, a massive rectangular structure. In the 10-12th cent. it belonged to the Archbishops of Mayence and it afterwards became the seat of the Knights of Rüdesheim, who became extinct in 1548. The *Oberburg*, or *Boosenburg*, behind the Brömserburg, was entirely rebuilt in 1868, with the exception of the keep.

The *Brömserhof*, a mansion of the 15-17th cent. (now a charitable institution), in the Obergasse, has a pointed tower covered with slates and contains ancient frescoes (1558).

From Rüdesheim to the ruin of *Ehrenfels* (p. 128), 1/2 hr.

A pleasant walk may be taken to the N.W. to (1 1/2 hr.) the forester's house of *Kammerforst* (1520 ft.; restaurant with rooms, pens. 4 *M*), near the Teufelskädrich (p. 127). From Kammerforst a broad path leads through the wood to *Lorch*.

At Rüdesheim begins the *Rheingau, a rich and beautiful district, which produces some of the most famous and costly wines in the world. The name is now applied to the tract on the E. (here N.) bank of the Rhine between Rüdesheim and Niederwalluf, about 12 M. in length and 5 M. in breadth. It formerly belonged to the Archbishopric of Mayence and extended down the river as far as Lorch. It was once completely enclosed by the '*Gebück*', a densely interwoven and impenetrable belt of trees about 50 paces in width.

A *Walk through the Rheingau may be taken as follows. From Eltville to (2 1/4 M.) *Kiedrich* (p. 136), and then past the lunatic asylum of *Eichberg* to (3 M.) *Eberbach:* thence over the *Bos* and past the *Steinberg* to (2 1/4 M.) *Hallgarten*, and viâ *Schloss Vollrads* to (3 M.) *Johannisberg;* then back to the Rhine at (1 1/2 M.) *Geisenheim*. An excursion should also be made from Eltville to the *Bubenhäuser Höhe* and *Rauenthal* (see p. 143).

On the summit of the Niederwald, to the left, rises the National Monument (p. 138). — After passing *Kempten* and (rail. stat.) *Gaulsheim*, we reach —

1. **Geisenheim** (**Frankfurter Hof*, R. & B. 2 1/2-3 1/2, D. 1-3, pens. 4-6 1/2 *M*; *Deutsches Haus; Germania*, unpretending),

a pleasant little town with 3980 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 8th century, and now boasting of a number of country-houses. The late-Gothic *Church*, completed in 1518, has a conspicuous portal, and open towers of red sandstone added by Hoffmann in 1838; the interior was modernised in 1745-52. The adjoining tower (100 ft. high) belongs to a factory of sparkling wine. The *Rathaus* was erected in 1856. At the upper end of the town are a new Romanesque church and the mansions of *Counts Ingelheim* and *Schoenborn*. At the W., or lower, entrance to the town is the villa *Monrepos* of Herr von Lade, with an interesting garden and orchards. Near the station is the *Œnological and Pomological Academy*, a government-institution for the scientific instruction of wine and fruit growers. Behind rises the red *Roteberg*, the slopes of which produce the best Geisenheim wine.

On the hill behind Geisenheim, near **Eibingen** (446 ft.; *Schäfer's Tavern*), rises the old nunnery of that name, founded in 1148 and secularised in 1802; a little to the N. is the new nunnery of *St. Hildegard* (1901). Farther to the N.E., on the hillside, is the former Capuchin convent of *Notgottes (Agonia Domini)*, founded in 1621, now private property. About 3/4 M. to the N. (2 1/4 M. from Rüdesheim) is the former monastery of *Marienthal*.

l. **Schloss Johannisberg**, a conspicuous point in the landscape, picturesquely situated on a vine-clad eminence, 340 ft. above the Rhine, may be reached in 3/4 hr. by carriage-roads either from Geisenheim or from Winkel (p. 134). The extensive château was erected in 1757-59 by the Prince-Abbot of Fulda, on the site of an old Benedictine monastery founded by Archbishop Ruthard in 1090. In 1802, on the suppression of the Abbey of Fulda (which had purchased the Johannisberg from Mayence in 1716), the castle became the property of the Prince of Orange, in 1807 it was presented by Napoleon to Marshal Kellermann, and in 1816 it was conferred by the Emp. of Austria as an imperial fief on Prince Clemens of Metternich, who did not fully recognise the sovereignty of the Duke of Nassau till 1851. The far-famed vineyards (comp. p. xxii), in area about 55 acres, yielding, in good years, an income of 7000*l*., are most carefully cultivated, and take the lead among the vineyards of the Rhine, although of late years there has been a great rivalry between the wines of Johannisberg and Steinberg (p. 134). Visitors are not admitted to the interior of the château, though, when the family is absent, they may enjoy the striking view from the terrace in front. (Good Johannisberger may be procured from the steward at 4 1/2 *M* and upwards per bottle.) The *Chapel* of the château, consecrated in 1130, rebuilt in 1717-30, and modernised in the 19th century, contains the tomb of the Rhenish historian *Nicholas Vogt* (d. 1836), the tutor of Prince Metternich. — To the E. of the château, on the road to Winkel, is the villa of Herr von Mumm of Frankfort. — On the *Hanselberg*, a hill lower down the Rhine, a little below Johannisberg, is the Villa Bauer.

A few minutes' walk from the Schloss we reach **Dorf Johannis-**

berg (*Zum Schloss Johannisberg*, very fair). To the S.W. is *Johannisberg im Grund* (Kauter's Tavern), a village with a large manufactory of printing-presses. Near it, at the foot of the Schloss, lies the '*Klause*', the remains of a nunnery founded about 1150, and suppressed in 1452. Fine view of Ingelheim (p. 140) to the left.

l. **Winkel** *(Rheingauer Hof*, with garden; *Döring)* and *Mittelheim* together form one long street, so long that Goethe has described it as very trying to the patience. Near the Rhine is the *Graue Haus*, in the Romanesque style (11th. cent.?). At the W. extremity is situated the country-house of *Herr Brentano*, mentioned along with Goethe in Bettina von Arnim's 'Correspondence of a Child', where memorials of the poet are still preserved.

l. *Frei-Weinheim* (pier) is the station (tramway) for Ingelheim (p. 140).

At (l.) **Oestrich** *(*Schwan*, on the Rhine; beer at *Winkel's)* the inhabitants of the Rheingau formerly swore fealty to each newly-elected Archbishop of Mayence, who was obliged first to confirm the privileges of the people. The village (2700 inhab.) with its projecting crane, and the Johannisberg in the background, affords a pleasant picture.

On the slope behind Oestrich lies **Hallgarten** (656 ft.; *Kremer*, plain), in the midst of vineyards; near it is the well-preserved château of *Vollrads*, probably erected in 1362 by a member of the *Greiffenklau* family, in whose possession it still is. Above Hallgarten (1 hr.) rises the *Hallgarter Zange* (1900 ft.; inn), with a view-tower, whence various attractive walks may be taken (numerous guide-posts).

Before reaching (l.) **Hattenheim** *(*Ress*, on the Rhine, R. from $1^1/_2$, D. from 1 *M*; beer at *Noll's)*, a village of 1300 inhab., with extensive cellars for the storage of wine, the road passes *Schloss Reichardtshausen*, in a small park, 1 M. from Oestrich.

A road leads inland from Hattenheim to the ($2^1/_4$ M.) once celebrated and richly-endowed Cistercian Abbey of **Eberbach** (restaurant at the entrance), founded in 1116, erected into an abbey by St. Bernard of Clairvaux in 1131, and situated in one of those sequestered valleys which this order always selected for their monasteries. ('Bernardus valles, montes Benedictus amabat, oppida Franciscus, celebres Ignatius urbes.')

The Abbey (adm. 10-50 pf.), secularised in 1803, and now partly used as a prison, was built at various periods from the 12th to the 15th century. The extremely plain architecture of the Romanesque *Abbey Church*, consecrated in 1186 and recently restored, is characteristic of the earliest days of the Cistercian Order; it contains a number of **Monuments*, most of them of abbots of the 12-18th centuries. The Gothic monument which encloses the tombs of Gerlach, Archbishop of Mayence (d. 1371), and Adolph II. of Nassau (d. 1474), particularly deserves inspection. The *Library* and *Archives*, above the sacristy, probably occupy the original quarters of the abbots; and above the *Chapter House* is the early-Gothic *Dormitory*, altered in the 18th century. The *Refectory* was rebuilt in 1720. The lay brothers' house (the W. wing) has been known as the *Abtbau* since the restorations of 1709. The *Infirmary* (so-called old church; to the W., beyond the brook), which is in the transition style, is now occupied by wine-presses. The vaults below these buildings are used as wine-cellars. Important wine-auctions take place here in spring.

Close to the abbey is the celebrated **Steinberg** vineyard, 60 acres in area, which was carefully cultivated by the industrious monks of Eber-

bach from the 12th to the 19th century, and is now the property of government. The vines are tended with even greater care than those on the Johannisberg, and their produce is not less highly esteemed. The **Bos** (an old word for 'hill'), an eminence close to the monastery, 880 ft. above the sea-level, with a refuge-hut, commands a magnificent prospect, embracing the Steinberg vineyard. To the E. of the Eberbach valley, conspicuously situated on a hill, is the extensive *Lunatic Asylum of Eichberg.*

Between Hattenheim and Erbach lie the islands of *Sandau*, connected with the left bank, and *Westphalen'sche Au*, or *Rheinau*. To the left of the road between these villages is the *Marcobrunnen* ('boundary-well'), near which are the vineyards yielding Marcobrunner, one of the most highly prized Rhenish wines, and chiefly belonging to Count Schönborn. The different-coloured posts indicate the limits of the various properties; the white posts mark the lands belonging to government.

1. **Erbach** *(Engel*, well spoken of, good wine; *Wallfisch*, plain; *Nassauer Hof)*, mentioned in history as early as 980, is partly concealed from the steamboat-passenger by the island of *Rheinau*, $1^1/_2$ M. in length. At the W. end of the village is the château of *Reinhartshausen*, the property of Prince Albert of Prussia, containing a collection of pictures and sculptures; open from 1st May to 30th Sept. on week-days, 10-6 (adm. 1 *M*, for a charitable object).

1. **Eltville.** — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL REISENBACH, at the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*; MAINZER HOF, Wilhelm-Str. 13, at the station, both with restaurants. — Beer at *Cratz's*, in the town. — *Baths* in the Rhine. — The pier is $^1/_4$ M. from the railway-station, where also the steam-tramway to *Schlangenbad* (p. 143) starts.

Eltville or *Elfeld* (290 ft.), with 4063 inhab. and many handsome villas, was known in the middle ages as *Altavilla* and was once the capital of the Rheingau. The German king Günther of Schwarzburg resigned his dignity here in 1349, when besieged and hard pressed by his opponent Charles IV. In the 14th and 15th cent. Eltville was a residence of the Archbishops of Mayence.

Near the pier are the formerly archiepiscopal institutions of *St. Peter* and *St. Victor*, which now, like the *Martins-Turm*, the last relic of the town-gates, belong to Count Eltz. — The *Castle*, erected in 1332-50 by Baldwin, Archbishop of Trèves, then governor of Mayence, was destroyed in 1635, with the exception of the keep, the watch-tower, and the moat; the 'Palas' is now used as a wood-store. — The Gothic *Church*, built in 1353, contains a canopy of the 15th cent., a font of 1517, and several Renaissance tombs.

The *Lichtenstern House*, in the main street, is a notable Renaissance structure of 1670 (upper story rebuilt). In the garden is a late-Gothic dwelling-house, formerly known as the *Sanecker Hof*. — The *Frühmesserei* is designated by a tablet as the house where the brothers Bechtermüntze established a printing-press about 1460 (probably with the aid of their kinsman Gutenberg, p. 162).

A charming excursion may he made from Eltville to the ($^3/_4$ hr. *Bubenhäuser Höhe* and (1 hr.) *Rauenthal;* comp. p. 143.

About 1¾ M. to the N.W., concealed amidst vine-clad hills, lies the large village of **Kiedrich** (440 ft.; *Engel*, very fair; *Krone; Burg Scharfenstein*, moderate), a resort of pilgrims. The Gothic church of *St. Valentine* (14-15th cent.), restored in 1874, with a pulpit of 1493 and other works of art, and the chapel of *St. Michael*, erected in 1440-44 in the ornate late-Gothic style, restored in 1858, merit a visit; and there are many picturesque half-timbered houses. Near Kiedrich is the *Gräfenberg*, one of the most celebrated vineyards of the Rheingau; it is crowned by the castle of *Scharfenstein*, which was erected by the Archbishops of Mayence at the close of the 12th cent., dismantled by the Swedes in 1632, and finally by the French in 1682. A mineral spring rising near Kiedrich resembles the Wiesbaden springs, but its temperature is much lower. — Kiedrich is 1½ M. from Eberbach (p. 134) viâ Eichberg.

Beyond Eltville several more villas are passed, the most conspicuous of which are *Burg Crass*, with a garden-restaurant, *Villa Rheinberg*, and the *Steinheimer Hof*, the last belonging to the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg. The island opposite, called the *Eltviller Au*, is occupied by a large farm.

On the opposite bank of the Rhine is *Budenheim* (p. 141).

l. **Niederwalluf** (*Schwan*, on the Rhine, with garden and view, much frequented by visitors from Mayence and Wiesbaden, R. 2½, B. ¾, D. 2½, pens. 5½ *M*; *Hôt. Gartenfeld*, also with garden; *Zur Schönen Aussicht*, at the station), a place with 1300 inhab., mentioned as early as 770, lies at the mouth of the *Waldaffa* or *Walluf*, near the ancient E. boundary of the Rheingau (p. 132). The *Kuranstalt Reineck* (pens. 6-10 *M*) is for nervous and other sufferers.

l. **Schierstein** (*Seipel; Drei Kronen*, R. 1½-2, B. ½ *M*, both very fair), an old village (4460 inhab.), with a manufactory of sparkling wine and a large river-harbour, stands in the midst of a vast orchard. — About 1½ M. inland is the ruin of *Frauenstein*, with the village of that name (Goldenes Ross); ¼ M. to the S.E. of the latter is the *Spitze Stein* (835 ft.; p. 144), with extensive view.

l. **Biebrich.** — **Hotels.** *Kaiserhof, new, Nassau & Krone, with garden-restaurant on the Rhine, R. 1½-3, B. ¾, pens. 6-8 *M*, good, both near the pier and the electric tramway terminus; Bellevue, above the pier, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 1½-3, pens. from 4½ *M*, good. — *Café Restaurant Bavaria*, Kaiser-Str. 58.

Railway Stations. The *Rhein Bahnhof*, for the Taunus Railway (to Kastel and Frankfort) lies on the Rhine, 200 yds. above the pier. *Bahnhof Biebrich*, for the Railway of the Right Bank (Wiesbaden; the Rheingau) is at Mosbach (p. 143), near the N.E. gate of the park.

Electric Tramway from the steamboat-pier to Wiesbaden (Beausite; see p. 148), Mayence (p. 154), and Schierstein (see above). — **Local Steamer** to Mayence, see p. 154; pier below that of the large steamers.

River Baths: *Ezelius, Schneiderhöhn*, both on the Rettbergs-Au.

Biebrich (280 ft.), the steamboat-station for Wiesbaden, and now forming with *Mosbach* (p. 143) one town of 18,980 inhab., is a busy place, with various manufactories. At the upper end of the town is a *School for Non-Commissioned Officers*, and at the lower is the former *Palace* of the Dukes of Nassau, now in the possession of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg, completed in 1706 in the Renaissance style. The extensive **Park* contains a splendid chestnut avenue and other fine trees. The *Moosburg*, a miniature castle in

Cobenz
Ob. Lahnstein
Marienhausen ehem. Kloster
Alte Schanz
Bad Assmannshausen
Eckerstems
Rhemstein
Aulhausen
Ebenthal
St. Hildegardis Kloster
Vaitsberger Hof
Zollhaus
Bahnhof
Assmannshausen
Station
Jagdschloss
Niederwald
Eichberg
Eibingen
Leisten
Bombg
Tempel
National Denkmal
Zauberhöhle
Klippe
Rossel
Eremitage
Hinterhaus
Rhein
Druiden
Leim Fabr.
Rammstein
Ehrenfels
Rüdesheim
Trajekt
Krause Aue
Mühlstein
Lokalboot
Mausethurm
Strom
Winterhafen
Bahnhof
Bingerbrück
Bingen
Rochusberg
Bellen Kreuz
Kreuznach
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilom.
1:40.000
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes. Leipzig

the park, built in 1806 in the mediæval style, occupies the site of the imperial palace of *Biburk*, where Louis the German resided in 874 (no admission). — From Biebrich to Wiesbaden, viâ the *Biebrich Water Tower* (fine view), see p. 153.

Opposite Biebrich lies the *Rettbergs-Au* and on the left bank, lower down, is *Amöneberg*, the first Hessian village, with cement and chemical works. The steamboat next passes between two islands, the *Ingelheimer Au* (restaurant in the hunting-lodge), now connected with the mainland to form the winter-harbour of Mayence (p. 159), on the right, and on the left the *Peters-Au*, over which passes the new *Kaiser Brücke* (930 yds. long; built in 1901-3) of the Mayence and Wiesbaden line. On the Peters Au, at his summer-residence, the Emp. Louis the Pious, son and successor of Charlemagne, expired in 840. His body was conveyed to Metz and interred there. On the Ingelheimer Au are the new electric works of Mayence.

The steamboat-pier at Mayence is above the imposing new bridge, through the central arch of which the steamer passes.

Mayence, see R. 22.

18. The Niederwald.

Zahnradbahnen *(Rack-and-Pinion Railways).* From *Rüdesheim* to the Monument on the Niederwald, and from *Assmannshausen* to the Jagdschloss in 10-14 min. (fares, ascent 1 *M*, descent 50 pf.). The former line is usually open from April to the end of Oct., the latter from the middle of April to the end of Sept. only.

Carriage-and-Pair from Rüdesheim to the Niederwald Monument and Jagdschloss in 2 hrs., 1-2 pers. 6, 3-4 pers. 7 *M*, descending to Assmannshausen, 9 or 10 *M*; the same, returning along the Rhine, 10 or 11 *M*; from Assmannshausen to the Niederwald 5 *M*; by the Niederwald and Johannisberg to Rüdesheim 17 *M*.

Steamer 6-7 times daily in summer between Schloss Rheinstein, Assmannshausen, Bingen, and Rüdesheim; fares 50, 35 pf. Pier beside that of the Cologne and Düsseldorf boats.

With the assistance of the mountain-railway, 1½-2 hrs. are sufficient for a visit to the Niederwald (Rüdesheim, the monument, the Rossel, the Jagdschloss, and Assmannshausen, or in the reverse order). Walkers also require little more than 2 hrs., although in both cases more time may be profitably devoted to the excursion.

The ***Niederwald** (1080 ft.), a wooded hill, clothed with vineyards on its S. slopes, which are known as the 'Rüdesheimer Berg' (p. 128), rises from the Rhine at the point where the river quits the Rheingau and suddenly turns towards the N. It lies at the upper end of the narrow part of the river, which begins at the Seven Mountains (p. 91), and vies with the latter as a point of attraction to excursionists.

FROM RÜDESHEIM (p. 131) TO THE NIEDERWALD MONUMENT. Most travellers now use the *Rack-and-Pinion Railway* (see above; station, p. 131), which ascends gently through vineyards, to the terminus (Jung's Restaurant), about 3 min. from the monument and

near an old view-temple. The gradient is at first 1 : 12; at the top, before the wood is entered, 1 : 5.

Walkers reach the monument in 3/4 hr. either by a snnny path (closed when the grapes are ripe) through the vineyards to the N. of the railway-station or by the 'Kühweg', passing the Roman Catholic church. The first path ends abont 200 yds. to the W. of the monument, the other leads to the temple.

The ***National Monument** on the Niederwald, erected in commemoration of the unanimous rising of the German people and the foundation of the new German empire in 1870-71, stands upon a projecting spur of the hill (985 ft. above the sea-level; 740 ft. above the Rhine), opposite Bingen, and is conspicuous far and wide. It was begun in 1877 from the designs of *Johannes Schilling* of Dresden and was inaugnrated with great ceremony in 1883. The huge basis is 82 ft. high, while the noble figure of *Germania, with the imperial crown and the lanrel-wreathed sword, an emblem of the nnity and strength of the empire, is 34 ft. in height. The principal relief, on the side of the pedestal facing the river, symbolises the 'Wacht am Rhein'. It contains portraits of King William of Prussia and other German princes and generals, together with representatives of the troops from the different parts of Germany, with the text of the famous song below; to the right and left are allegorical fignres of Peace and *War, while below are Rhenns and Mosella, the latter as the future guardian of the W. frontier of the empire. The fine reliefs on the sides of the pedestal represent the departure and the return of the troops. The total cost of this magnificent monnment amounted to 1,100,000 ℳ (55,000 *l.*). An excellent model of it is shewn in the custodian's house behind the monument. — The terrace in front commands an admirable *Survey of the entire Rheingau, bounded on the S.E. by the Taunus Mts., on the S. by the Melibokus, and on the W. by the distant Donnersberg.

A finger-post immediately behind the custodian's honse indicates the path, marked on the Map, to (25 min.) the 'Rossel' (p. 139). — The 'Tempelweg', beginning at the railway-station, leads past the back of the monument to (1 M.) the Jagdschloss.

Those who ascend from Assmannshausen (p. 128) enjoy a more striking development of the views. The station of the Railway of the Right Bank lies 1/4 M. above the village. From the Rhine we follow the main street leading through a gateway above the Anker Hotel. From the steamboat-pier we may also proceed in a straight direction throngh the garden of the Rhein-Hôtel and pass under the railway. About 50 paces beyond the church, to the right, at the end of the village, is the station of the *Zahnradbahn* (comp. p. 137). The line ascends the S. side of the valley, the opposite slopes of which, exposed to the infinence of the morning sun, yield the esteemed red wine known as Assmannshäuser (p. 128). At

Aulhausen, about halfway up, the railway turns due S. towards the Jagdschloss, 100 paces short of which it ends. — *Walkers* diverge to the right from the cart-road (which remains in the valley) at a small shrine (guide-post) about 1/5 M. from the church, cross the Zahnradbahn, and ascend the winding path through wood to (3/4 hr.) the plateau.

The **Jagdschloss** (1085 ft.), an old shooting-lodge, belongs to government, but has been rented to a hotel-keeper of Assmannshausen (R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. in the 'Logierhaus' opposite from 5 1/2 *M*). Picturesque silvan walks in the neighbourhood.

From the Jagdschloss the 'Tempelweg' leads direct to the Monument in 20 minutes. Walkers should select the path leading by the Rossel. Passing the 'Logierhaus' on the left, they reach in 10 min. the *Zauberhöhle* or 'magic cave', a small hut with three apertures commanding views, through clearings in the wood, of the Clemens-Kapelle, the Falkenburg, and Rheinstein.

About 5 min. walk farther on is the ***Rossel** (1125 ft. above the sea, 880 ft. above the river), an artificial ruin on the highest point of the Niederwald, commanding a beautiful prospect: to the left, Bingen, Hesse, and the valley of the Nahe, with the Donnersberg in the background (to the left); to the right the wooded heights of the Hunsrück (Soonwald). Far below, the Rhine rushes through the Bingerloch, past the ruin of Ehrenfels and the Mouse Tower. On the opposite bank lies Bingen with the castle of Klopp, sheltered by the Rochusberg. On the right, in the immediate vicinity, rises Rheinstein, with the Schweizerhaus; farther down stands the Clemens-Kapelle, beyond it the Falkenburg. — The *Klippe*, a point of view to the W. of and below the Rossel, commands a picturesquely framed view of the Rheinstein, Clemens-Kapelle, Burg Falkenstein, and Trechtingshausen, and is most conveniently visited from the Zauberhöhle before ascending to the Rossel.

A finger-post at the foot of the Rossel indicates the forest-path, marked on the Map, to (25 min.) the National Monument. Halfway is the *Eremitage*, an open blockhouse with a picturesque view of Bingen and the Nahe. At the stone-bench, 5 min. farther on, we keep to the right. — The *National Monument*, see p. 138. — To the Rhine at Rüdesheim walkers require about 1/2 hr.

19. From Coblenz to Mayence.

Railway on the Left Bank.

57 M. RAILWAY in 1 1/2-3 hrs. (fares 7 *M* 40, 5 *M* 60, 3 *M* 70 pf.; express 8 *M* 30, 6 *M* 20, 4 *M* 30 pf.). — Views to the left.

Railway on the Right Bank, see R. 20. Return-tickets, available on either bank, allow the journey to be broken once in each direction, but must be shown to the railway officials at the selected stopping-place. The

following are the recognized corresponding stations: *Capellen* and *Oberlahnstein; Rhens* and *Braubach; Boppard* and *Camp; St. Goar* and *St. Goarshausen; Niederheimbach* and *Lorch; Bingen* and *Rüdesheim; Mayence* and *Kastel* (or Wiesbaden, p. 146); comp. p. 79. — *Steamboat*, see R. 17.

Coblenz, see R. 16. As far as Bingen the line generally runs close to the river, and passes the places more minutely described in R. 17. Many of the beauties of the scenery are of course lost to the railway-traveller.

Beyond Coblenz the line skirts the Karthause (r.), at a little distance from the river. A view of the island of Oberwerth and the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is obtained to the left. 3 M. *Capellen* (steamb. stat.) lies at the foot of the castle of *Stolzenfels* (p. 114). Opposite are Oberlahnstein and the castle of Lahneck. After passing the Königsstuhl, which rises to the left, the line intersects the old village of (5½ M.) *Rhens* (p. 116). Farther up, on the opposite bank, is Braubach with the Marksburg, and beyond it the château of Liebeneck.

12½ M. **Boppard** (steamb. stat.; p. 117); 15½ M. *Salzig* (p. 119). A little farther on are the castles of Sterrenberg and Liebenstein and the convent of Bornhofen; still farther up are Wellmich and the Mouse.

21 M. **St. Goar** (steamb. stat.; p. 120). The station lies on a height at the back of the town. On tho opposite bank is St. Goarshausen with the Cat. To the left, farther on, we obtain a view of the Lurlei. Three tunnels, beyond which is (25½ M.) **Oberwesel** (steamb. stat.; p. 123). We next have a view on the left of Caub, the Pfalz, and the ruin of Gutenfels (p. 124).

30 M. **Bacharach** (steamb. stat.; p. 125); 32 M. *Niederheimbach* (steamb. stat.; p. 127); 35 M. *Trechtingshausen* (p. 127). On the opposite bank, Assmannshausen and Lorch successively come in sight. At Bingerbrück the wider part of the valley is entered.

38 M. **Bingerbrück** (see p. 131) lies on the left (Prussian) bank of the Nahe, about ¾ M. from Bingen, and nearly opposite the *Mouse Tower* (p. 129). Travellers bound for Kreuznach (p. 165), Saarbrücken, Trèves, Metz, etc., change carriages here. — Steamboat to *Rüdesheim* (p. 131). Comp. Map, p. 137.

The train now crosses the Nahe. To the left a view of the Niederwald and the ruined castle of Ehrenfels (p. 128).

38½ M. **Bingen** (steamb. stat.), see p. 129. The line now skirts the base of the Rochusberg (several villas to the right), unites with the line from Alzey (R. 35), and begins to diverge from the Rhine. 41 M. *Gaulsheim*. — 44 M. **Gau-Algesheim** is the junction for the so-called strategic railway to *Kreuznach* and *Münster am Stein* (15 M.; see p. 169), which is to be continued towards the Glantal. — A view of tho Johannisberg to the left is sometimes obtained, but the country generally is flat and uninteresting.

46 M. **Ingelheim,** station for the two villages of *Nieder-Ingelheim* (Hirsch; Krone, R. & B. 2-2½ *M*) and *Ober-Ingelheim* (395 ft.;

Lamm), each 2/3 M. distant. The steamboat-station is at *Frei-Weinheim* (p. 134). Nieder-Ingelheim was once the site of a celebrated palace of Charlemagne, described by ancient writers as an edifice of great magnificence ('domus alta centum perfixa columnis'), to adorn which mosaics, sculptures, and other works of art were sent from Ravenna by Pope Hadrian I. between 768 and 784. It was burned down in 1270, but was restored by Charles IV. in 1354. Few relics of the building are now extant. The Protestant *Church of St. Remigius* was once the chapel of the palace, but as it has been repeatedly restored nothing of the original is now left except some parts of the N. transept. The handsome *Protestant Church* of Ober-Ingelheim dates from the 13th century. It was at Ingelheim, on 31st Dec., 1105, that the archbishops of Mayence and Cologne dethroned Emp. Henry IV. The red wine of Ingelheim is much esteemed. — The *Waldeck* (760 ft.), 1/2 hr. above Ober-Ingelheim, commands one of the finest views of the Rheingau; a Bismarck Tower was erected on the summit in 1903.

49 M. *Heidesheim.* From (52 1/2 M.) *Budenheim* the *Leniaberg* (p. 165) may be ascended in 1/2 hr. — 55 M. *Mombach.*

57 M. **Mayence,** see R. 22.

20. From Coblenz to Wiesbaden. Schlangenbad and Schwalbach.

Railway on the Right Bank.

58 1/2 M. Railway in 2-3 hrs. (fares 7 *M* 60, 5 *M* 70, 3 *M* 80 pf.; express 8 *M* 60, 6 *M* 40, 4 *M* 50 pf.). Return-tickets, see p. 79. — Views to the right.

Travellers bound for Castel or Frankfort (R. 29a) need not go viâ Wiesbaden, as a direct line to these towns diverges between *Biebrich-Mosbach* and *Curve* (see p. 143; Map, p. 123).

Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein, see R. 16. — The station for the Railway on the Right Bank is at Ehrenbreitstein (p. 111). Passengers who start from Coblenz (Central Station, p. 106) cross the handsome railway-bridge (p. 111) at the island of Oberwerth and join the railway described below at Niederlahnstein.

The line from Ehrenbreitstein passes to the left of the old railway-bridge and runs at the back of *Pfaffendorf* (p. 113), commanding a fine view the whole way. — 2 1/2 M. *Horchheim* (p. 113).

4 M. **Niederlahnstein** (p. 113), the junction of the Lahn railway (R. 27). In the opposite direction, passengers bound for Coblenz change carriages here.

The line crosses the *Lahn.* View of Capellen and Stolzenfels to the right, and of Lahneck to the left.

4 1/2 M. **Oberlahnstein** (steamb. stat., p. 114). Opposite lies the village of *Rhens*, with the Königsstuhl (p. 115).

7 M. **Braubach,** with the *Marksburg* (p. 116). Narrow-gauge line hence to *Nastätten (Zollhaus)*, see p. 116. To the right *Nie-*

derspay, and farther on on the same bank, below the Marksburg, *Oberspay*. — 10 M. *Osterspay* (p. 116). Passing the small village of *Filsen*, we now obtain a view of Boppard, beautifully situated on the opposite bank. 13½ M. *Camp* (steamb. stat., p. 119), a little above which are the pilgrimage-church and convent of *Bornhofen*, at the foot of the ruined castles of *Sterrenberg* and *Liebenstein* (the '*Brothers*', p. 119). 17½ M. *Kestert* (p. 119), beyond which the train passes the village of *Wellmich*, with the '*Mouse*' castle rising above it. Farther on are the extensive ruins of Rheinfels on the opposite bank.

21 M. **St. Goarshausen** (steamb. stat.), with the ruined castle of the '*Cat*' (p. 121). Narrow-gauge line hence to *Nastätten (Zollhaus)*, see p. 122. Opposite lies the picturesque little town of St. Goar. The train now passes through a tunnel under the *Lurlei* (p. 122), and through another under the *Rossstein*. On the opposite bank lies Oberwesel, a picturesque little town, commanded by the Schönburg.

28 M. **Caub** (steamb. stat., p. 124), above which rises the ruin of *Gutenfels*. In the middle of the Rhine is the curious old château of the *Pfalz*. Higher up the river, on the opposite bank, lies the venerable town of Bacharach, overshadowed by the ruin of Stahleck; then the ruin of Fürstenberg and the village of Rheindiebach. The train intersects the village of *Lorchhausen*.

31½ M. **Lorch** (steamb. stat., p. 126). On the opposite bank, farther up, is Niederheimbach, commanded by the round tower of the Heimburg; then the slender tower of the Sooneck, the ruin of Falkenburg, the Clemens-Kapelle, and the picturesque modernised castle of Rheinstein.

36½ M. **Assmannshausen** (see p. 128) is the starting-point of a rack-and-pinion railway to the *Niederwald* (p. 137). Opposite, a little higher up, is the mouth of the Nahe, immediately above which lies Bingen. The train passes below the ruin of *Ehrenfels*, opposite which lies the island with the Mouse Tower, where the stream is very rapid.

39 M. **Rüdesheim** (steamb. stat., p. 131), the starting-point of another rack-and-pinion railway to the *Niederwald* (p. 137). On the left rises the Brömserburg. — Opposite rises the Rochusberg, with its chapel (p. 130).

41½ M. **Geisenheim** (steamb. stat., p. 132). On the hill to the left are the village and monastery of Eibingen. — 44 M. **Oestrich-Winkel** (steamb. stat., p. 134); the station is at *Mittelheim*, between these two places. To the left is Schloss Vollrads. From Winkel to Johannisberg an easy ascent of ¾ hr.

46½ M. **Hattenheim** (p. 134). On the hill to the left is Hallgarten, a famous wine-producing place; to the N.E., on the slope of the *Bos*, is the still more famous Steinberg, and in the valley behind is the Abbey of Eberbach, to the right of which lies the Eichberg Lunatic Asylum. To the right are Schloss Reichardtshausen, and the green islands in the Rhine. — 49 M. **Erbach** (p. 135).

50 M. **Eltville** (steamb. stat., p. 135); route to *Schlangenbad* and *Schwalbach*, see below. In the background rises the tower of Scharfenstein (p. 136). The train traverses vineyards and passes a number of country-houses. From the hill to the left peeps the church-tower of Rauenthal (see below). 52 M. *Niederwalluf* (steamb. stat., p. 136); 54½ M. *Schierstein* (p. 136), where the train begins to quit the river.

56 M. **Biebrich-Mosbach** (steamb. stat., p. 136). The N. entrance to the park is near the railway-station and the steam-tramway. On the opposite bank rise the towers of Mayence. Beyond *Curve* (p. 242) the train turns inland to the left, running parallel for some distance with the Taunus line, and soon reaches —

58½ M. **Wiesbaden** (see p. 146).

SCHLANGENBAD and SCHWALBACH are most conveniently visited from Eltville or Wiesbaden.

FROM ELTVILLE TO SCHLANGENBAD, 5 M., steam-tramway in 35 minutes. — *Eltville*, see p. 135 and above. The intermediate stations are (2 M.) *Neudorf* (495 ft.; Krone), in the valley of the *Waldaffa; Rauenthal*, for the (¾ M.) village of that name (see below); and *Tiefenthal* (hotel), an ancient convent, suppressed in 1803.

Pedestrians should select the somewhat longer route by Rauenthal (2 hrs.). The highroad is quitted 1 M. from Eltville, and the vineyards ascended by a footpath to the left (partly closed during the vintage); on reaching the summit of the plateau, we turn again slightly to the left; (25 min.) the **Bubenhäuser Höhe** (880 ft.), commanding a magnificent view of the entire Rheingau with the town of Eltville in the foreground. About ¾ M. farther to the N., on the summit of the hill, is situated Rauenthal (856 ft.; *Nassauer Hof; Rheingauer Hof; Restaurant of the Winzer Verein*, all with gardens), a village with an ancient church (15th cent.), and celebrated for its wine. On the slope of the hill on the N. side of Rauenthal a shady promenade leads to Schlangenbad in 1 hr.

Schlangenbad. — **Hotels**, some with gardens and most of them closed in winter (between the middle of June and the middle of Aug. rooms must be engaged beforehand). *ROYAL BATH HOUSES *(Königliche Kurhäuser): Nassauer Hof*, with veranda and restaurant, *Berliner Hof*, *Schweizerhaus*, *Oberes*, *Mittleres*, *& Unteres Kurhaus*, and *Gesellschaftshaus*, R. at these 2-18, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M*, pens. in May and June only. — *HÔTEL VICTORIA, R. 2-15, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 7½ *M*; RUSSISCHER KAISER, R. from 1½, B. 1¼, D. 2¾ *M*, these two in the Rheingauer-Str., near the Bath Houses; HÔT.-PENS. GERMANIA. — Less pretending: WALDFRIEDEN, on the Wiesbaden road, a little distant from the Bath Houses, R. 2-6, B. 1, pens. 6-10 *M*; WERNER, RHEINLAND, R. from 1½, D. 2-2½, pens. 4½-5 *M*, both in the Rheingauer-Strasse. — There are also numerous lodging-houses and apartments to let.

Restaurants. *Bremser, Rheingauer Hof*, Mühl-Strasse, with bedrooms to let.

Baths at the upper bath-house 1½ *M*, at the middle bath-house 1 *M* 80 pf., at the lower bath-house 2 *M*. — **Visitors' Tax** (after ten days' residence), one pers. 15 *M*, each addit. pers. 10 *M*. — **Band** 3-4 times daily. — **Summer Theatre**, twice weekly in July and August.

Carriages, two-horse 5 *M*, one-horse 3½ *M* per hour; to Schwalbach 9 or 6, to Wiesbaden 12 or 9 *M*. — **Donkey**, per hour, 1 *M* 50 pf.

English Church Service in summer.

Schlangenbad (985 ft.), charmingly situated in a richly-wooded valley, is annually visited by about 2000 patients, the great majority of whom are women. The water (10 springs; 80-86° Fahr.), which

belongs to the earthy-alkaline group of mineral waters, and is clear and free from odour, is most efficacious in skin complaints, nervous affections, and the maladies of women. The *Upper Bath House* occupies the site of one erected in 1694 by the Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Cassel, then lord of the soil; the *Central Bath* dates from the 18th cent.; the well-equipped *Lower Bath House* was completed in 1868. The *Schlangen-Quelle* and *Marien-Quelle* are used for drinking.

The environs afford a great variety of shady walks (*e.g.* to the *Wilhelmsfelsen;* viâ the *Hôt.-Restaurant Hohenwald* (p. 153) and *Georgenborn* (p. 153) to the *Chausseehaus* (p. 153); to the *Graue Stein* (1115 ft.) and *Frauenstein* (p. 136); to the *Hohe Wurzel* (p. 153); to the *Hansenkopf* and the *Wilde Frau;* viâ *Hausen* to the *Hallgarter Zange* (p. 134; 2½ hrs.).

The road from Schlangenbad viâ *Wambach* to Schwalbach rises considerably for 2¼ M., and then descends to (2¼ M.) Schwalbach. Pedestrians may descend by a shady footpath (sign-posts).

From Wiesbaden to Schwalbach and Limburg, 36 M., local railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 4 *M* 60, 3 *M* 50, 2 *M* 40 pf.; to Schwalbach in 1 hr., fares 2. 1½, 1 *M*). — The railway (p. 146) crosses the Biebrich and Schierstein road. To the left we have a view of Mayence and the plain of the Rhine. To the right are the Neroberg and the Platte. — 2½ M. *Waldstrasse.* — 4½ M. *Dotzheim* (635 ft.; hence to the *Spitze-Stein*, p. 136, ¾ hr.). The line now leads through wood. — 7 M. *Chausseehaus* (950 ft.), see p. 153; omnibuses run to Georgenborn in connection with some of the trains. — The line now skirts the E. slope of the Schläferskopf (p. 153). 9½ M. *Eiserne Hand* (1380 ft.), on the top of the Taunus, whence we may walk in a N.E. direction to the Platte (p. 152) viâ the *Altenstein* (1643 ft.) in 1¼ hr., or ascend the Hohe Wurzel (p. 153). — The line descends into the valley of the *Aar* and follows it to (10½ M.) *Hahn-Wehen* (1144 ft.), *Bleidenstadt* (12 M.), and —

15 M. **Schwalbach.** — The Railway Station (940 ft.) is about 1 M. from the Kursaal, on the road descending the Aar valley. Motor-omnibuses (20 pf.) and carriages await the trains.

Hotels (most of them closed in winter). *Alleesaal, Neue-Str. 1, with dépendances, *Villa Grebert* and *Villa Gartenlaube*, first-class, R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 4½, pens. from 12 *M;* *Herzog von Nassau, Neue-Str. 6, R. from 3 *M*, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 8 *M;* *Hôtel Metropole, Reit-Allée 2, with four dépendances, R. 2½-10, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 8-15 *M;* *Quellenhof & Post-Hôtel, Brunnen-Str. 53, with garden, R. 2½-8, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 8 *M;* *Victoria, Neue-Str. 2, with café and confectioner's, R. 3-5, B. 1 *M* 40 pf., D. 3, pens. 8-12 *M;* Continental, Bad-Weg 3, R. 2½-3½, pens. from 7 *M;* Taunus, Brunnen-Str. 45, R. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 8 *M;* Wagner, Coblenzer-Str. 20, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6½ *M;* Russischer Hof, Adolf-Str. 36 (open in winter), R. 2-2½, pens. 5-7 *M;* Berliner Hof, Brunnen- Str. 33. — Some of the *Lodging Houses* ('Kurhäuser') are very comfortably fitted up. In July and August it is advisable to secure rooms in advance.

Restaurants. **Kursaal*, D. 2½-3½, S. 1½ *M;* **Dille*, at the Berliner Hof; **Bibo (Löwenburg)*, with a few bedrooms, Brunnen-Str. 4, D. 2 *M;* *Gartenlaube; Weidenhof*, Kirch-Str. 2, D. 1½ *M*, very fair; *Malepartus*, Brunnen-Str. 43, also rooms.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rhein-Str. 1.

Baths in the *Königliches Badhaus*, Brunnen-Str. 20 (6 a.m. till 1.30 p.m., baths from 1 *M* 20 pf. to 3 *M*). At the *Stadt Coblenz*, *Linde*, *Zum Lindenbrunnen*, etc., 1 *M* 20 to 2 *M* 50 pf. per bath. — *Visitors' Tax:* 1-2 persons 12 *M* each, every additional member of a party 8 *M*; '*Brunnenkarte*' for drinking the waters 2½ *M*; *Daily Tickets* for admission to the Kurhaus ½ *M*. — *Music* in the morning and afternoon, at the Stahlbrunnen, the Weinbrunnen, and the Trinkhalle alternately. *Reunions* (dancing, etc.) Wed. and Sat. evenings in the Kurhaus.

Carriages. One-horse 2½, two-horse 4 *M* per hour, afternoon 3 and 6 *M*; to *Eltville* 9½ and 15 *M*. — *Donkeys* 2 *M* per hour.

English Church *(Christ Church)*, Frankfurter-Str.

Schwalbach, officially styled *Langen-Schwalbach* (1033 ft.), with 2837 inhab., is situated in a beautiful green valley, 9½ M. to the N. of Eltville (p. 143). It has been known for at least 300 years, and was a fashionable watering-place in the 17th and 18th centuries, but is now regarded more as a health-resort and medicinal spa. The water, strongly impregnated with iron and carbonic acid, is adapted for internal and external use, and is especially efficacious in nervous and female complaints. The annual number of visitors is about 5000.

The two principal springs, the *Stahlbrunnen* in one of the valleys, and the *Weinbrunnen* in the other, are connected by promenades. The other springs are used only for bathing. A handsome *Kursaal*, with a restaurant, a reading-room, etc., was opened in 1879. Farther up, beyond the pond near the Weinbrunnen, there are extensive lawn-tennis courts.

Walks in the pleasure-grounds and adjacent woods. Also to the (¼ hr.; donkey 50 pf.) *Paulinenberg;* the *Platte* (1330 ft.), the summit of which, with a fine view, may be reached in 15-20 min. more; and the *Bräunchesberg*, with a pavilion commanding a good view of the town and the valley of the Aar. — A road, known as the 'Bäder-Strasse' and recommended to cyclists, leads viâ *Kemel* (1696 ft.), *Holzhausen auf der Heide* (p. 122), *Singhofen*, and *Nassau* (p. 217) to (23½ M.) *Ems* (p. 213). A good road (also a favourite of cyclists) leads from Schwalbach down the picturesque *Valley of the Wisper to (20 M.) *Lorch* (p. 126).

The railway continues to follow the pretty valley of the Aar. — 15½ M. *Adolphseck* (Kling), with a picturesque ruined castle; 19½ M. *Hohenstein* (780 ft.; Burg Hohenstein, very fair, pens. 3½-4 *M*; Villa Alpin), with the picturesque ruins of a stronghold destroyed in 1657. Several small stations. — 26½ M. **Zollhaus** *(Railway Hotel)*, junction for the narrow-gauge line to Nastätten (St. Goarshausen, Oberlahnstein, p. 122), has a large cement-factory and the *Johannisbrunnen*, a spring exploited by the Apollinaris Co. (p. 98). *Burg-Schwalbach*, with a ruined castle (restaurant, pens. 3½-4½ *M*), 1¼ M. to the S.E., and the romantic ruin of *Hohlenfels* (p. 122) may also be visited from Zollhaus. — 28½ M. *Hahnstätten* (465 ft.; Nassauer Hof, unpretending), with iron-ore deposits (siderites). — 29½ M. *Oberneisen;* 31 M. *Flacht.* To the right is the ruin of *Ardeck.* — 33½ M. *Dietz*, see p. 219. — 36 M. *Limburg*, see p. 219.

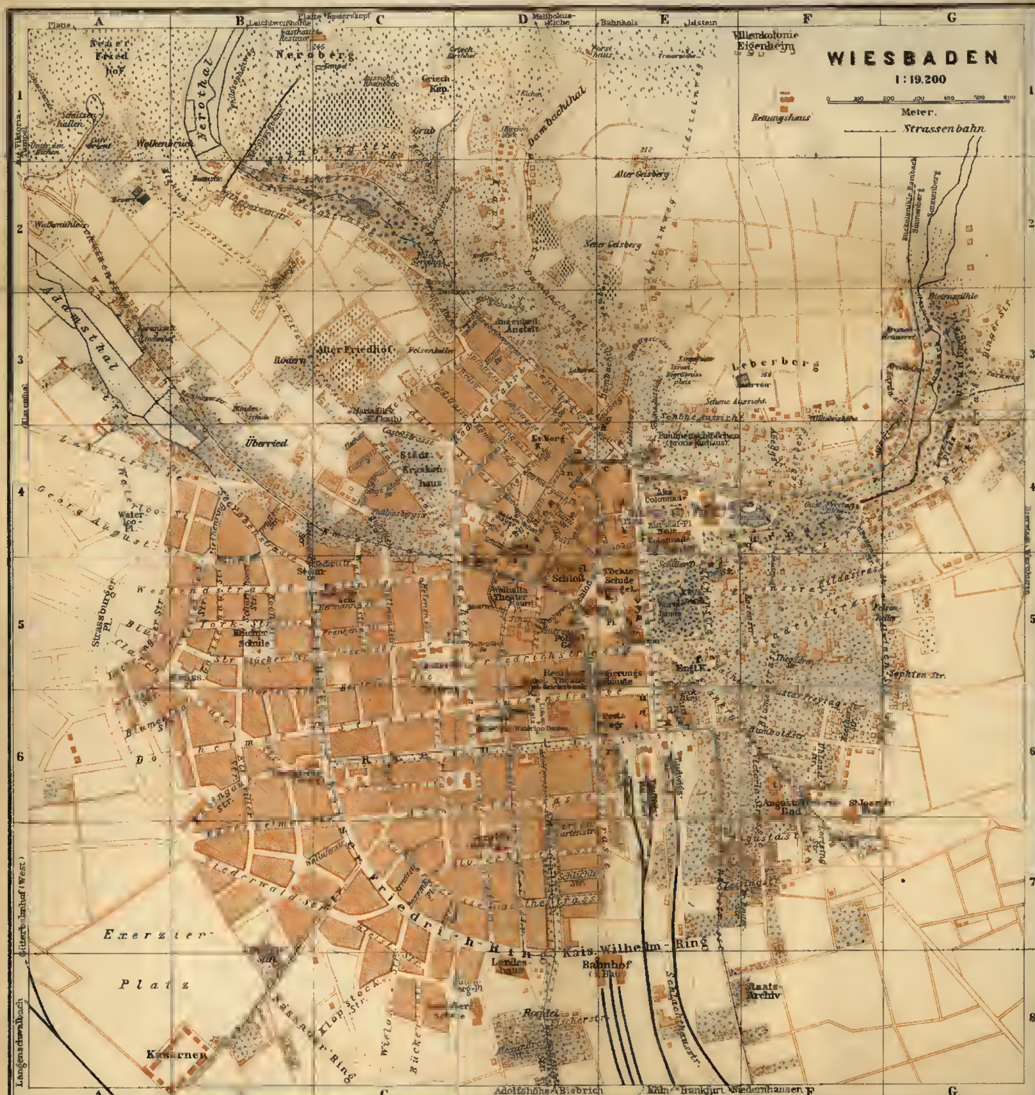
21. Wiesbaden.

Railway Stations (until the opening of the new station, Pl. D, E, 8, in 1906 or 1907). 1. *Taunus Station* (Pl. E, 6; restaurant), Rhein-Str., for the Taunus Railway to Kastel (Mayence) and Frankfort (R. 29a). — 2. *Rhine Station* (Pl. E, 6; restaurant), Rheinhahn-Str., for the Railway of the Right Bank (R. 20) and the Schwalbach Railway (p. 144). — 3. *Ludwig Station* (Pl. E, 6), Rhein-Str., for the line to Niederhausen (Frankfort-Limburg; R. 29e). — The hotels do not send omnibuses to meet the trains. Cabs, see p. 148). — Tourist Agency: *Schottenfels*, Theatre Colonnade. — *Steamboats* stop at Biebrich (p. 136; electric tramway, see p. 148).

Hotels (most of the first-class houses provided with elevators, hot-air heating, electric light, and thermal baths). *Nassauer Hof (Pl. a; E, 4), Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz and Wilhelm-Str., with dépendance *Hôtel Oranien* (Pl f, E 5; Bierstädter-Str. 2a), R. 3-10, B. 1½, D. (1 p.m.) 4, pens. from 9 *M*; *Hôtel Cecilie (Pl. g; E, 4) Wilhelm-Str., R. from 3, pens. from 10 *M*; *Palast Hôtel (Pl. n; D, 4), Kranz-Platz 1, with good restaurant, R. from 4, board 7 *M*; *Hôtel Rose (Pl. c and 1; E, D, 4), at the corner of Taunus-Str. and Kranz-Platz, R. 4-12, B. 1½, D. (1 p.m.) 4, pens. from 11 *M*; *Hôtel Wilhelma (Pl. *v*; E, 4), at the corner of Sonnenberger-Str. and Wilhelm-Str., with terrace and good restaurant, R. from 5, B. 1½, D. (1 p.m.) 4½, S. (from 7 p.m.) 3, pens. from 12 *M*; *Kaiserhof (Pl. t; F, 6), Frankfurter-Str. 17, with a large garden, connected by a covered passage with the well-equipped *Augusta Victoria Bad* (p. 150), R. 4-12, B. 1½, D. (1 p.m.) 4½, S. 3, pens. 10-20 *M*; *Hôt. du Parc et Bristol (Pl. v; E. 5), Wilhelm-Str. 30, with garden, R. from 6, B. 1½, D. 4½, board from 7 *M*; *Métropole (Pl. u; E, 6), Wilhelm-Str. 8, with restaurants (p. 147) and dépendance *Hôtel Monopole* (Pl. *n*; E, 6), R. 3-8, B. 1 *M* 40 pf., D. (1 p.m.) 3½, pens. 9-12 *M*; *Hohenzollern (Pl. w; E, 5), Paulinen-Str. 10; *Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. b; E, 4), Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz 1, R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. (1 p.m.) 4½, S. (7 p.m.) 3, pens. from 9 *M*; *Hôt. Quisisana (Pl. q; F, 4), Park-Str. 5, with several dépendances, a well fitted up family hotel, R. 4-12, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. (1 p.m.) 4, pens. 9-20 *M*.

The following are somewhat less expensive: *Hôtel Astoria (Pl. o; E, F, 4); *Hôtel Impérial (Pl. *i*; F, 4), R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, D. (1 p.m.) 3, pens. 7-12 *M*; *Fürstenhof (Pl. *f*; F, 4); *Hôt. Villa Royale (Pl. *r*; F, 4), all these in the Sonnenberger-Str.; *Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl d; D, 4), Kranz-Platz 11, R. 3-7, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-12 *M*; *Hôtel Aegir (Pl. z; E, 5), Thelemann-Str. 5, in a quiet situation; Victoria (Pl. x; E, 6) corner of the Rhein-Str. and Wilhelm-Str., R. 3-8, B. 1¼, D. 3½-4, pens. from 8 *M*; Hôt. Continental (Pl. e; D, 4), Langgasse; Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. y, E, 5), Wilhelm-Str. 26; Hôt. Nizza, Frankfurter Str. 28, near the Augusta Victoria Bad, R. from 3. B. 1, D. 3, board from 5 *M*; *Hôtel St. Petersburg (Pl. h; E, 5), Museum-Str. 3, frequented by Russians, R. 2-6. B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-12 *M*; *Rhein-Hôtel (Pl r; E, 6), Rhein-Str. 16; *Minerva (Pl. *m*; E, 6), Rhein-Str. 9, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. 2½, board from 5 *M*.

Second Class: Promenade Hotel (Pl. *p*; E, 5), Wilhelm-Str. 24, R. 2-4, B. 1, pens. from 5 *M*; *Dahlheim (Pl. *d*; D, 3), Taunus-Str. 15, with restaurant, R. 2-4, B. 1, pens. 5½-8 *M*; *National, Taunus-Str. 21, pens. 5-8 *M*, with restaurant; Hôtel d'Europe, Langgasse 32, with beer-restaurant, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 2½, pens. 7½-12 *M*; Alleesaal (Pl. *e*; E, 4), Taunus-Str. 3, opposite the Kochbrunnen (to be reopened in 1906); Hamburgee Hof (hôtel garni; Pl. *h*; E, 3, 4), Taunus-Str. 11; *Ritter, Taunus-Str. 45, pens. 5-8 *M*; Fuhr (Pl. *g*; E, 3), Geisberg-Str. 3, with restaurant; Savoy (Pl. *s*; D, 4), Bären-Str. 3, with thermal baths, Jewish; Belgischer Hof, Spiegelgasse 3; Westfälischer Hof, Schützenhof-Str. 3, R. & B. 3-4, D 2½, pens. 6½-8 *M*; Schützenhof (Pl. s; D, 5), Schützenhof-Str. 4, with thermal baths and garden-restaurant; Bender, Häfnergasse 10, with thermal bath, R. & B. 2½-5, pens. 4½-7 *M*; Rheinstein, Taunus-Str. 43; Haun, Spiegelgasse 15, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. from 6 *M*; Braubach, Saalgasse 31, with restaurant.



WIESBADEN
1:19.200
Meter.
Strassenbahn
Neroberg
Alter Friedhof
Leberberg
Exerzier-Platz
Kasernen
Kais. Wilhelm-Ring
Bahnhof
Staats-Archiv
Schloß
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The following hotels are mainly frequented by passing travellers: GRÜNER WALD (Pl. k; D, 5), Markt-Str. 10, well fitted up; HÔTEL WEINS, Bahnhof-Str. 7 (Pl. D, 6), R. from 1¾, B. 1, pens. from 5 *M*; HÔTEL TANNHÄUSER, Bahnhof-Str. 8, with restaurant, R. 2-2½, B. 1, pens. 5-6½ *M*; EINHORN, Markt-Str. 32; UNION, Neugasse 7 (Pl. D, 5), with wine-room, R. 2-2½, pens. 4-5 *M*; HÔTEL VOGEL, Rhein-Str. 27, opposite the Taunus Station, with restaurant, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 5-7 *M*; REICHSPOST, Nikolaus-Str. 16, near the Rhine Station, R. 2-3, D. from 1½, pens. from 4½ *M*; SCHWEINSBERG, Rheinbahn-Str. 5, R. & B. 2½-3 *M*. — CHRISTLICHES HOSPIZ, Rosen-Str. 4 (Pl. F, 5), and Oranien-Str. 53 (Pl. D. 7), R. 2-7, board 3½ *M*.

Outside the town (adapted for summer-quarters), all with open-air restaurants: NEROBERG (803 ft.; Pl. B, C, 1; p. 152), R. 2½-8, B. 1¼. D. 3, pens. from 7½ *M*; BAHNHOLZ (865 ft.; to the N. of Pl. E, 1; p. 152), R. 2-4, pens. 5-8 *M*; WALDECK (N.W. of Pl. A. 2, 3), Aar-Str., in the Adams-Tal (p. 153); WILHELMSHÖHE, on the Bingert (p. 153), 10 min. above Sonnenberg. — *Hôtel Restaurant Taunusblick*, see p. 153.

Bath Houses (also hotels and pensions). SCHWARZER BOCK, Kranz-Platz 12 (Pl. D, 4), R. 3½-8, B. 1, board 5 *M*; KAISERBAD (Pl. *k*; E. 4, 5), Wilhelm-Str. 42, R. 2½-5½, pens. 7½-10½ *M*; RÖMERBAD (Pl. m; D, 4), Kochbrunnen-Platz 3; HÔT. ADLER & BADHAUS ZUR KRONE (Pl. p; D, 4), Langgasse 36; ZUM SPIEGEL (Pl. q; D, 4), Kranz-Platz 10; PARISER HOF, Spiegelgasse 9, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 2, pens. incl. baths 6-7½ *M*; *KÖLNISCHER HOF, Kleine Burg-Str. 6, R. 3½-5, B. 1, pens. 8½-12 *M*; WEISSES ROSS, Kochbrunnen-Platz 2, R. 2½-6½ *M*. — *Private Hotels* in the Taunus-Str., Gaisberg-Str., Kranz-Platz, etc.

Pensions (mostly near the Kur-Park, Pl. E, F, 4, 5). *Pension Internationale* (Mrs. Somerville and Miss Gratrix), Mainzer-Str. 8 (5-8 *M*); *Villa Hertha* (Miss Rodway and Frl. André), Neubauer Strasse 3 (4½-8 *M*), highly spoken of. In the Sonnenberger-Straße: *Hôtel-Pension Biemer*, No. 11 (6½-13 *M*); *Kordina*, No. 10 (7½-12 *M*); *Villa Prinzessin Louise*, No. 15; *Winter*, No. 14 (7-11 *M*); *Ruprecht*, No. 17; *Germania*, No. 25 (6-10 *M*); *Villa Borussia*, No. 29 (from 7 *M*). *Thuringia*, Taunus-Str. 49 (7-12 *M*); *Kaiser Wilhelm*, Paulinen-Str. 7; *Villa Roma*, Garten-Str. 1; *Violetta*, Garten-Str. 3; *Windsor*, Leberberg 4 (5½-10 *M*); *Villa Olanda*, Garten-Str. 18 (6½-12 *M*); *Columbia*, Garten-Str. 14; *Primavera*, Bierstädter-Weg 5 (7-12 *M*); *Monbijou*, Erath-Str. 11; *Villa Monrepos*, Frankfurter-Str. 6 (5-10 *M*); *Villa Grandpair*, Emser-Str. 13, and others. At Wiesbaden an arrangement should always be made as to the length of notice required from visitors leaving a pension.

Restaurants. **Carlton*, Wilhelm-Str., well fitted up (concerts at midday and in the evening), D. 3½, S. 2½ *M*; **Métropole*, D. 2½, S. 2 *M*, both these in the Hôtel Métropole (p. 146), Wilhelm-Str.; **Kurhaus* (Paulinen-Schloss; p. 150), with wine-saloon (S. 4 *M*) and beer-saloon (S. 2 *M*); **Foyer-Restaurant*, in the royal theatre (p. 149; also good wine), all these of the first class. — **Fürst Bismarck*, Luisen-Str. 2; *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (p. 150; entr. from the Markt-Str.), D. 1½-3 *M* (badly ventilated); *Rhenish Wine Room*, Spiegelgasse 4, often crowded at midday in summer; *Meier*, Lnisen-Str. 12. — **Wine.** **Pohl*, Michelsberg 10; *Rheingauer Winzerstube* (depôt of the Winzer-Verein), Bahnhof-Str. 5. — **Continental Bodega*, Wilhelm-Str. 18; *Central Bodega*, Untere Webergasse 23 (also Engl. beer). — **Beer.** **Mutter Engel*, Langgasse 46, D. 1¾-2½ *M*; **Europäischer Hof* (p. 146), with terrace; *Grüner Wald* (see above), Markt-Str. 10; *Deutscher Keller*, at the Rhein-Hotel (p. 146), D. from 1½ *M*; *Poths*, Langgasse 11; *Friedrichshof*, Friedrich-Str. 35; *Krokodil* (with bedrooms to let), Luisen-Str. 37, D. 1¼ *M*. — *Open-Air Restaurants* outside the town, see pp. 151, 152, 153.

Cafés. **Café Hohenzollern*, Wilhelm-Str. 8 (also beer); **Blum*, Wilhelm-Str. 40; **Berliner Hof*, Taunus-Str. 1, with garden (also beer); *Kurhaus* and open-air cafés, see above. — **Confectioners.** *Café Blum* (see above); *Lehmann*, Wilhelm-Str. 42 and Grosse Burg-Str. 14.

Visitors' Tax. The following tariff is paid for admission to the Kurhaus: (a) *For a year:* 1 person 30 *M*, for families, each additional pers. 10 *M*. — (b) *For six weeks:* 1 person 15 *M*, for families, each pers. additional 5 *M*. —

(c) For a day, 1 *M*. Extra-tickets required for large garden-fêtes, etc. The following charges are made for the use of the Kochbrunnen: daily tickets 10 pf., quarterly 3, yearly 5 *M*. — The **Kurverein** (office in the Kursaal) will supply visitors with any information they may desire.

Sanatoria. *Dietenmühle* (Pl. G, 3), Park-Str. 44 (Dr. Wätzoldt); *Kurhaus Eden* (Dr. Schmielau & Dr. Friedländer), Schöne Aussicht 30 (Pl. F, 3, 4); *Bad Nerotal*, at the entrance to the Nerotal (Pl. C, 2; Dr. von Herff & Dr. Schubert; R. 2-8, board 4 *M*); *Dr. Kurt Müller's Kuranstalt*, Taunus-Str. 49; in these baths of all kinds, treatment by massage, electro-therapy, etc.; *Lindenhof* (Dr. van Meenen), Walkmühl-Str. 43 (Pl. A, 3). — Besides the above-mentioned, there are several other establishments for nervous complaints, maladies of the eyes, etc.

Theatres. **Royal Theatre* (Pl. E, 4; see p. 149), for opera, drama, and ballet; closed in July and August. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. D, 5), Bahnhof-Str. 20, for modern plays and farces, good; *Walhalla* (Pl. D, 5), Mauritius-Str. 1a, a theatre of varieties.

Concerts in the *Kurhaus* daily, 4-5.30 and 8-9.30 p.m.; also in summer at the *Kochbrunnen*, 6.30-8 a.m. (50 pf., 10 tickets 3 *M*; free to subscribers to the Kurhaus). — **Orchestral Concerts** in winter in the *Kurhaus* (ev. Frid. from Nov. to Feb.; 5, 4, 2 *M*) and at the *Royal Theatre* (six symphony concerts). The *Verein der Künstler und Kunstfreunde* gives concerts of chamber music in the Victoria Hotel.

Exhibitions of Pictures. *R. Banger*, Taunus-Str. 6, *Victor*, Taunus-Str. 1, adm. at both 1 *M*; *Nassauischer Kunstverein*, in the Museum (p. 151), adm. free.

Cycling Tracks. *H. Grün*, Mainzer-Str.; *Stoll*, Adolfsböhe (p. 153). — **Lawn Tennis Courts.** *Blumenwiese* (Pl. G, 4), in the Kur-Garten; *Beausite* (p. 152); *Sport-Platz des Eisklubs*, in the Wolkenbruch (Pl. A, 1).

Cab Tariff (double fares from 11 p. m. to 6 or 7 a. m.).	*One-h.*	*Two-h.*
Drive in the town or to any of the villas as far as the Dietenmühle	*M* pf.	*M* pf.
1-2 persons	— 60	— 90
3-4 persons	— 80	1 10
By time: per hour within the town, 1-4 pers.	2 —	3 —
" " beyond " " "	2 80	4 —
Beausite, Russian Chapel, Neroberg or Fasanerie, Biebrich (In each case the hirer may keep the cab for ½ hr. and then return at half these fares; each additional ¼ hr. 30-50 pf.)	1 — / 1 70 / 2 40 / 3 —	1 50 / 2 — / 3 — / 4 —
To Neroberg, Platte, and back, with stay of 1½ hr.	8 —	11 —
To Schlangenbad, viâ Biebrich & Rauenthal (½ day)	13 50	17 —
To Schwalbach and back (whole day)	15 —	18 50
To Schwalbach, and back by Schlangenbad	16 —	20 —
To Eppstein and Königstein, and back (1 day)	25 —	32 —

Trunk 20 pf., smaller articles free. — To or from the railway-stations 20 pf. extra.

The **Taxameter Cabs**, recognized by their red wheels, have a special tariff. 1-2 pers. up to ca. ⅔ M. 50 pf., each additional ⅓ M. 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. up to ca. ½ M. 50 pf., each addit. ¼ M. 10 pf.; to or from the railway-stations 25 pf. extra, trunk 25 pf.; extra charges outside the town also.

Electric Tramways (most of the lines meet at the Taunus Station; transfer-tickets). 1. (with yellow board): From *Mayence* (Stadtballe) viâ Amöne-burg, Biebrich (p. 136), Adolfshöhe (p. 153), Rondel (Pl. D, 8), Adolfs-Allee (Pl. D, 7, 6; returning by the Moritz-Str.), the Railway Stations (Pl. E, 6), Wilhelm-Str., and Kochbrunnen to *Beausite* (Pl. B, 1, 2), 2 min. from the terminus of the Neroberg railway (p. 152). Last car at 11.30 (back 12 midnight); branch-line from Biebrich to Schierstein. — 2. (red board): From the *Langenbeck-Platz* (Pl. F, 7) viâ the Taunus Railway Station, Kirch-gasse, and Kranz-Platz, to *Sonnenberg* (p. 153). — 3. (blue board): From the *Mainzer-Strasse* viâ the Taunus Station (Pl. E, 6) and the Schloss-Platz to *Unter den Eichen* (Pl. A, 1; p. 153). — 4. (green board): From the *Taunus Station* viâ the Ringkirche (Pl. B, C, 6) to the *Emser-Strasse* (Pl. B, C, 4),

going on in summer between 4 and 7 p.m. to *Unter den Eichen*. — 5. (white board): From the *Ringkirche* to the *Infantry Barracks*. — 6. (under construction): From *Bismarckring* to *Dotzheim* (comp. Pl. C-A, 6; p. 144).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 6), Rhein-Str. 25.

English Church (*St. Augustine's*), Frankfurter-Str. 3; services at 8 and 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (snmmer 6 p.m.). Chaplain, *Rev. E. J. Treble*, Kaiser-Friedrich-Ring 36.

Wiesbaden (385 ft. above the sea-level, 90 ft. above the Rhine), with 100,955 inhab., lies on the S.W. spurs of the Taunus Mts., in a basin surrounded by orchards and vineyards. The pleasant town, with its attractive public grounds and beautiful environs, is annually visited by upwards of 150,000 patients and travellers. The excellence of its sanatory establishments, coupled with the mildness of the climate (mean annual temperature 51° Fahr.), renders it a favourite resort of strangers, even in winter, when living is moreover less expensive than in summer.

Wiesbaden, the Roman *Aquae Mattiacorum*, was one of the Roman forts to defend the frontier of the Main and may have existed as such from the time of Drusus. It was already a considerable settlement in the beginning of the first century of our era (canabæ, see p. 155). This was probably destroyed by the Mattiaci in 69-70 A.D., but had again attained prosperity at the end of the century as the chief place of the *Civitas Mattiacorum*. In the reign of Domitian the Wiesbaden castle was still one of the advanced defences of Mayence, but Hadrian removed the garrison (Cohors II. Rætorum) to the Saalburg (p. 244). Pliny (Hist. Nat. xxxi. 2) refers to the warm springs in the following words: '*Sunt Mattiaci in Germania fontes calidi trans Rhenum, quorum haustus triduo fervet*'. — In the Frankish period and later 'Wisibada' appears as the capital of a district called 'Königssundra-Gau'. It was the capital of the Counts of Nassau-Idstein and Nassau-Usingen from 1355 onwards, and of the duchy of Nassau from 1816 to 1866.

From the Railway Stations (Pl. E, 6) the traveller crosses the Rhein-Str. (p. 151) and enters the *Wilhelm-Strasse* (Pl. E, 6, 5, 4), the Corso of Wiesbaden, planted with trees and flanked with hotels, attractive shops, and the Museum (p. 151). To the right it is adjoined by the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. E, 5, 6), with a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by Herter (1898), and by the Anlagen, or public pleasure-grounds, of the *Warme Damm* (Pl. E, 5), in which rises Schilling's *Monument to Emp. William I.* (1894). — The **Royal Theatre** (Pl. E, 4) was built in 1892-94 by *Fellner* and *Hellmer* (new foyer by *Genzmer*, 1902). To the S. of it stands a *Monument to Schiller* by Uphues (1905), and to the E. are two columns of the old Kurhaus.

At the end of the avenue, to the left, lies the Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz (Pl. E, 4), adorned with a bronze *Statue of Emp. Frederick III.* by Uphues (1897). — On the right is the Kursaal-Platz, embellished with flower-beds and two fountains, and flanked by spacious Doric *Colonnades* (Pl. E, 4), which serve as a bazaar. The *New Kurhaus* here, now being built from Thiersch's plans, is expected to be finished in 1907. In the new colonnade is the entrance to the Royal Theatre (see above). Above the old colonnade is a bronze bust of the poet *Bodenstedt*, who died at Wiesbaden in 1892.

The ***Kur-Park** (Pl. E, F, 4, G, 4-3) is a favourite afternoon promenade. A fountain with a jet 100 ft. in height plays in the

great pond every afternoon. In the open gardens is a statue of *Gustav Freytag* (by Schaper, 1905), who died in Wiesbaden in 1895. On the Blumen-Wiese are lawn tennis courts. — To the S.E. of the Kur-Park lies the handsomest residential quarter of the town, with numerous attractive villas and gardens, especially in the Park-Strasse, Rosen-Strasse, and Blumen-Strasse, and the *Augusta Victoria Bad* (Pl. F, 6), a handsome Renaissance building erected in 1890-94 (visitors admitted; 1 *M*).

To the N. of the Kursaal-Platz, on the hill above the Sonnenberger-Str. (p. 153), is the *Paulinen-Schloss* (Pl. E, 4), which serves as a temporary Kurhaus. Restaurants and concerts see pp. 147, 148.

From the N. end of the Wilhelm-Str. the Taunus-Strasse (Pl. D, E, 3, 4) runs to the N. towards the Nerotal (comp. p. 152). To the left stands the **Trinkhalle** (Pl. D, 4), built by *Bogler* in 1888-90 and consisting of a central pavilion and three colonnades enclosing a garden. Visitors drink the waters here from 6 or 7 to 8 a.m. and at intervals throughout the day (concerts, see p. 148).

Below the central pavilion is the *Kochbrunnen*, the combined outpour of 15 hot springs, which rise within an area of a few square yards and yield about 5000 gallons per hour; from these the adjacent bath houses are supplied. The water has a natural temperature of 156° Fahr. and contains 8.76 per cent of solid matter, chiefly chloride of sodium. The external use of the waters is beneficial in cases of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, and other nervous diseases. Internally they are prescribed for chronic dyspepsia, excessive obesity, etc. In addition to the Kochbrunnen, which, however, is almost entirely used for drinking, there are no fewer than 23 bathing-springs, the chief of which are the Schützenhof-Quelle and the Adler-Quelle.

In the Kranz-Platz (Pl. D, 4), behind the Kochbrunnen, is a marble *Hygieia Group*. The Langgasse (Pl. D, 4, 5), which issues from the Kranz-Platz, and the first cross-street to the left, the Untere Webergasse, are the main streets of the old part of the town. In the former a new *Municipal Bath House* is under construction.

On the slope of the Heidenberg, to the W. above the Langgasse, stretches the so-called *Heidenmauer* ('heathens wall'; Pl. D, 4), a line of Roman masonry, 65 ft. long, 15 ft. high, and 9 ft. thick. It was probably part of the defences erected under Diocletian soon after 300 A.D.

At the end of the Langgasse we turn to the left, along the Markt-Str., cross the Schloss-Platz and the Markt-Platz (Pl. D, E, 5), and regain the Wilhelm-Str. (p. 149).

The royal (formerly ducal) **Palace** (Pl. D, 5), on the W. side of the Schloss-Platz, was built by *Goerz* in 1837-40, and renovated in 1883. Visitors are admitted daily from 10 to 4, or 6 (adm. 25 pf.). The interior is adorned with statues by *Schwanthaler*, frescoes by *Posse*, and pictures by modern masters. — Adjoining it is the *Wilhelms-Heilanstalt*, or military hospital, built by Hoffmann (1871).

The **Rathaus** (Pl. D, 5) is a handsome building in the German Renaissance style, erected in 1884-87 from *Hauberrisser*'s designs. On the balcony above the flight of steps are statues of four civic virtues. — The bare *Markt-Kirche* (Pl. E, 5; Prot.), built of polished

bricks in 1853-62, has five towers (the principal nearly 300 ft. high). The adjoining *High School for Girls*, a handsome Gothic edifice in sandstone, was built by Genzmer (1901).

The **Museum** (Pl. E, 5), Wilhelm-Str. 20, occupying a building erected by *Zais* in 1813-17 as a palace for the crown-prince, contains the municipal picture-gallery, collections of antiquities and natural history specimens, and a library. The rooms are small and badly lighted.

The **Picture Gallery**, on the groundfloor to the right, is open free on Sun. 10-1, Tues. and Sat. 11-1 (in summer also 3 to 4 or 5); catalogue 40 pf. — Rooms I-III. Old Masters. Dutch School: *Joos van Craesbeeck*, *Pieter de Ring*, *Phil. Wouwermann*, *Em. de Witte*, *W. van de Velde the Younger*, *Jan Wynants*, etc. Flemish School: *F. Snyders*, Copy of *Rubens'* Battle of Amazons; *B. Bruyn*. German School: *L. Cranach*, *Hans Schäufelin*, *Angelica Kauffmann*. — Rooms IV-VI. Modern pictures by *L. Knaus*, *Count L. von Kalckreuth*, *K. F. Lessing*, *E. Lugo*, *F. Piloty*, *Hans Thoma*, *W. Trübner*, *Lenbach*, etc.; also modern French and German plaquettes and medals.

The **Collection of Antiquities**, on the groundfloor, to the left, is open in summer on Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Frid. 11-1 & 3-5, on Sun. 10-1 (in winter on Wed. & Sun. 11-1 only); good catalogue 1 *M*. In the Ante-Room and Rooms I-IV: Prehistoric objects (in R. I carved bones etc. from the caves near Steeten on the Lahn) and Roman antiquities, as in other Rhenish collections. In R. II: Bronze door from Mayence; triangular bronze tablet, with a relief of Jupiter Dolichenus, from Heddernheim; in R. III: Jupiter Column from Schierstein, erected by a legionary in 221 A.D.; in R. IV: Model of the Roman thermæ discovered in 1903 to the W. of the Kochbrunnen; in R. V: Inscription in bronze-gilt letters, in honour of Caracalla (213 A.D.), from the fortress on the Pfahlgraben at Holzhausen. In R. VI: Objects found in Alemannian and Frankish tombs (ca. 350-800 A.D.). In RR. VII and VIII: Mediæval and modern objects, locks, mountings, bronzes, glass, porcelain, earthenware, ecclesiastical sculptures, local costumes of Nassau; in the middle, tombstones of Diether III. (p. 120) and Diether IV. (d. 1315), Counts of Katzenelnbogen.

The first floor contains a Natural History Collection.

The Library (daily, except Sun., 10-1 & 3-8), in the upper story, contains 120,000 printed volumes and many valuable old MSS. Among its treasures are: Portion of an astronomical calendar of 1447, being the earliest printed work by Gutenberg to which a date can be assigned (discovered in 1901); and the Mayence Catholicon of 1460 (comp. p. 163).

The Roman Catholic **Church of St. Bonifacius**, in the Luisen-Platz (Pl. D, 6), on the N. side of the Rhein-Strasse (Pl. C, D, E, 6), was built by *Hoffmann* in 1844-49, and contains pictures by *Steinle* and *Rethel*. — In front of the church is a sandstone *Obelisk*, erected to the memory of the Nassovian soldiers who fell at Waterloo. — To the W. the Rhein-Str. ends at the Protestant **Ringkirche** (Pl. B, C, 6), a noteworthy edifice by *Otzen*, in the late-Romanesque style, consecrated in 1894 (sacristan, An der Ringkirche 3; fee 50 pf.).

The **Old Cemetery** (Pl. C, 3), contains a mausoleum of the Duchess Pauline (d. 1856) and other handsome monuments. — The Platter-Str. (p. 153; tramway) leads thence to the **New Cemetery** (Pl. A, 1), situated in the forest, and containing the tombs of Franz Abt (d. 1885) and F. Bodenstedt (p. 149). At the terminus of the tramway is the popular resort known as '**Unter den Eichen**' (Pl. A 1), with the frequented garden-restaurants **Café Orient* and *Schützenhallen*. A few minutes off is the charmingly situated *Augusta Victoria Temple*. To the Fish Breeding Establishment see p. 153.

ENVIRONS OF WIESBADEN.

The most popular open-air resort near Wiesbaden, frequented alike by walker, driver, and cyclist, is the charming ***Nerotal** (Pl. B, C, 2, 1). Two roads, the Echo-Strasse (left) and the old road (tramway, p. 148), affording pleasant views of the vine-clad Neroberg and the Greek Chapel, lead along the valley to (3/4 M.) the *Café-Restaurant Beausite* and the station of the *Neroberg Cable Tramway* (train ev. 1/4-1/2 hr. in summer; fare 25, down 15, up and down 30 pf.).

The road ascends to the *Platter-Strasse*, passing a large quartzite quarry, and the insignificant *Leichtweiss Cavern* (see below).

The wooded ***Neroberg** (800 ft.; Pl. B, C, 1), to the N.E. of, and 1/4 hr. above Beausite, is ascended by the cable-tramway, by a steep zigzag path, and by the pleasant 'Philosophenweg'. At the top is a frequented *Hôtel-Restaurant* (p. 147). The tower (10 pf.) affords a fine view of the Taunus, with the Rhine valley and the Odenwald to the S.E., the towers and bridge of Mayence to the S. (beyond the Biebrich water-tower), and the distant Donnersberg (p. 287) to the W.

To the S.E., a few minutes below the summit, is situated the ***Greek Chapel** (Pl. C, 1; 607 ft.), erected in 1848-55 from the designs of *Hoffmann* as a mausoleum for the Duchess Elizabeth Michailowna, a Russian princess (d. 1845). This is reached from the Neroberg-Str. station of the tramway in 10 min.; but pleasanter routes (20-25 min.) lead by the Kapellen-Str. (Pl. D, 3, 2), lined with villas, or through the *Dambach-Tal* (Pl. E, D, 3, 2).

The richly-decorated chapel, in the form of a Greek cross, is covered by a large and four smaller domes, all gilded and surmounted by Russian double crosses. The highest cross is 180 ft. from the ground. The interior is entirely of marble. A rich altar-screen *(Ikonostasis)*, with numerous figures of saints on a golden ground, painted in Russia, separates the body of the chapel from the choir, to which the priests and their attendants alone have access. The beautiful *Monument of the Duchess* is by Emil Hopfgarten (d. 1856). Except during the Sun. service (11-1; in summer only), the chapel is shown by the sacristan, who lives near the Russian cemetery (1 *M*, several persons 50 pf. each).

Pleasant walks intersect the wood (fine beeches with a few old oaks) in every direction and extend past the *Reservoir* and the (35 min.) *Trauerbuche* to the (1 1/4 hr.) Platte. Other paths, also indicated by finger-posts, lead to the *Speierskopf* (1/4 hr.), the *Felsengruppe* (20 min.), the *Leichtweiss Cavern* (see above), and past the *Melibokus Oak* to the *Hôtel-Restaurant Bahnholz* (p. 147).

The **Platte** (1640 ft.), a hill to the N. of Wiesbaden, with a shooting-lodge of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg, built in 1824, is frequently visited for the extensive view (finest by evening-light). The two fine stags at the entrance were modelled by Rauch. In the interior is a fine collection of antlers and furniture made from antlers (adm. 1 *M*, for a party 50 pf. each). Inn adjacent. Besides the above-mentioned footpath and the Nerotal road, the Platte is reached

by the PLATTER-STRASSE (Pl. A, 1), which leads past the cemeteries (p. 151; 1½ hr.; cab, see p. 148).

From the terminus of the electric tramway at '*Unter den Eichen*' (Pl. A, 1; p. 148) we may walk to the N.W. through the *Adams-Tal* to the (½ hr.) *Waldhäuschen* (garden-restaurant) and the (10 min.) **Fish Breeding Establishment**, to which visitors are admitted by the keeper (restaurant). We may return by the Platter-Str., or, crossing this road, by a footpath through the pine-woods, the pretty *Rabengrund* and the Nerotal.

About 2 M. to the W. of Wiesbaden, to the right of the old Schwalbach (Ems) road, lies the nunnery of *Clarenthal* (rfmts.), founded in 1296 by King Adolph of Nassau and his consort Imagina of Limburg, and dissolved in 1559. A little farther up is a building formerly used as a *Pheasantry (Fasanerie)*, with an old park. A shady footpath leads hence to the (½ hr.) Chausseehaus.

The **Chausseehaus** (950 ft.), named after a forester's house ½ M. above it, with the *Hôt.-Restaurant Taunusblick*, a summer-resort, is much frequented in the afternoon (railway see p. 144).

The (½ hr.) *Schläferskopf* (1483 ft.) to the N., and the (1 hr.) *Hohe Wurzel* (2028 ft.; view-tower) to the N.W., may be ascended hence (finger-posts). A footpath leads to the N.E. from the Hohe Wurzel to (1 hr.) Eiserne Hand (p. 144).

FROM THE CHAUSSEEHAUS TO SCHLANGENBAD, 3½ M., recommended to pedestrians and cyclists. At the Hôt. Taunusblick the road diverges from the old Schwalbach road, and thence ascends gradually through wood and meadow with fine views of the Rhenish plain. After passing *Schloss Hohenbuchau*, on the right, we reach the village of **Georgenborn** (1188 ft.; omnibus see p. 144). A few minutes beyond the village, to the left, is the *Hôtel-Restaurant Hohenwald* (pens. 4½-5 *M*; R. & B. 2½, D. 1½ *M*), with a view-terrace. Thence a footpath diverges to the right for the Hohe Wurzel (see above). The road makes a wide bend (shorter paths should be avoided) past the *Empress Augusta Temple*, with a view of Rauenthal and Schlangenbad, down to *Schlangenbad* (p. 143).

Wiesbaden is connected with **Biebrich** (p. 136; 3 M. to the S.) by the Adolfs-Allée (Pl. D, 7), the Biebricher Strasse (Pl. D, 8), and the Wiesbadener Allée, each with a double avenue of horse-chestnuts. Halfway to the village, beyond the *Adolfshöhe*, are the *Adolfshöhe* and *Rheinhöhe*, two garden-restaurants. Farther on is the *Biebrich Water Tower*, built in 1897 (view extending to the Niederwald). Those who use the electric tramway should alight in Mosbach at the 'Schloss-Park' station and walk through the park to the Rhine (¼ hr.).

By following the villa-lined SONNENBERGER-STRASSE (Pl. E, F, 4; tramway) and pretty footpaths skirting the *Rambach*, we reach (½ hr.) **Sonnenberg** *(Nassauer Hof; Café Altdeutsches Haus)*, a large village with a Roman Catholic church and a castle, which once belonged to the Counts of Nassau and was destroyed by the French in 1689 (tavern at the top). The tower (116 steps) commands a pretty view. From the ruins a road leads to the N.E. to the (¼ hr.) *Bingert* (945 ft.; view), which is marked by three trees. Higher up the valley is the *Stickel-Mühle*, a garden-restaurant, a little beyond which is the charmingly situated village of *Rambach* (770 ft.).

From Rambach we may ascend (1 hr.) the *Kellerskopf* (1558 ft.; rfmts.; view-tower, 10 pf.), which rises to the N. The descent may be made to (¾ hr.) *Niedernhausen* (p. 249).

22. Mayence.

Railway Stations. The CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION (Pl. E, F, 1; **Restaurant*) for the trains to Bingen, Alzey (Palatinate), Worms, Mannheim, Wiesbaden, Frankfort (p. 240), and Darmstadt. Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains. — The S. part of the town is served by the S. MAYENCE STATION (Pl. A, 3, 4; formerly Neutor Station), which is connected with the Central Station by a tunnel nnder the citadel, 1300 yds. long. — Tramways and cabs, see below.

Hotels. *Near the Rhine:* *HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE (Pl. c; D, 5), Rhein-Str. 77, with hot-air heating, R. 2½-6, B. 1¼-1½, D. (1-2 p.m.) 3½ *M*; HÔTEL DU RHIN (Pl. a; D, 5), Rhein-Str. 63; HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. b; D, 5), Rhein-Str. 89, R. 2½-8, B. 1¼, D. (1 p.m.) 3 *M*; these three are of the first class, with lifts. — STADT COBLENZ (Pl. h; C, 4), Rhein-Str. 49, with wine-restaurant, R. 2½-3½, B. 1 *M*, very fair; GERMANIA (Pl. g; C, 4), Rhein-Str. 43, R. 1½-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. from 1½ *M*, well spoken of. — *In the Town* (commercial): KARPFEN (Pl. k; C, 4), Am Brand, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 2½ *M*, omn. 60 pf.; LANDSBERG (Pl. l; D. 4, 5), Löhr-Str. 29, with wine-restaurant; HÔTEL ZUR POST (Pl. m; C, 4), Brandgasse 14, R. 1½-2¼, B. ¾ *M*. — *Near the Central Station:* CENTRAL HOTEL (Pl. d; F, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz 8, with restaurant, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; BAHNHOF-HÔTEL (Pl. e; F, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz 6; PFÄLZER HOF (Pl. n; E, 2), Münster-Platz 5, with restaurant, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 3 *M*; MAINZER HOF (Pl. o; E, F, 2), corner of Bahnhof-Str. and Parcus-Str., R. 2½-5 *M*; TAUNUS HOTEL (Pl. i; E, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 17, with good restaurant, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; RHEINGAUER HOF, Schott-Str 5 (Pl. F, 2). — PFEIL (Pl. t; E, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 15, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.; GOLDENE KRONE (Pl. s; E, F, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 12; WEIS (Pl. q; E, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 2; these three unpretending. — *Pens. Kraus*, Feldberg-Platz 2.

Restaurants. WINE. **Casino zum Gutenberg*, Grosse Bleiche 29; *Rheingauer Weinstube*, Dominikaner-Str. 8; **Alte Rheingauer Weinstube*, *Scharhag*, both in the Triton-Platz (Pl. D, 3). — WINE AND BEER. **Concerthaus*, Grosse Bleiche 56 (p. 155); **Ratskeller*, Alte Universitats-Str. 11, behind the theatre; *Stadthalle* (p. 159), Rhine Promenade, with view-terrace, much frequented in summer. — BEER. **Café de Paris*, *Wocker*, both in the Gutenberg-Platz; **Heilige Geist* (p. 159), Mailandsgasse, near the Rhein-Str.; *Kötherhof*, Schiller-Platz; *Schöfferhof*, Schuster-Str.; *Hohenzollern*, Kaiser-Str. 93, near the Rhine; *Rodensteiner*, also in the Kaiser-Str. Beer-rooms of the *Rheinische Brauerei* and the *Actien-Brauerei* near the Central Station. — **Confectioner.** *Müller*, Gutenberg-Platz 11.

Baths. *Apollo-Bad*, Bilhildis-Str. 5; *Institut für physikalischen Heil-Methode*, Neubrunnen-Str. 8. — *River Baths* in the Rhine (comp. Plan).

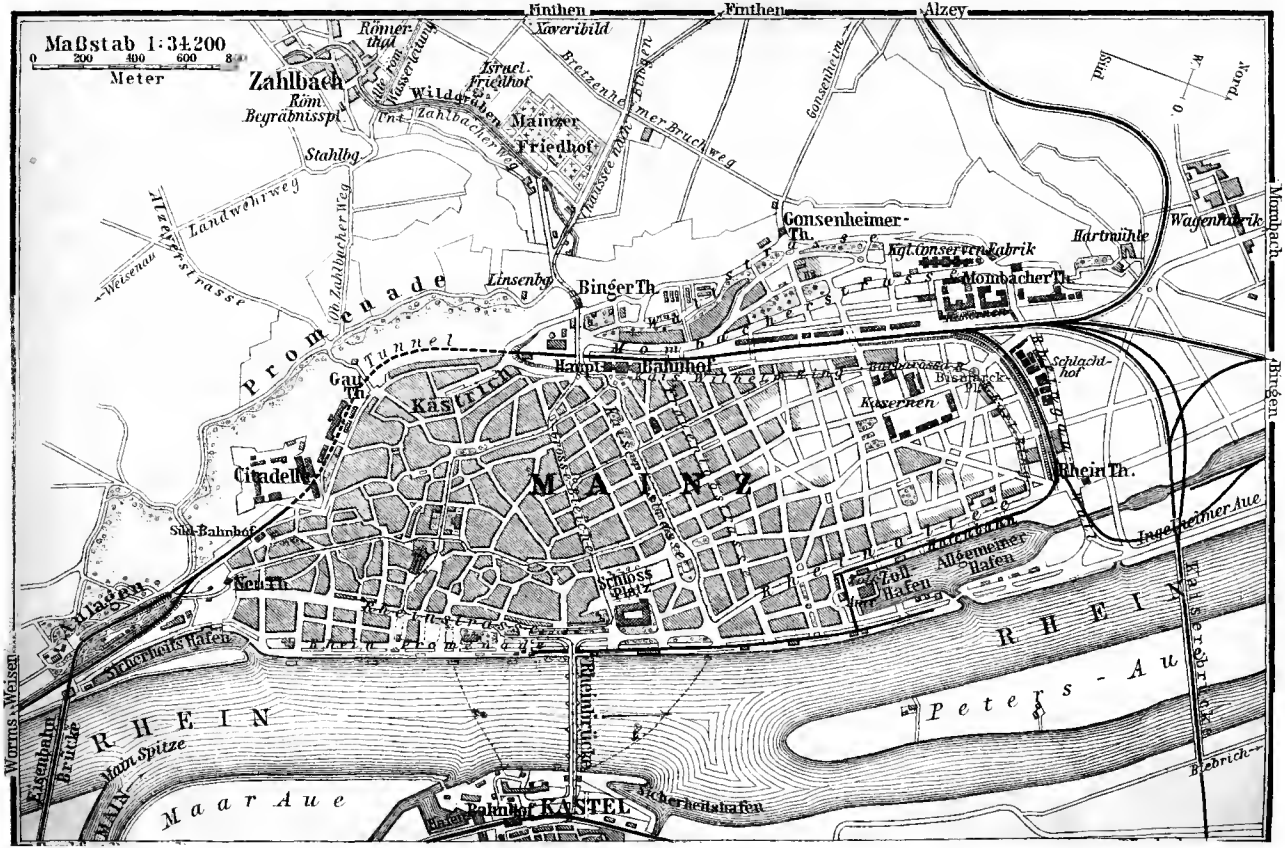
Cabs (double fare from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., in winter from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.).

	One-horse cab		Two-horse cab	
	1-2 pers.	3-4 pers.	1-2 pers.	3-4 pers.
Per drive within the gates . .	— 50	— 70	— 70	— 90
Per hour	2 *M* —	2 *M* 30	2 *M* 40	2 *M* 90
Per ½ hr.	1 *M* —	1 *M* 30	1 *M* 30	1 *M* 60
Each ¼ hr. more	— 40	— 50	— 60	— 70
To Zahlbach	1 *M* —	1 *M* 20	1 *M* 20	1 *M* 40
To Kastel (pontage extra) . . .	1 *M* —	1 *M* —	1 *M* 50	1 *M* 50

Each box 20 pf.; smaller articles free.

Electric Tramways (comp. plan; fares 10-15 pf.): From the *Central Station* to *Kastel* (p. 241), direct or round by the cathedral; also to *Weisenau*; to *Mombach*; from the Rhein-Str. (Stadthalle', Pl. D, 5; ca. every ½ hr.) viâ *Kastel*, *Amöneburg*, and *Biebrich* (p. 136) to *Wiesbaden* (comp. p. 148). — **Steam Tramways.** 1. From the *Rhein-Str.* ('Fischtor'; Pl. C, 4) viâ the Grosse Bleiche, Münster-Platz, Binger-Tor (Pl. E, 1), the Cemetery, and Zahlbach to *Hechtsheim*; 2. From the *Rhein-Str.* viâ the Binger-Tor, the Cemetery, Gonsenheim, and Lenneberg to *Finthen* (p. 165).

Steamboats. 1. Steam-ferries to the station at *Kastel* (p. 241) from the *Eiserne Tor* (Pl. C, 5), every 7½ min. (Sun. every 5 min.; fares 10 or 6 pf. — 2. To *Biebrich* (p. 136) hourly in summer, starting near the *Stadthalle*



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Finthen
Alzey
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Bingen
Worms, Weisen
Zahlbach
Römer-thal
Röm. Begräbnisspl.
Stahlbg.
Landwehrweg
Alzeyerstrasse
Weisenau
Ob. Zahlbacher Weg
Wildgraben
Unt. Zahlbacher Weg
Israel. Friedhof
Mainzer Friedhof
Xaveribild
Bretzenheimer Bruchweg
Gonsenheim
Gonsenheimer-Th.
Kgl. Conserven Fabrik
Mombacher Th.
Hartmühle
Wagenfabrik
Linsenbg.
Binger Th.
Promenade
Tunnel
Gau Th.
Kästrich
Hauptbahnhof
Kasernen
Schlachthof
Bismarck-Platz
Rhein Th.
Citadelle
MAINZ
Süd-Bahnhof
Neu Th.
Schloss Platz
Zoll Hafen
Allgemeiner Hafen
Ingelheimer Aue
Kaiserbrücke
Sicherheits Hafen
Rheinbrücke
RHEIN
Peters-Au
Eisenbahn Brücke
Main Spitze
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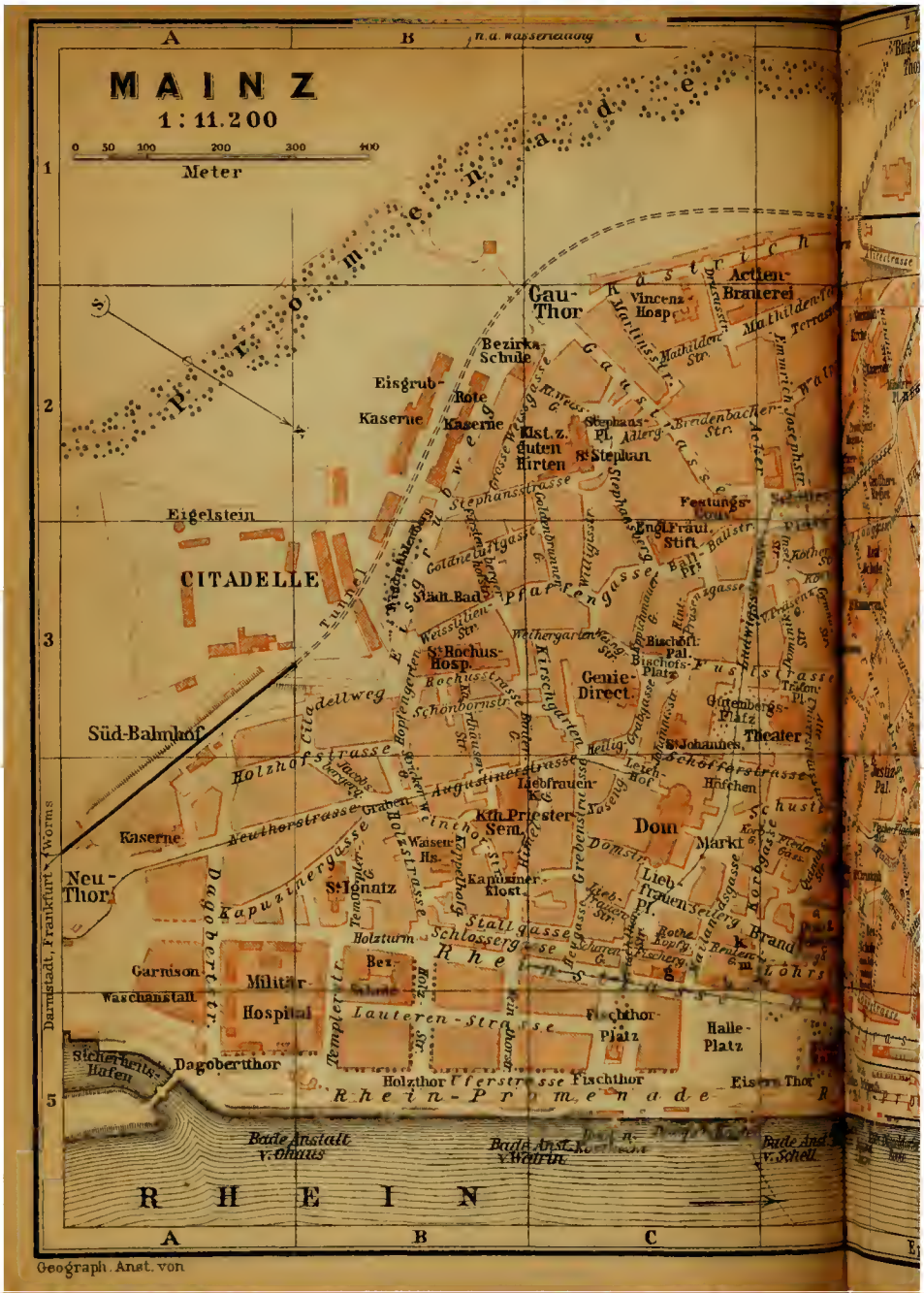
MAINZ
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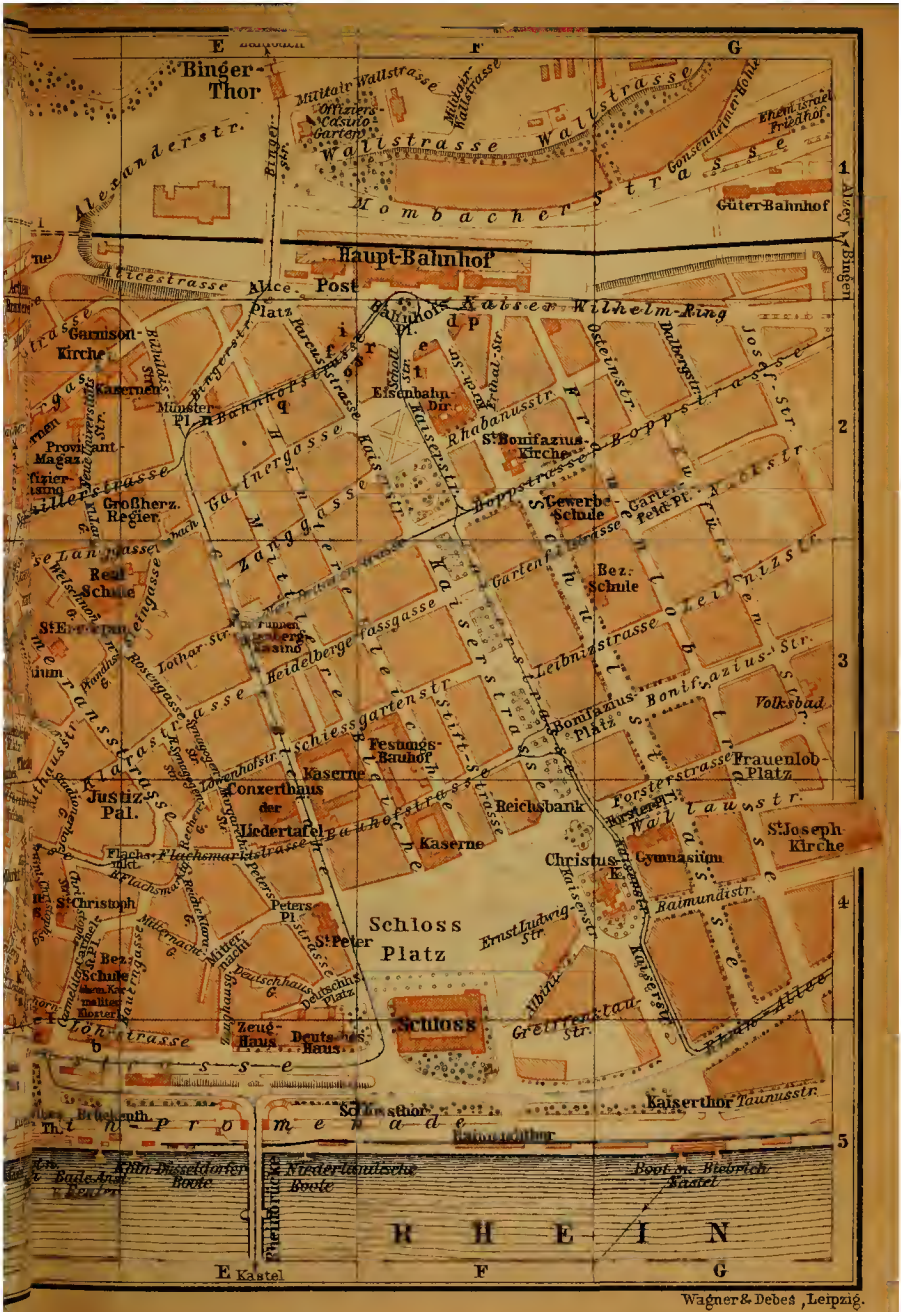
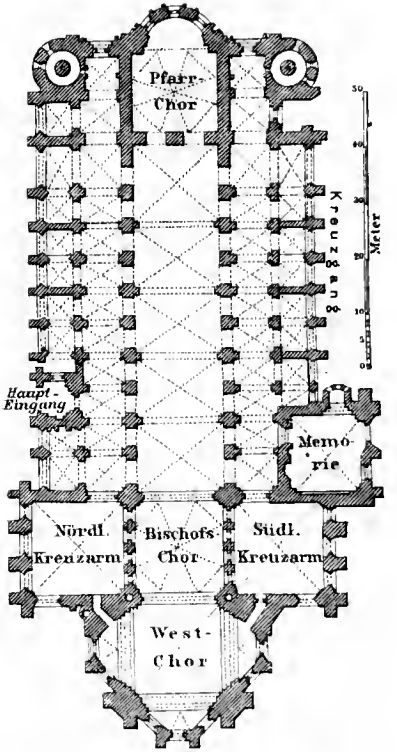
Vincenz-Hosp.
Actien-Brauerei
Bezirks-Schule
Eisgrub-Kaserne
Rote Kaserne
Kst. z. guten Hirten
St. Stephan
Stephansstrasse
Festungs-Cour.
Engl. Fräul. Stift
Eigelstein
CITADELLE
Tunnel
Städt. Bad
Pfaffengasse
St. Rochus-Hosp.
Bischöfl. Pal.
Genie-Direct.
Gutenbergs-Platz
Theater
St. Johannes
Süd-Bahnhof
Citadellweg
Holzhofstrasse
Augustinerstrasse
Liebfrauen-Kl.
Kth. Priester Sem.
Dom
Markt
Kaserne
Neuthorstrasse
Kapuzinergasse
Waisen-Hs.
Kapuziner-Klost.
Neu-Thor
St. Ignatz
Dagobertstr.
Holzturm
Stallgasse
Schlossergasse
Garnison
Waschanstalt
Militär-Hospital
Lauteren-Strasse
Fischthor-Platz
Halle-Platz
Sicherheits-Hafen
Dagobertthor
Holzthor
Uferstrasse
Fischthor
Eisern Thor
Rhein-Promenade
Bade Anstalt v. Ohaus
Bade Anst. v. Wehrin
Bade Anst. v. Schell
RHEIN
Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Worms
Geograph. Anst. von



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.


Pfarr-
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rie
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Chor
Südl.
Kreuzarm
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(Pl. D, 5) and calling at the *Kaiser-Tor;* fare (1st class) 40 pf., retnrn 50 pf. — 3. To *Kostheim.*

Post and Telegraph Office, in the Brand (Pl. D, 4).

Theatre (Pl. D, 3), in winter daily. — **Music** (in summer), on Sun., Wed., Frid., and Sat. afternoons in the Anlage (p. 164); on Sun., Tues., and Thurs. evenings in the Stadthalle (p. 159); daily in the Schiller-Platz (p. 163), usually 12-1. — Orchestral concerts in the concert-room of the 'Liedertafel' (Pl. E, 4).

The **Carnival** at Mayence is little inferior to the famous carnival at Cologne, which it resembles in its general features (humorous plays, public masked balls, processions, confetti battles, etc.).

The **Verkehrsbureau,** Schiller-Str. 50 (Pl. D, E, 2) supplies information to visitors.

American **Consul,** *Walter Schumann, Esq.*

Chief Attractions (one day). Cathedral (p. 159); the Rhine Promenade, with view from the Rhine Bridge (p. 159); Collection of Roman Antiquities and the Gutenberg Museum in the Palace (p. 159). Afternoon: Anlage and Railway Bridge (p. 164); Harbour.

Mayence, German *Mainz* (270 ft.), the seat of a bishop, and a strongly fortified town with 91,124 inhab. (more than 1/3 Prot., 3200 Jews), including a garrison of 7500 soldiers, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the *Rhine,* opposite and below the influx of the *Main,* and is connected with the small town of KASTEL (p. 241) on the opposite bank by a bridge (p. 159). The old town was formerly limited by its fortifioations, but since 1871 a new town almost twice as big has grown up outside the old circumvallation. Large new harbours were built in 1880-87. Mayence is one of the headquarters of the trade in Rhine wine and manufactures large quantities of sparkling wine; it is also well known for its leather goods and artistic furniture. Market-gardening is extensively carried on in the environs.

Mayence is historically one of the most interesting of the Rhenish towns. Its important strategic situation has in all ages attracted attention. The town and its most ancient name *(Mogontiacum)* are of Celtic origin. Between B. C. 14 and 9 *Drusus,* the son-in-law of Augustus, established a camp here, on the tableland outside the Gautor (p. 164), and this speedily attracted a colony of native residents, Roman traders, and veterans *(canabae).* Mayence became the seat of the legate, or governor, of *Germania Superior,* and thenceforward served as the base for the Roman campaigns in Central Germany. Domitian, who extended the Roman supremacy on the right bank of the Main as far as the Taunus and the Wetterau (83-89 A.D.), probably built the first bridge across the Rhine (afterwards repeatedly restored) and constructed the *Castellum Mattiacorum* (the present Kastel) to defend it.

Authentic acconnts prove that Christianity flourished at Mayence in the fourth century (about 368), and the town afterwards became a bishopric. Under St. Boniface (or Winfried, d. 755), the apostle of Central Germany, the see was raised to an archbishopric and made the seat of the primate of Germany. This prelate, the son of an English wheelwright, was so little ashamed of his parentage that he assumed a pair of wheels as his armorial bearings, which are retained to this day in the arms of the city. In 1254 Arnold Walpod (d. 1268), a citizen of Mayence and the chief of the patrician family of the 'Löwenhäupter', founded the *League of the Rhenish Towns.* Mayence became the centre and leader of this powerful association, which ere long was strengthened by upwards of a hundred other towns, from Bâle on the S. to Bremen and Münster on the N. Such was the commercial prosperity of the town at that period that it was called the 'Goldene Mainz'. Two centuries later, however, it lost most of its extensive privileges in consequence

of a violent attack made upon it by Archbishop Adolph of Nassau in 1462, on which occasion 500 citizens were killed, and the most influential banished. Thenceforth the once independent city was ruled by the archbishops. Under *Elector Albert of Brandenburg* (1514-45), who was at first inclined to the new learning, art and literature flourished for a period. The university of Mayence, founded in 1477, boasted of such distinguished men as Nicholas Vogt, John von Müller, Bodmann, and George Forster among its members, but it was suppressed by the French.

In 1552 Margrave Albert Alcibiades of Brandenburg ravaged the town. In the Thirty Years' War it was captured by the Swedes (1631), the Imperialists (1635), and the French (1644) The strong fortress fell once more into the bands of the French in 1688, but was recaptured in 1689. On 21st Oct., 1792, the French republicans under Custine entered the town almost without a blow, but it was retaken the following year by the Prussians. In 1797 it was ceded to France by the Peace of Campo Formio, and became the capital of the Department of Mont Tonnerre. In 1803 the archbishopric was secularised. In 1816 Mayence was assigned to the Grand Duchy of Hesse and in the following year it was made a bishopric. The *Fortress* of Mayence belonged to the German Confederation down to 1866, Austria and Prussia having the joint right of providing the garrison. The demolition of the inner fortifications was begun in 1905.

The Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. F, 2, 3), the main street of the new town, a handsome avenue about 1000 yds. long and over 60 yds. wide, embellished with trees and flower-beds, extends from the central railway station to the Rhine. Among its buildings are the *Offices of the Hessian Railway* (Pl. F, 2), the *Provincial Savings-Bank*, the *Oster-Gymnasium* (Pl. G, 4), the *Imperial Bank*, and the *Christus-Kirche* (Pl. F, G, 4), completed in 1903 from designs by Kreyssig, with its conspicuous dome.

The *Bahnhof-Str.* (Pl. E, 2), to the right of the Kaiser-Strasse, leads to the small Münster-Platz (Pl. E, 2), which occupies the site of the Münster-Tor. The Schiller-Str., in which is the *Erthaler Hof* (1735), now the *Government Buildings*, leads hence to the right (S.E.) to the Schiller-Platz (p. 163), while the Grosse Bleiche runs to the N.E. towards the Rhine, in a direction almost parallel with the Kaiser-Strasse.

The Grosse Bleiche (Pl. E, 2, 3, 4) is the principal old street in the N. part of the town. On the N. side of it (No. 15) is the former *Stadion'sche Hof* (1728-33). In a small square to the left is the *Neue Brunnen*, an obelisk with river-gods and lions below. Near it is the handsome new *Mayence People's Bank.* — On the right, at the E. end of the street, where it enters the Schloss-Platz, is the **Church of St. Peter* (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1756, with bold vaulting and frescoes by Appiani.

In the Schloss-Platz (Pl. F, 4), a parade-ground until 1904, several large buildings, including a new law court, are to be erected.

On the E. side of the square rises the former **Electoral Palace** (Pl. F, 4, 5), a large red sandstone edifice, begun in 1627 and hastily finished in 1678 on a much less graud scale than that originally contemplated. The wing facing the Schloss-Platz was completed in 1754; the main façade fronts the Rhine. The palace now contains the municipal antiquities and art-collections; but owing

to the restoration of the building, begun in 1903, only a portion of the collections are accessible. The *Library* is open on Mon., Tues., & Thurs., 9-1, on Wed. & Sat. 9-4 (the reading-room from 2 to 5 or 6 also). The *Gutenberg Museum* (adm. free) is open daily 10-4 or 10-6. The other collections are open free on Sun. & Wed., 10-1 and 2-5, and Mon. and Thurs., 2-5 (in winter Sun. 10-1, Wed. 2-4); at other times (10 to 4 or 5) cards of admission (50 pf.) must be obtained. Entrance, Schloss- Platz 15.

The **Roman and Germanic Antiquities* chiefly consist of objects found in or near Mayence, and the collection is one of the richest in Germany.

The VESTIBULE contains the original models of *Thorvaldsen's* statue of Gutenberg (p. 162) and *Scholl's* statue of Schiller (p. 163), a model of the pile-work of the Roman bridge (see below), and photographs of Roman buildings. — In the ANTE-ROOM are Roman architectural fragments, and mediæval and modern iron work. — To the right are THREE ROOMS, with prehistoric antiquities and smaller Roman and Germanic antiquities.

We first enter the PAVILION in the court-yard, containing the *Roman, Frankish, and Mediaeval Inscriptions* and the larger *Sculptures* (catalogue of the Roman and mediæval inscriptions, 1875, 2 *M*; appendix, 1900, 3 *M*). Opposite the entrance and beside the end-wall: Roman sculptures, capitals, columns, sarcophagi, etc.; in the centre, fragments of a Roman fountain; 22a Altar with figures of gods, erected by the 'vicani Mogontiacenses vici novi'. Beyond the third window are Roman tombstones: 241, 242. Children's tombstones, with affecting inscriptions; 247. Tomb of a slave, showing the symbol of death; 223, 224, 221. Tombs of Roman horsemen; in the centre, hut for the reception of a cinerary urn (monolithic); *232. Tomb of Blussus, a sailor. with reliefs of the deceased with his wife and child and of his ship; soldiers' tombstones with reliefs: 202a, 222, 169, 167. Eagle-bearers, 176. Signum-bearer; 246a. Tombstone of the shepherd Jucundus, with a metrical inscription in which the Main is referred to as 'Moenus'; 228a. Richly-decorated tombstone of a military tribune of the time of Tiberius. To the left, 117. Monument erected in honour of the Emp. Claudius by a Roman mercantile guild of Mayence. To the right, Roman milestones and building-stones with the stamps of Roman legions. Between the windows are Roman pottery and brick-stamps. — At the end are Frankish antiquities; architectural fragments from Ingelheim (p. 140). — Beside the end-wall: Mediæval sculptures; figures from the portal of the Liebfrauenkirche, pulled down in 1804; reliefs (1317) of the seven electors, Emp. Lewis of Bavaria, and St. Martin, from the old Kaufhaus; to the right, archway, window, etc. from the old Fisch-Turm (ca. 1200).

We now return to the ante-room and, passing the staircase leading to the library and the Gutenberg Museum, enter —

ROOM I, containing mediæval and later objects (earthenware, wax seals, weapons, glass, etc.). — ROOM II, straight on, is the chief room. To the left of the entrance and in the middle of the room are Roman, to the right. Alemannian and Frankish antiquities. We first inspect the *Roman Section*. By the first window: Objects from the Roman civil cemetery at Mayence (3rd cent. A. D.); in the window-niche, skeleton of a woman with a wig, in the original leaden coffin; towards the middle of the room, *Goblet in perforated work ('vas diatretum') and bottle with chased Bacchic scenes. In the first large case by the second window are the *Contents of a Roman shoemaker's workshop, with sandals, leather, and tools, found in 1857 in the Schiller-Platz. In the window-niche, two bronze water-spouts in the shape of lions' heads; writing materials; stamps; military diplomas, etc. In the second and third cases are ornaments, rings, household utensils, surgical instruments, weapons, etc. By the window, rings, hair-pins, and mirrors. The fourth case contains terracottas, lamps,

etc. In the last window-niche are fibulæ, etc. In the middle of the room, under glass: funereal urns of legionaries. Farther on, to the right, Bronze female head (Diana?); small votive chariot with charioteer, in bronze-gilt. In the long central case, tools and weapons, keys, locks, trumpets. Between the pillars on the left are bronze statuettes, bronze vessels, and portions of armour. — The *Frankish* antiquities occupy the right side of the room. The cabinets contain an extensive collection of weapons, ornaments, utensils, and glass. By the second window, under glass: gold rings of the bronze period; Roman hand-mirror; mediæval ivory carvings and ornaments, including a gold enamelled fibula, of the 11th century. — Room III. contains the remainder of the Frankish and Alemannian antiquities. At the entrance is the tomb of a Frankish woman (from Oberolm); in the first central case, a glass drinking-horn; by the first window, belt-buckles and ornaments; by the second window, Carlovingian swords and lance-heads.

The **Roman-Germanic Central Museum*, which we next enter, consists of five rooms containing reproductions of the most interesting pre-Christian antiquities of Germany and the Netherlands, and affords a unique survey of the extant monuments of this kind.

We now ascend the staircase (with Veit's cartoons for the cathedral paintings, p. 160) to the first floor, containing the *Picture Gallery* (catalogue 20 pf.). Some of the rooms are closed at present (comp. p. 157).

Room I. Modern Works by *Schönleber*, *A. Burger*, *Ad. Schreyer*, *B. Vautier*, *G. Flüggen*, *Ed. Grützner*. — Room II (Mayence Room). Views of Mayence; portraits of governors of the town, etc. Pictures by German artists of the 17th and 18th cent.: *Seekatz*, *Schütz*, *J. H. Roos*, *Morgenstern*, *R. Mengs*, *J. K. Schneider*, View of the Taunus (1789). — RR. X & XI. Modern Works, chiefly German, by *Lindenschmit the Younger*, *Ph. Veit*, *Baisch*, *A. Achenbach*, *Zügel*, *Bracht*, *Leibl*, etc. Series of water-colours by *Becker*.

The pictures from the rooms that are closed are temporarily accommodated in the rooms opposite, on the other side of the landing. Red Room. Old German School. *H. Baldung Grien*, *Schäufelin*, early copy of *Dürer's* Adam and Eve (original at Madrid). French Masters of the 18th century. *Mignard*, *Nattier*, *Rigaud*, *Pesne*, mostly portraits. — Passing through the White Room, which has a fine rococo ceiling and contains some casts, we enter the Akademie-Saal, adorned with ceiling-painting by *Januarius Zick*. Here the pictures by Netherlandish and Italian Masters are temporarily housed: *G. de Lairesse*, *J. M. Molenaer*, *Francken the Elder*, *De Vos*, *S. van Ruysdael* (95. Landscape, *137. River-scene), *C. Bega*, *Jan Livens*, *Th. Wyck*, *J. van Goyen*, *C. Berchem*, *C. Decker*, *Neeffs the Elder*, *Dirk Hals*; *D. Teniers the Younger*, *Jac. Jordaens* (*389. Christ among the doctors, 1663), *Phil. de Champaigne*; *Ensebio Ferrari* (217-219. Winged altar-piece with St. Jerome, Adoration of the Child, The Young Tobias), *Guercino*, *Guido Reni*, *Tiepolo*, etc. This room also contains an astronomical clock of the 18th century.

On the second floor is the *Natural History Museum*. To the left of the staircase are the extensive ornithological section, the entomological collection, etc. To the right of the staircase are ethnographical collections from the South Sea Islands, a collection illustrating the fauna of the Mediterranean, and the geological collection.

The *Municipal Library*, the *Gutenberg Museum*, and the *Collection of Coins* occupy the first and second floors of the W. wing.

The Library consists of about 200,000 vols., including 4500 **incunabula**, and 1200 MSS from the 8th cent. onwards. The reading-room contains portraits of nineteen electors.

The *Gutenberg Museum*, founded in 1901, is connected with the library. The anteroom contains documents relating to Gutenberg, writings referring to the invention of printing, and memorials of the Gutenberg festivals of 1837, 1840, and 1900. — On the staircase are *Sutter's* designs for the procession of 1900; also a model of ancient Mayence, by *N. Göbel*. — Two rooms on the second floor contain an exhibition illustrating the history and development of printing, book-illustration, etc. In the cases by the windows are specimens of early printing by Gutenberg, Fust, and Schöffer, and a selection of the most important works to the present day.

The Coins (12,000 specimens) include a full set of those of Mayence, from the time of Charlemagne down to the overthrow of the electoral sway.

Opposite the Electoral Palace, to the S., is the *Palace of the Grand-Duke* (Pl. E, 5), formerly a *Lodge of the Teutonic Order*, built in 1731-39 in the baroque style; and connected with it is the *Arsenal*, which was erected by Elector Philip Charles in 1738-40.

A handsome ***Esplanade** (Pl. A-G, 5), 4½ M. long, 100 yds. broad, and planted with trees, has been constructed along the Rhine, beginning on the S. at the railway-bridge mentioned at p. 164; it extends on the N. past the extensive harbour to the Ingelheimer Au (p. 137). — Opposite the arsenal, at the spot where the old Roman bridge once stood (p. 155), the Rhine is spanned by an iron ***Bridge** (Pl. E, 5; toll 4 pf.), erected in 1881-85 from designs by *Thiersch*. Of the five arches the central one has a clear span of 334 ft., and the others of 321 ft. and 282 ft. The bridge commands a fine panorama. *Kastel*, see p. 241.

The *Stadthalle* (Pl. D, 5) is a modern building in the Renaissance style, with a large hall, used for balls, concerts, and public meetings. Café-Restaurant, see p. 154; view of the Rhine from the terrace. Near it, Rhein-Strasse 59, is the so-called *Iron Tower* ('Eiserne Turm'), and farther up the river is the so-called *Wooden Tower* ('Holzturm'; Pl. B, 4), two fragments of the old fortifications, dating respectively from the 13th and the 15th century. — In the Mailandsgasse, near the Iron Tower, is the old *Church of the Holy Ghost* (13th cent.), now a restaurant (p. 154).

The centre of the old town of Mayence is occupied by the market-place, in which are a fountain erected in 1526 by Elector Albert of Brandenburg (restored), and the imposing —

***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 4; *St. Martin's*). A cathedral is mentioned as having existed at Mayence as early as 406, and a new building, with a baptistery, was erected by Bishop Sidonius in the 6th century. A Romanesque church was built under *Archbishop Willigis* (975-1011), but it was burned down on the very eve of its consecration in 1009. It was restored by *Abp. Bardo* in 1036, but was again destroyed by fire in 1081. On its re-erection the building received a vaulted roof (see p. xxviii). In 1159 the church served as a fortress during the struggle between *Abp. Arnold* and the citizens. The upper part was yet again destroyed by fire in 1191. Between that date and 1243 were erected the W. transept, the main choir, the octagonal dome, the Memorie or chapter-house (p. 162), and the

cloisters. Gothic side-chapels were added after the close of the 13th cent., and the cloisters were wholly remodelled in 1397-1405. The wooden spire of the main W. tower was replaced in 1774 by a stone steeple in the Gothic style, by J. F. Neumann the Younger of Würzburg (p. 298). In the French period the church was used as a magazine and barracks, but in 1814 it was repaired and restored to its sacred uses. A thorough restoration of the E. part of the building was carried out in 1868-79, under the superintendence of *Laske*, *Wessiken*, and *Cuypers*. The middle tower was rebuilt in the Romanesque style in 1875, while the crypt under the E. choir and the two side-towers were renewed in harmony with the extant remains.

In consequence of all these vicissitudes the church possesses great value in the history of architecture. In its present form it consists of nave and aisles with chapels, an E. and a W. choir, and a W. transept. The groups of towers at the E. and W., especially the picturesque W. tower (270 ft.) above the cross, present an imposing appearance, somewhat injured, however, by the numerous additions. The lower portions of the E. round towers probably belong to the building of Willigis or Bardo. The transept, with its three huge windows, the W. choir (above which is an equestrian statue of St. Martin), and the three W. apses with their rich decoration of round-arched frieze and dwarf-galleries, show the flamboyant forms of the Transition period. All the additions, except the Memorie, are Gothic in style. The decoration of the interior shows the mark of each century in turn. — Comp. the ground-plan, p. 155.

The Main Entrance, which is reached between some of the houses in the market-place, is in the N. aisle. The two brazen doors were executed by order of Archbp. Willigis in 988, as the Latin inscription on the border of the valves records, and are the oldest in Germany after those of Aix-la-Chapelle. On the upper panels are inscriptions, engraved in 1135, enumerating the privileges granted to the town by Archbishop Adalbert I., out of gratitude for his liberation from the hands of Henry V. in 1153. — There are other entrances in the E. façade in the Liebfrauen-Platz, with interesting capitals at the S. portal, and in the S. transept, opening from the Leich-Hof. The cathedral is open daily, 8-9 and 9.30-12 a.m., and 2-6 p.m. The verger, who lives in the Leich-Hof, shows the W. choir, Memorie, cloisters, crypt, and St. Gothard's Chapel, at other times also on application (fee $^1/_2$-1 *M*).

The Interior, the vaulting of which is borne by 56 pillars, is 122 yds. long, 50 yds. broad, and 90 ft. high in the nave. The slender pillars are separated by very narrow openings, and each alternate one is provided with a ressaut from which the vaulting springs. The W. choir, nave, and aisles have been painted dark blue and richly decorated, the dome of the W. choir and the nave being adorned with paintings designed by *Ph. Veit*. The subjects of the latter are (in the dome) scenes from Old Testament history

referring to the sacrifice of Christ, and (in the nave) scenes from the life of Christ. The E. choir retains the red coating applied to it in the 18th century. In other parts the red sandstone and the grey limestone have been restored to light by the removal of the whitewash.

The most interesting feature of the interior consists in the numerous *Tombstones it contains, ranging from the 13th to the 19th cent. (comp. p. xxxi). We begin to the right of the principal entrance.

N. Transept. Monuments of the *Von Gablentz* family (1593) and of *Dean von Breidenbach* (d. 1497). The font dates from 1328, the altar from 1601. The handsome *Portal* of the St. Gothard Chapel (p. 162), in the transition-style, formerly belonged to the Church of the Holy Ghost (p. 159).

N. Aisle. By the 1st pillar, *Renaissance Monument of *Albert of Brandenburg, Elector of Mayence and Archbishop of Magdeburg* (the statue, of Kelheim stone, admirably executed), 1545; adjacent is his tombstone, by the same pillar. The chapel opposite contains a Crucifixion of 1563. — By the second pillar, *Monument of *Elector Sebastian von Heusenstamm* (d. 1555). Opposite the 5th pillar, in the chapel of the Virgin, which was restored and embellished with painting and stained glass in 1875, is the tomb of *Bishop Ketteler* (d. 1877). — In the adjoining St. Magnus Chapel are an Entombment in stone and numerous reliefs in marble. The Raising of Lazarus, by the pillar, is a masterpiece of late mediæval wood-carving (15th cent.). By the 8th pillar on the E. is a monument erected by Bishop Gerlach to St. Boniface in 1357, on the site of one still older; till 1829 it was in the church of St. John (colouring renewed). By the 9th pillar, **Monument of Elector Conrad III. of Daun* (d. 1434), Gothic. — The Chapel of St. Barbara contains an early-Gothic winged altar-piece; the Chapel of St. Victor has a baroque altar, dating from 1622. — On the wall of the E. choir, opposite, is the baroque monument of *General Count Lamberg* (d. 1689).

A flight of 19 steps ascends hence to the Parrchor, or E. Choir, the floor of which has been raised about 8 ft. by the restoration of the crypt. It contains a modern canopy and altar. To the right in the —

Nave, by the 10th pillar, *Elector Peter von Aspelt*, or *Aichspalt* (d. 1320), leaning with his right hand on Henry VII. and with his left on Lewis the Bavarian, the two emperors crowned by him; adjoining him, King John of Bohemia, also crowned by him. Several other monuments of archbishops and electors. By the 6th pillar on the N. side, **Elector Diether von Isenburg*, 1482. Opposite is the *Pulpit*, executed in stone at the end of the 15th cent., with a modern covering in wood. By the 4th pillar on the N. side, **Albert of Saxony*, administrator of the archbishopric, 1484, with a simple and noble figure of the youthful prince. Opposite (S. side), **Elector Berthold von Henneberg*, 1504, probably by Tilmau Riemenschneider, one of the finest late-Gothic monuments in the cathedral. By the 2nd pillar on the S., **Elector Jacob von Liebenstein*, 1508, late-Gothic. The tomb of *Elector Uriel von Gemmingen* (d. 1514), opposite, is the earliest tomb showing the transition from Gothic to Renaissance.

S. Aisle. The Chapel of All Saints (1317) contains an altar in the Renaissance style, presented in 1604 by Phil. Cratz von Scharfenstein, afterwards Bishop of Worms. In the Chapel of St. John are a Renaissance altar presented by Canon Fried. von Fürstenberg (d. 1607), and a winged altar-piece in carved work on a gold ground representing the Twelve Apostles and the Coronation of the Virgin, 1517. The adjoining Chapel of St. Lawrence and St. Michael's Chapel have some fine stained glass (modern), and an altar of 1662 in the Renaissance style. — To the left of the handsome entrance-portal (14th cent.) to the 'Memorie' and cloisters (p. 162) is a *Slab* (16th cent.; built into the wall) bearing an inscription to the memory of *Fastrada* (or Fastradana), the third wife of Charlemagne; she died at Frankfort in 794, and was buried there in the church of St. Alban, destroyed in 1552.

The S. TRANSEPT contains several monuments to prelates of the 18th century. A fine head of Saturn on the monument of *Canon von Breidenbach-Bürresheim* (1743), and the noble Gothic *Monument of *Archbp. Conrad II. von Weinsberg*, 1396, adjoining the W. choir, are noteworthy. Over the door opening on the Leich-Hof (p. 160) is a Romanesque relief.

The BISCHOFSCHOR, or W. CHOIR, separated from the transepts by galleries of 1682, contains rococo *Choir Stalls, erected in 1767. In the dome are the paintings already mentioned (p. 161).

From the S. aisle the portal above noticed (to the right, the old Romanesque portal) leads into the **Memorie**, erected in 1243, and roofed with wide groined vaulting. This was the old chapter-house, and owes its name to the memorial services held in it annually. By the W. wall (r.) is the episcopal throne in stone. Adjacent are several monuments of the years 1536, 1550, and 1558. — The Gothic *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, to the S. of the Memorie, dates from the 14th cent. and has been restored in the original style.

The **Cloisters** also contain several monuments. On the S. wall is *Schwanthaler's Monument to Frauenlob*, a female figure decorating a coffin with a wreath, erected by the ladies of Mayence in 1842 to Count Heinrich von Meissen (d. 1318), surnamed *Frauenlob* (women's praise), 'the pious minstrel of the Holy Virgin, and of female virtue'. Beyond it, on the E. wall, is a Gothic relief, with groups of saved and lost souls. Near it is an older tombstone of Frauenlob, erected in 1783, a copy of the original of 1318. By the buttresses on the garden-side are seated figures of the Apostles (late-Romanesque). The cloisters, which afford a good view of the church-towers, also contain sculptured fragments from other churches of Mayence, some of great beauty and interest.

A gloomy chamber to the S. of the cloisters contains fine Renaissance *Choir Stalls and tapestry of the 14-17th centuries.

Between the N. transept of the cathedral and the Markt, partly concealed from view by surrounding buildings, is the **Chapel of St. Gothard**, a double church with aisles, a characteristic Romanesque building, erected in 1135-8. It originally formed the chapel of the archiepiscopal palace (entrance from the N. transept, p. 161). The dwarf-gallery on the exterior (comp. p. 69) and the pillars and columns within deserve notice.

A little to the W. of the Leich-Hof (p. 160) is the Prot. *Church of St. John* (Pl. C, 3), which occupies the site of the old baptistery. — Hard by, in the Augustiner-Str., is the *Liebfrauen-Kirche* (Pl. B, C, 4), of 1768-76, with rococo decoration and ceiling-paintings by Januarius Zick. In the Kapuzinergasse is the *Church of St. Ignatius* (Pl. B, 4), a baroque building of 1763-74.

Near the cathedral is the GUTENBERG-PLATZ (Pl. C, D, 3), which is embellished with a **Statue of Gutenberg**, the inventor of printing, designed by *Thorvaldsen*, and erected in 1837. The inscription at the back by Ottfried Müller runs thus: —

Artem quae Graecos latuit, latuitque Latinos,
Germani sollers extudit ingenium.
Nunc, quidquid veteres sapiunt sapiuntque recentes,
Non sibi, sed populis omnibus id sapiunt.

Owing to the obscurity which envelopes the inventor of printing, and to the fact that he had several contemporaries of the same name as himself, there is some difficulty in identifying him. Native and foreign writers, however, of the 15th cent. agree in naming as the inventor JOHANN GÄNSFLEISCH, surnamed GUTENBERG from his mother's name, who was born in Mayence about the end of the 14th cent., at the *Hof Gutenberg*, Christoph-

Strasse 2 (Pl. D, 4), and not, in spite of the tablet, at the Hof zum Gänsfleisch, Emmeran-Strasse 23 (Pl. D, 3). After a stay in Strassburg, Gutenberg seems to have established himself in his native city in 1444. The earliest book printed by him from moveable types to which a certain date can be assigned belongs to the year 1447 (p. 151), though the fragment 'Vom Weltgericht', preserved in the Gutenberg Museum (p. 159), and the 27-line fragment of Donatus, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, are earlier. His first work of importance was the 42-line Bible (1450-1455?). *Johann Fust*, who had assisted Gutenberg in this work, afterwards separated from him, and established a new printing-office in partnership with *Peter Schöffer*. Gutenberg's subsequent career; his connection with the 36-line Bible, the types of which were in the hands of Albrecht Pfister of Bamberg from 1461 onwards; and the question whether Gutenberg printed the Mayence Catholicon (1460), the earliest long work in Italic characters, are all points still veiled in obscurity. After a residence in Eltville (p. 135), the date and duration of which are uncertain, Gutenberg died in Mayence in 1467 or 1468, and was buried in the Franciscan church, which was pulled down in 1742. — Gutenberg's alleged first printing-office, at the *Hof zum Jungen*, Franziskanergasse 3, and those of Johann Fust and Peter Schöffer at the *Hof zum Humbrecht*, Schuster-Strasse 20, and the *Schöffer-Hof*, Korbgasse 3, are all indicated by memorial tablets.

Opposite the monument is the *Theatre*, erected in 1833. — In the Schuster-Strasse, one of the chief business-streets, which runs off the old market-place, is the Gothic *Church of St. Quentin* (Pl. D, 4; 15th cent.), and near it the *Church of St. Christopher*, in the early-Gothic style. Between them is the large *Pensioners' Hospital* and opposite is the *Knebel'sche Hof* (No. 2), with a rich oriel in the Renaissance style. — From the Schuster-Str. the Stadionerhof-Str. leads to the W. to the *Dalberger Hof* (1715-18), now occupied by law-courts (Pl. D, E, 3, 4), and to the *Church of St. Emmeran* (Pl. D, 3), a tasteful late-Gothic building, erected in 1450 and restored in 1881 (old ceiling-paintings).

Following the broad Ludwigs-Strasse from the theatre towards the W., we reach the Schiller-Platz (Pl. D, 2; music, see p. 155), which is planted with chestnut-trees and embellished with a bronze *Statue of Schiller*, by Scholl (1862). The *place* is bounded on the S. by the *Osteiner Hof* (1747), now the residence of the Military Governor and of the Commandant, and on the W. by the *Bassenheimer Hof* (1756; with café-restaurant), the *Barracks*, and the *Military Casino* or *Schönborner Hof*.

The broad Emmerich-Joseph-Strasse leads hence to the W. to a flight of 76 steps ascending to the *Mathilden-Terrasse* (Pl. D, 2), which affords an extensive view of the town and environs. Below the terrace is the wine-magazine of Kupferberg & Co., with a house indicated by a tablet as that occupied by Bismarck from Aug. 2nd to Aug. 7th, 1870, at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. On the *Kästrich (Castrum)* a new and well-built quarter of the town has sprung up since the explosion of a powder-magazine here in 1857.

On an eminence in the neighbourhood rises the handsome early-Gothic ***Church of St. Stephen** (Pl. C, 2), erected in 1257-1328 on the highest site in the town (85 ft. above the level of the Rhine), and tastefully restored after the explosion in 1857. It consists of

nave and aisles of equal height, with a choir at each end, a peculiarity rarely seen in Rhenish churches. The octagonal *Tower*, 170 ft. high, commands a beautiful view (220 steps; visitors ring near the flying buttress to the right of the N. door of the tower).

The Interior contains altar-pieces by *Veit* to the right and left of the W. choir; behind the high-altar are a late-Gothic tabernacle of 1500 and four exquisite brass altar-columns of 1509. — The treasury contains several interesting Oriental and early-Romanesque objects, the dalmatic of St. Willigis, etc. — The late-Gothic *Cloisters*, dating from 1499, entered from the right aisle, are remarkable for their tasteful vaulting and windows; by the E. wall is the tombstone of *Dean Wignandus* (d. 1048).

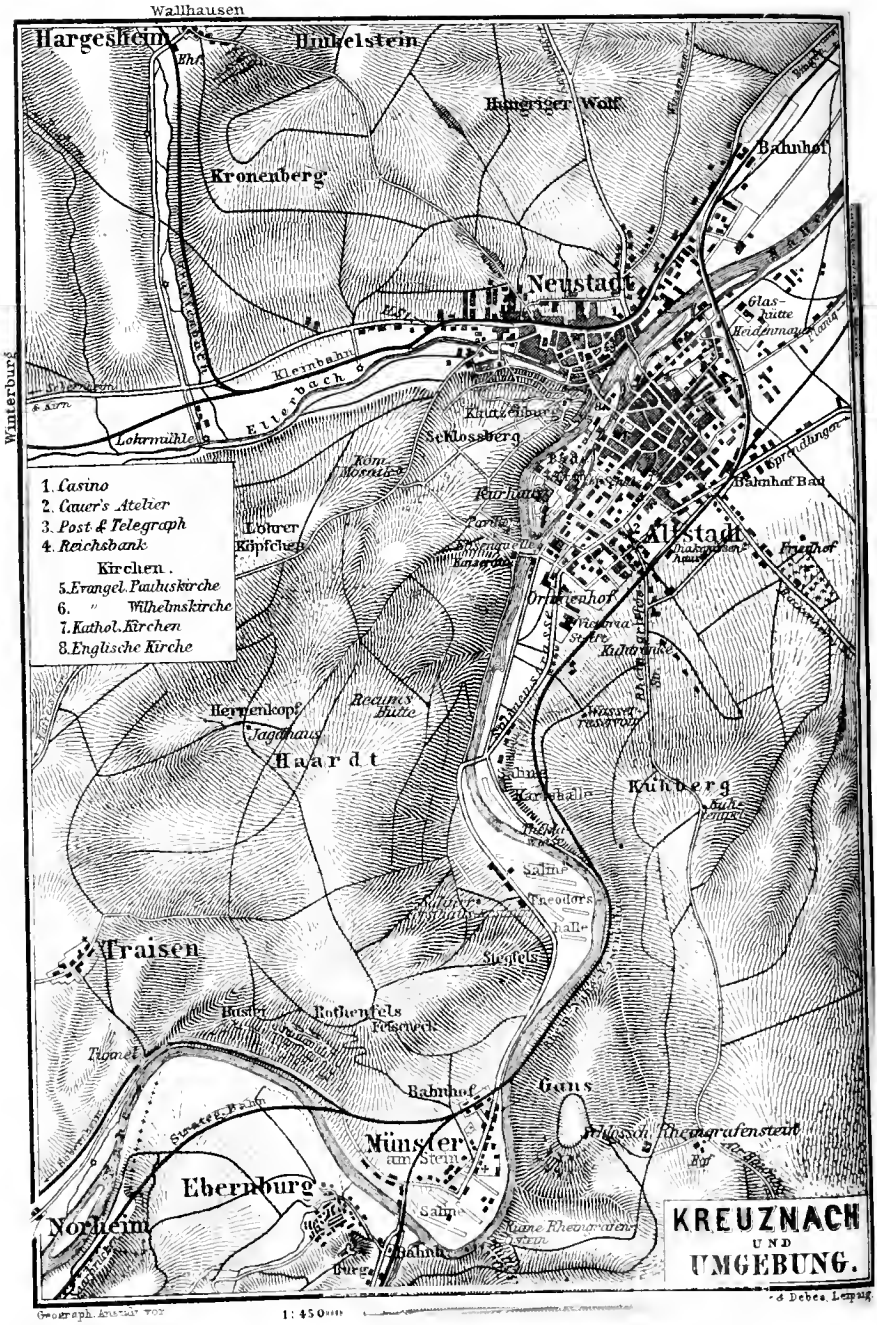
The Stephan-Str. leads from the church to the S.E. to the 'Eisgrubweg', where the *Windmühlenberg* (Pl. B, 3), an eminence planted with lime-trees, commands one of the finest views of the cathedral, between the houses. — Beyond the Alarm-Bastion is the entrance to the citadel.

The **Citadel** (Pl. A, 3; adm. by cards, obtainable at the office of the Commandant, see above; 50 pf.), which occupies the site of the Roman castrum, dates from the 17th century. In its S.W. corner rises the *Drusus-Turm* or *Eigelstein*, a dark-grey, circular mass of concrete, 40 ft. in height, said by tradition to have been erected in the year B.C. 9 by the 2nd and 14th Legions in honour of Drusus (p. 155), who was killed by a fall from his horse. The monument was once much higher than at present, but there is no evidence that it ever had an outer casing of masonry. In 1689 it was furnished with a spiral staircase in the interior.

The ***Anlage** (restaurant; music, p. 155), or public promenade, on a slight eminence outside the *Neutor* (Pl. A, 4; tramway), on the S. side of the town, occupies the site of the electoral château of *Favorite* (removed in 1793). — The *Railway Bridge*, built in 1862, which here crosses the Rhine near its junction with the Main, consists of four arches, each about 131 yds. in span. It commands an admirable view of both rivers and of the town.

The **Wall-Strasse** (Pl. E, F, G, 1) begins behind the Central Station, beyond the viaduct which carries the Binger-Str. over the railway, and ascends the hill, commanding a striking view of Biebrich, Wiesbaden, the Taunus, and the Rheingau. Near the *Mombacher-Tor* are the large *Military Stores Factory*, and the *Cavalry Barracks* (distinguished by a gilded horse from the former electoral stables).

By proceeding to the W. from the Binger-Tor (Pl. E, 1), alongside the Hechtsheim railway (p. 154), we soon reach the **Cemetery**, which was once the burial-ground of the Roman legions and of the earliest Christian church (St. Aureus). It deserves a visit for the sake of its situation and its beautiful roses. In the new part is a large crematorium. — About ½ M. farther on, on a hill to the right of the village of *Zahlbach*, are the remains of another interesting Roman structure, an **Aqueduct**, of which 60 concrete pillars, some of them 23 ft. high, are still standing. By this channel a supply of water for the use of the Roman castle was conducted from the Königsborn (p. 165), a distance of about 6 M. We may return to Mayence in 20 min. via the Gau-Tor (Pl. C, 2).


Wallhausen
Hargesheim
Hinkelstein
Hungriger Wolf
Bahnhof
Kronenberg
Neustadt
Glashütte
Heidenmauer
Kleinbahn
Ellerbach
Winterburg
Lohrmühle
Schlossberg
Kautzenburg
Bahnhof Bad
Altstadt
Friedhof
Lohrer Köpfchen
Orangenhof
Victoria Stadt
Kuhtränke
Hernenkopf
Jagdhaus
Recums Hütte
Haardt
Kuhberg
Saline
Theodorshalle
Traisen
Stegfels
Rothenfels
Felseneck
Tiginel
Bahnhof
Gans
Münster am Stein
Schlossch. Rheingrafenstein
Ebernburg
Norheim
Saline
Ruine Rheingrafenstein
Bahnh.
Burg
1. Casino
2. Cauer's Atelier
3. Post & Telegraph
4. Reichsbank
Kirchen.
5. Evangel. Pauluskirche
6. " Wilhelmskirche
7. Kathol. Kirchen
8. Englische Kirche
KREUZNACH
UND
UMGEBUNG.
Geograph. Anstalt von
1:450000
& Debes, Leipzig.

The steam-tramway (p. 154) to Finthen diverges to the right from the Zahlbach road near the cemetery, traverses the market-gardens of *Gonsenheim* (p. 286), passes the villa-colony of Lenneberg (*Schloss Hôtel*, new) or *Leniaberg*, and then ascends to *Finthen (Fontanae)*, on the road to Bingen, 5 M. from Mayence. — From Finthen we proceed to the N. viâ (1/4 M.) *Königsborn* (inn), with the spring that furnished the main supply of the Roman aqueduct (p. 164), to the (1 1/2 M.) *Forsthaus Ludwigshöhe* (restaurant & pension) on the *Leniaberg*, with view-tower, and to (3 M.) *Budenheim* (p. 141). A pleasanter route is offered by the direct wood-path from station Lenneberg to (20 min.) the Ludwigshöhe.

23. From Bingerbrück to Kreuznach, Saarbrücken, and Metz.

137 M. Railway to (9 1/2 M.) *Kreuznach* in 1/4-1/2 hr. (fares 1 ℳ 20, 90, 60 pf.); to (88 M.) *Saarbrücken* in 3-5 hrs. (fares 12 ℳ 80, 9 ℳ 50, 6 ℳ 70 pf.); to *Metz* in 4 1/2-6 hrs. (fares 18 ℳ 90, 12 ℳ 90, 8 ℳ 60 pf.).

The line begins at *Bingerbrück* (pp. 131, 140), on the left bank of the *Nahe*, skirts the S. slopes of the *Hunsrück*, and traverses the pretty valley of the Nahe, with its vineyards and cornfields, viâ *Münster*, *Sarmsheim*, and (3 1/2 M.) *Laubenheim*. — From (5 M.) *Langenlonsheim* (Berliner Hof) a branch-line runs to *Hermeskeil* (p. 202; 73 M., in 4 1/2-5 hrs.; fares 9 ℳ 50, 7 ℳ 10, 4 ℳ 75 pf.) viâ *Stromberg* (Post; Weinzheimer), *Rheinböllen* (Hochwald Hotel), and *Simmern* (Vollrath; Lamm; Post). — 7 M. *Bretzenheim*.

9 1/2 M. **Kreuznach.** — There are two stations: 1. *Stadt Kreuznach*, 1/2 M. from the town, and 1 1/4 M. from the Kurhaus; 2. *Bad Kreuznach*, on the E. side of the island on which the baths are situated. Hotel-omnibuses and cabs (see below) await the arrival of the trains.

Hotels. In the town, on the left bank of the Nahe: Adler, Hoch-Str., with garden, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 6-10 ℳ; Pfälzer Hof, next the post-office, R. 2-6, B. 3/4, D. 2 1/2, pens. from 6 ℳ, very fair. — Taube, with a popular wine-room, Deutsches Haus, in the Holzmarkt, both unpretending but well spoken of. — On the right bank of the Nahe: Bahnhofs-Hôtel, in Bad Kreuznach (p. 167), very fair, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2 ℳ, with garden-restaurant; Berliner Hof, Bismarck-Platz, R. 1 3/4-2 1/2, B. 3/4, pens. 4-5 ℳ; Huff's Goldener Hirsch, at the corner of the Mannheimer-Str. and Salinen-Str., R. & B. 2-2 1/4 ℳ, these three second-class. — Bath-houses and hotels in and near the Bade-Insel, for patients, some of them closed in winter: *Englischer Hof and Hôtel Royal, with lift, R. 2-20, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 7 ℳ; *Oranienhof, with lift, private spring, and park, R. 2 1/2-8, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. from 8 ℳ, closed in winter; Kauzenberg, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. (1.30 p.m.) 3, pens. 6-9 ℳ; Dheil-Schmidt, well spoken of; Europäischer Hof, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 7-9 ℳ; Grand-Hôtel du Nord, opposite the Elisabeth-Quelle, R. 3-8, B. 1 1/4, pens. 7 1/2-12 ℳ; Kurhaus Hôtel; Dr. Hermann's Private Baths, R. 1-5, board 4 1/2 ℳ. — Numerous lodging-houses and pensions, nearly all with baths; highest charges from 15th June to 15th August.

Restaurants. At the hotels; *Heilquelle*, near the small Bade-Brücke; *Park Restaurant*, *Bellevue*, near the Kurhaus bridge; *Kaiserau*, above the island, at the foot of the Kauzenberg (p. 167), with garden.

Cabs. Drive in the town, 1-2 pers., with one horse 80 pf., with 2 horses 1 ℳ 20 pf.; 3-4 pers. 1 ℳ 20 and 1 ℳ 50 pf.; per hour, in the town 2 or 3 ℳ, outside the town 2 1/2 or 3 1/2 ℳ; to the Theodorshalle 1 1/2 and 2, or 2 and 2 1/2 ℳ. Carriages to the following places and back, with 2 hrs. stay: —

	1-horse ℳ pf.	2-horse ℳ pf.		1-horse ℳ pf.	2-horse ℳ pf.
Rheingrafenstein	7.50	9 —	Münster	4 —	6 —
Rheingrafenstein viâ Münster	9 —	12 —	Münster (without returning)	2 —	3 —
Rheingrafenstein, Münster, and the Ebernburg	10 —	13.50	Ebernburg, Altenbaumburg, or Eremitage .	6 —	9 —
			Lohrer Mühle .	5 —	7 —
			Rotenfels . . .	9 —	12 —
			Sponheim . . .	7 —	10.50

Omnibus to Münster am Stein every ½ hr., 30 pf.

Steam Tramways (starting from the Holzmarkt) to *Wallhausen* and *Winterburg*, see p. 169. — ELECTRIC TRAMWAY to Münster am Stein (p. 167).

Visitors' Tax, for one pers. 15 ℳ, for each addit. member of a family 5 ℳ; single ticket admitting to the grounds of the Kurhaus 50 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 3), in the Neustadt, on the left bank of the Nahe.

English Church Service during the season at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Kreuznach (340 ft.), which from the 13th to the 15th cent. was the capital of the County of Sponheim, then belonged to the Palatinate, and since 1814 has been Prussian, lies on the *Nahe*, about 10 M. from the Rhine. Pop. 22,862, of whom two-fifths are Roman Catholics. The river separates the *Altstadt* and the '*Badeviertel*', on the right bank, from the *Neustadt*, on the left, and above the town forms the *Bade-Insel*, or Bath Island (see below). In the Altstadt are the churches of *St. William* (Prot.; Pl. 6), *St. Wolfgang* (R. C.), and the *Holy Cross* (R. C.); in the Neustadt is that of *St. Nicholas* (R. C.; Pl. 7). Several bridges unite the different parts of the town. The old stone bridge, which crosses the lower part of the island, and on the buttresses of which several houses are built, affords a picturesque view. The *Protestant Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 5), on the island, replaces an earlier edifice, destroyed in 1689. The ruins of the Gothic choir of the latter, dating from 1330, were fitted up as an *English Chapel* in 1857-63 (Pl. 8). Adjoining the church is the marble statue, by E. Cauer, of *Dr. Prieger* (d. 1863); in the Bismarck-Platz is a *Statue of Bismarck*, by H. Cauer (1897); and in the Eiermarkt is a monument to *Michel Mort* (p. 167), by R. Cauer (1902). The *Public School*, in the Kreuz-Strasse (Altstadt), contains the municipal collection of Roman and mediæval antiquities (apply to the janitor). — To the N. of the Altstadt, beside the glassworks, is the *Heidenmauer* ('Heathens' Wall'), the remains of a Roman fortification. A Frankish palace afterwards stood in this neighbourhood.

Kreuznach is a watering-place of considerable repute, and is visited by 7-8000 patients annually. The *Salt Baths*, which are particularly beneficial in cases of scrofula and cutaneous diseases, are situated on and near the **Bade-Insel**, or *Badewörth*. The principal street, flanked with hotels and lodging-houses, leads from the church in a straight direction to the **Kurhaus**, with the adjacent *Badehaus* or Bath House and the large *Inhalatorium* (a

double 'Gradir-Haus', with a central passage). In the morning and evening this is the rendezvous of the visitors, many of whom drink the waters of the **Elisabeth-Quelle**, a spring containing bromine and iodine, and rising from the porphyry rock at the S. end of the island. In bad weather the promenaders take shelter in a covered walk, 130 yds. long. Concerts are given here thrice daily in the season. Agate wares from Idar (p. 172) are offered for sale. Below the chief bridge, on the *Marien-Wörth*, is a hospital managed by Franciscan monks.

Opposite the Kurhaus an iron bridge crosses the narrower arm of the Nahe and connects the island with the pleasant '*Badeviertel*', consisting of baths and lodging-houses, on the right bank. The street in a straight direction leads to the *Bad Kreuznach Station* (pp. 165, 169), 1/2 M. from the Kurhaus. Near this station are a large Deaconesses' Institute and the studio (Pl. 2) of the brothers *Cauer*, well known for their skilful treatment of subjects from the domains of fairy-tale ('Sleeping Beauty', 'Cinderella', etc.). — The *Cemetery*, on the road to Hackenheim, contains a Germania, in memory of the war of 1870-71, and other specimens of their work.

On the N.W. side of the town, on the left bank of the Nahe (ascent from the old bridge, or from the Bade-Insel, crossing the iron suspension-bridge near the Kaiserau; toll 3 pf.), rises the *Schlossberg* or **Kauzenberg** (490 ft.), with the ruins of a castle of the Counts of Sponheim, destroyed by the French in 1689. The hill is laid out as private pleasure-grounds, only the principal avenue of which is open to the public. The vineyards on its S. slopes yield an excellent wine, called 'Kauzenberger'. The summit commands a fine view of the valley. A lion hewn in stone, brought here from Dhaun (p. 171), commemorates Michel Mort, a butcher of Kreuznach, who sacrificed his life in the battle of Sprendlingen (1279) to save his prince, Johann von Sponheim. Paths, with picturesque views, lead hence by the wooded *Haardt* to the Rotenfels (p. 169).

A fine **Roman Mosaic Pavement*, 32 ft. long and 24 1/4 ft. wide, was discovered in 1893, in a very fair state of preservation, on the Hüffelsheim road, on the left bank of the Nahe, 3/4 M. from the old bridge (p. 166). It represents combats of wild beasts and gladiators (entr. by No. 26; adm. 1 *M*).

On the right bank of the Nahe, the *Salinen-Strasse* leads past the Hôt. Oranienhof (near which, to the right, is the suspension bridge) and the *Victoriastift*, a charity hospital for children, to (1 M.) the salt-works and 'Gradirhäuser' (evaporating sheds) of **Karlshalle** and **Theodorshalle** (*Hôtel Tullius*, *Hôtel Scheiber*, both very fair, R. 10-15 *M* per week; the *Kurhaus Theodorshalle*, with garden extending to the wood is let to the Society of Prussian Civil Officials; plain rfmts. in the *Forsthaus*). About 1 1/2 M. farther on lies —

Münster am Stein. — **Hotels** (all with baths). *Schmuck's Kurhaus Hotel, by the Kur-Park, with dépendance, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, board

5½ *M*; *Hôtel Bubat-Löw, R. 3-8, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5½-7 *M*, closed in winter; *Hôtel-Restaurant Zipp, at the station, R. 2¼-2½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, with garden; Hôtel Baum (Kablé); Englischer Hof, R. 2-2½, B. ¾, pens. from 5 *M*; Schwan, similar charges, well spoken of, etc. Numerous private hotels.

Restaurants. *Kur-Garten* and *Kursaal; Rabel's Central-Café*, between the station and the Kurgarten.

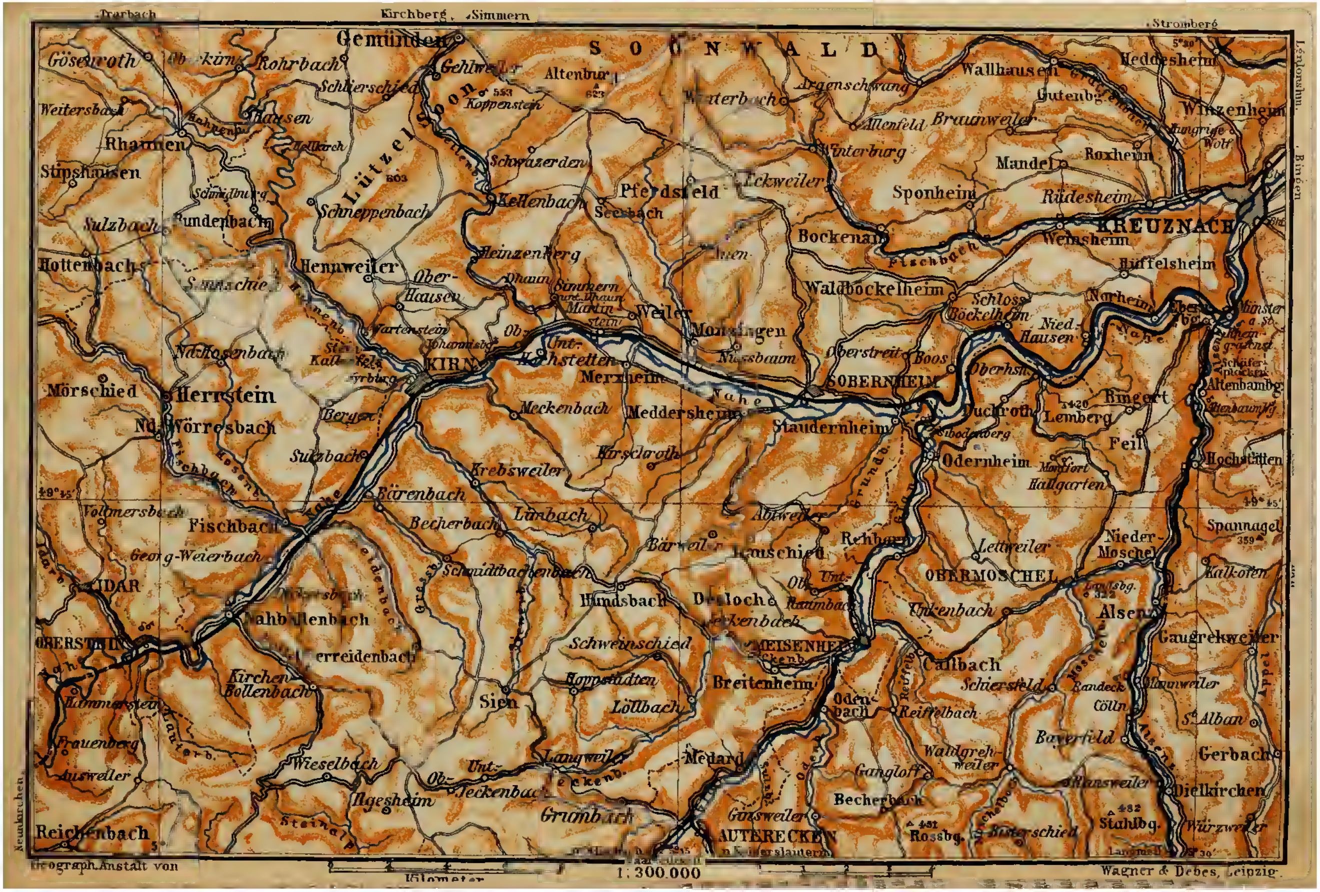
Visitors' Tax for 1 pers. 12, 2 pers. 17, 3 pers. 20, 4 pers. 23, 5 pers. 26 *M*. Adm. to the Kur-Garten 25 pf.

Münster am Stein (370 ft.; rail. stat., see p. 169), a village pleasantly situated at the foot of the Rheingrafenstein and the Gans, also possesses salt-springs, and has of late years acquired importance as a watering-place (4500 patients annually). The waters of the principal salt-spring (87°) are conducted directly to the baths, which are well fitted up. The well-shaded Kur-Garten is connected with the springs by a covered way. Münster am Stein is on the whole less expensive than Kreuznach.

The *__Rheingrafenstein__ (770 ft.), a picturesque cliff of porphyry, here rises 425 ft. almost perpendicularly from the Nahe. We cross the river by the ferry near the saline springs, and ascend the *Hutten-Tal* (restaurant) by a path which leads to the ruin in ½ hr. (the highest point is reached by a flight of stone steps ascending through the rocks). The boldly situated ruined castle, built in the 12th cent., once the residence of the 'Rheingrafen' (Rhenish counts), was blown up by the French in 1689.

From Kreuznach to the Gans, Rheingrafenstein, and Münster am Stein, a beautiful walk of 2¼-2½ hrs.; route hardly to be mistaken. About 100 paces beyond the small temple on the *Kuhberg* (1½ M. to the S. of the Bad Kreuznach Station; comp. Map) a path diverges to the right from the road, leading through vineyards and wood, and joining the road again beyond the (½ hr.) *Rheingrafensteiner Hof* (restaurant). About 5 min. farther on, near the *Rheingrafensteiner Schlösschen*, a path ascends in ¼ hr. to the top of the Gans (1025 ft.), an indented ridge of porphyry, commanding an extensive view, embracing the Nahe-Tal as far as Bingen and part of the Rheingau. — From the Gans a field-road (direction-post) runs towards the S. through the wood to the (25 min.) Rheingrafenstein. Descent to the Nahe through the Hutten-Tal (see above; ¼ hr.). — By passing to the left of the Rheingrafensteiner Hof we reach (35 min.) the *Schäferplacken*, where the bonndaries of Prussia, Bavaria, and Hesse meet. Thence to the right to the Altenbaumburg (see below), ½ hr.

Opposite the Rheingrafenstein, to the W., about ½ hr. from the Münster am Stein station (carr. 2½ *M*, there and back 4 *M*), rises the __*Ebernburg__, once the stronghold of Franz von Sickingen (1481-1523), and at that time often an asylum for outlaws and fugitives, foremost among whom ranks Ulrich von Hutten, the reformer, who resided here in 1520-22. We cross the bridge (toll 3 pf.) and ascend to the right, passing several inns (near the station of *Ebernburg*, p. 170). The castle was fortified by the French in 1689, but was again dismantled at the Peace of Ryswyck (1698). Out of the ruins rises a quaint, pinnacled building, fitted up as an *Inn*. Below the castle is a *Monument to Sickingen and Hutten*, by K. Cauer, erected in 1889. Fine prospect of the grand environs.



Trarbach
Kirchberg
Simmern
Stromberg
Gemünden
SOONWALD
Gösenroth
Rohrbach
Rhaunen
Stipshausen
Sulzbach
Hottenbach
Altenburg
Koppenstein
Schwarzerden
Kellenbach
Schneppenbach
Hennweiler
Pferdsfeld
Seesbach
Eckweiler
Winterburg
Argenschwang
Wallhausen
Heddesheim
Gutenberg
Winzenheim
Braunweiler
Mandel
Roxheim
Sponheim
Rüdesheim
Bockenau
KREUZNACH
Weinsheim
Hüffelsheim
Waldböckelheim
Schloss Böckelheim
Norheim
Monzingen
Nussbaum
Weiler
Heinzenberg
Ober-Hausen
KIRN
Merxheim
Meddersheim
SOBERNHEIM
Staudernheim
Oberstreit
Boos
Oberhsn.
Duchroth
Lemberg
Feil
Ringgert
Altenbamberg
Hochstätten
Odernheim
Hallgarten
Mörschied
Herrstein
Wörresbach
Sulzbach
Bergen
Meckenbach
Krebsweiler
Kirschroth
Bärenbach
Becherbach
Limbach
Fischbach
Vollmersbach
Georg-Weierbach
IDAR
OBERSTEIN
Nahbollenbach
Kirchen-Bollenbach
Schmidtbachenbach
Hundsbach
Desloch
Meisenheim
Rehborn
Lettweiler
OBERMOSCHEL
Niedermoschel
Spannagel
Kalkofen
Unkenbach
Alsen
Gaugrehweiler
Callbach
Schiersfeld
Randeck
Cölln
St. Alban
Gerbach
Bayerfeld
Dielkirchen
Würzweiler
Stahlbg.
Schweinschied
Breitenheim
Sien
Hoppstädten
Löllbach
Odenbach
Reiffelbach
Medard
Waldgrehweiler
Gangloff
Becherbach
Langweiler
Wieselbach
Ilgesheim
Grumbach
Gumsweiler
LAUTERECKEN
Rossbg.
Reichenbach
Frauenberg
Nahe
Glan
Alsenz
1:300000
Kilometer
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

The view from the **Rotenfels** (1035 ft.), a barren red porphyry cliff 3 M. from Kreuznach and 1½ M. from Münster am Stein, surpasses that from the Gans, as it extends farther up the valley of the Nahe and embraces the Alsenz-Tal as far as the ruin of *Landsberg*.

A charming excursion from Münster am Stein may be made through the *Hutten-Tal*, and finally through beautiful woods, to the (1¼ hr.) **Altenbaumburg** *(Restaurant)*, an extensive ruined castle destroyed by the French in 1689, the ancestral seat of the ancient 'Raugrafen', and formerly called the *Boymeneburg*, or *Croneburg*. Another route is by railway to *Altenbamberg* (see below) and then on foot to (25 min.) the Altenbaumburg (comp. the Map). — The ruins of the château of *Montfort* (destroyed in the 15th cent.) may be reached from Münster, by the villages of *Ebernburg* and *Bingert*, in 2 hrs. (refreshments at the *Montforter Hof*). — The ***Lemberg** (1312 ft.), which rises precipitously from the Nahe, near Bingert (1¾ hr. from Münster), commands an extensive panorama. The descent may be made to the (20 min.) *Duchroth-Oberhausen* station (p. 297) or by the bridge of Oberhausen and through wood, finally traversing the *Trumbachtal* to (1¼ hr.) stat. *Niederhausen* (p. 170).

From Kreuznach to Wallhausen, 5½ M., steam-tramway in ½ hr. — About 1½ M. beyond Wallhausen is *Dalberg*, with the ruins of the ancestral seat of the family of that name. Farther on are (3 M.) *Weissenfels* (view) and *Argenschwang*, with a ruined castle.

From Kreuznach to Winterburg, 11 M., steam-tramway in 1-1¼ hr. — 6 M. **Burg-Sponheim**, with the ruined castle of the Sponheim family. About 1 M. off is the village of *Sponheim*, with the fine Romanesque church (1123) of the former Benedictine Abbey, of which the learned Johannes Trithemius (p. 202) was abbot in 1484-1506. It occupies the site of an older structure and has been restored. — 11 M. *Winterburg*.

Railway to Saarbrücken and Metz. The district between Kreuznach and Waldböckelheim (p. 170) and the neighbourhood of Oberstein are the most picturesque portions of the line. Leaving the principal station at Kreuznach, the train crosses the Nahe, stops at the *Bad-Kreuznach* station (p. 165), and skirts the base of the *Gans* (p. 168). To the left, where the train next crosses the Nahe, rise the two curious pinnacles of the *Rheingrafenstein* (p. 168).

12½ M. **Münster am Stein** (370 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, very fair, see p. 167), junction for Kaiserslautern and for the 'strategic' railway to Homburg (p. 296).

From Münster am Stein to Kaiserslautern, 37½ M., railway in ca. 2 hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ 20, 2 ℳ 10 pf.). — The line crosses the *Nahe*, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Bavaria, and beyond (½ M.) *Ebernburg* (p. 168), ascends the valley of the *Alsenz*. — 2½ M. *Altenbamberg* lies at the foot of the Altenbaumburg (see above). — 3½ M. *Hochstätten*.

7 M. **Alsenz** *(Post)*, a village with sandstone quarries. From Alsenz to (4½ M.) *Gaugrehweiler*, diligence twice a day; then on foot through the valley of the *Appel* to *Iben* and viâ *Wonsheim* to *Flonheim* (comp. p. 286). — On the hill to the right of (9½ M.) *Mannweiler* is the ruin of *Randeck*. 10 M. *Bayerfeld-Cölln*; 12 M. *Dielkirchen*.

14 M. **Rockenhausen** *(Bahnhof Hotel)*, a considerable village, the best starting-point for the ascent of the Donnersberg (see p. 287). — 16½ M. *Imsweiler*.

20 M. **Winnweiler** *(Zum Donnersberg)*, an industrious village, with iron-works and a copper-foundry, near the picturesque *Falkensteiner-Tal*, with the ruin of *Falkenstein*. — 22 M. *Langmeil-Münchweiler*, junction for the line from Alzey (see p. 286). — 24½ M. *Neuhemsbach-Sembach*. From

(27 M.) *Enkenbach* the direct line to (33½ M.) *Kaiserslautern* (p. 286) diverges to the right viâ (31½ M.) *Eselsfürth*. — The main line continues to (31 M.) *Hochspeyer*, where it joins the 'Pfälzische Ludwigsbahn' (p. 294). — 37½ M. *Kaiserslautern*, see p. 295.

Beyond a cutting the *Ebernburg* (p. 168) appears on the left. The train next runs between the Nahe and the base of the precipitous *Rotenfels* (p. 169), and passes through two tunnels. From (16 M.) *Niederhausen* the *Lemberg* may be ascended in 1¼ hr. (p. 169). On the right rises an abrupt rock, crowned with the ruins of *Böckelheim*, destroyed by the French in 1688, in which the Emp. Henry IV. was kept prisoner by his son Henry V. in 1105. — 19½ M. *Wald-Böckelheim* lies 2 M. to the N. of the station (diligence thrice daily). The above-mentioned ruins are 1 M. from the station, and Burg-Sponheim (p. 168) is about 1½ M. from the village.

Emerging from the next tunnel, we observe on the left, beyond the Nahe (20 min. to the E. of Staudernheim), the ruins of **Disibodenberg**, a Benedictine (subsequently Cistercian) abbey named after the Irish bishop Disibodus (d. about 700), the first propagator of Christianity in this district, which was annexed during the Reformation by the Dukes of Zweibrücken and is now private property. Little is left of the buildings beyond the foundations. The abbey-church, consecrated in 1143, was an imposing edifice with pillars; the vaulting of the choir, which was composed of nave and aisles, was borne by imbedded columns. The secular portions of the monastery are in the Gothic style of the 13th century. Adjoining the church were the cloisters, and to the right of them the chapter-house. Farther to the W. was the residence of the abbot, with a view over the valley of the Nahe, and to the E. was the refectory, of which the gable-walls are still standing. The custodian shows a number of Gothic fragments (chiefly keystones) from the old building, which are collected in a vault. The pleasure-grounds around the ruins afford a good survey of the valleys of the Nahe and its affluent the *Glan* (rfmts. on Sun.).

22½ M. **Staudernheim** (460 ft.; *Salmen*, good and moderate) lies to the left, on the right bank of the Nahe, connected with the station by the five-arched 'Landgrafen-Brücke'. A branch-railway runs hence to (2½ M.) *Odernheim* (p. 297).

24 M. **Sobernheim** (500 ft.; *Post; Adler*) is a small town of some antiquity, partly enclosed by a wall. Pop. 3478. It possesses a late-Gothic church, an old *Maltese Chapel* adjoined by a former lodge of the order (now a school), and several picturesque old houses.

27 M. *Monzingen* (Dick's Hotel, fair) lies to the right, on the vine-clad slopes.

From Monzingen a road leads through the *Hoxtal* to the pleasant health-resort of *Waldfriede* (1320 ft.; pens. 4-5 *M*), whence various excursions may be made.

29½ M. *Martinstein* (Seipel), curiously built on a rock, with its church on an eminence surrounded by a fine group of trees.

The station is 1/2 M. from the village. Beyond it, in a valley opening on the right, are situated the ruins of *Schloss Dhaun*. The *Kellerbach* traverses an imposing rocky gorge.

***Schloss Dhaun**, the seat of a branch of the Rheingrafen which became extinct in 1750, was erected in the 12th cent., and greatly extended in 1729. This strikingly-picturesque castle is situated 6 M. from Monzingen, 2 1/4 M. from Martinstein, and 3 1/2 M. from Kirn (see below; carriage 7 1/2 *M*). A relief over one of the doors, representing an ape giving an apple to a child, commemorates the incident that a child of one of the Counts was carried off by an ape, but fortunately recovered. Magnificent view of the valley of the Nahe as far as the Lemberg, of the Simmer-Tal, and of the dark ravines of the Soonwald. Admission, including fee to attendant, 30 pf. Near the entrance is an inn.

On an eminence to the right stands the church of *Johannisberg*, which contains ancient tombstones of the Rheingrafen. The train next passes through a tunnel and reaches —

33 M. **Kirn** (595 ft.; *Stroh*, at the station, very fair, R. & B. 2 1/4-2 3/4 *M*), a thriving little town (6588 inhab.), with tanneries. In the 18th century it was the residence of the Princes of Salm-Kyrburg, the last of whom was guillotined at Paris in 1794. The old Romanesque church, lately restored, with a Gothic choir of the 15th cent., contains a fine tabernacle and several tombs of the Rheingrafen. Above the town, 1 M. from the station, is the ruin of *Kyrburg* (restaurant), surrounded with vineyards.

The valley now expands, but the line again enters a mountainous district at (35 M.) *Kirn-Sulzbach*, where the cliffs become more abrupt. The most interesting part of the line in point of construction is between Kirn and Birkenfeld, where there are no fewer than twenty bridges over the Nahe and ten tunnels, while the whole of the remaining part of the line has five bridges and five tunnels only. Near (38 M.) *Fischbach* (Post) the train crosses to the right bank. — 39 M. *Nahbollenbach*. Then follow two bridges, with a tunnel between them. To the right a *View of the '*Fallen Rock*' is obtained, and then of Oberstein, situated most picturesquely on both banks of the Nahe.

42 1/2 M. **Oberstein** (870 ft.; **Restaurant* at the station, with pavilion and view; *Post*, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 3/4, D. 1 3/4 *M*, *Stark*, in the town, near the new bridge, both very fair; agates sold at many shops), a town with 9669 inhab., is one of the finest points on the Nahe. The precipitous cliffs, 400 ft. in height, which confine the town within narrow limits, are crowned with two ruined castles of the Barons of Oberstein, who became extinct in 1670. The best way to the castles (there and back 1 1/2 hr.) is the 'Burgweg', ascending to the right beyond the 'Post'. By this route we first reach the *Neue Schloss* (restaurant; Hôtel Bach, higher up), which has only of late fallen to decay, and then, beyond a hollow containing a War Monument (1870-71), the **Alte Burg*, situated almost perpendicularly above the town. About 5 min. higher is a pavilion commanding a very extensive *View. We may now return by the *Protestant*

Church, curiously built into the face of the rock about halfway down (200 ft. above the Nahe), and said to have been erected in the 12th cent. by a member of the Oberstein family with his own hands, as an atonement for fratricide; it was restored in 1482. The sexton lives close by. The Gothic *Roman Catholic Church* lies on the right bank of the Nahe, near the railway-station.

From Oberstein an electric tramway runs in 21 min. to **Idar** (*Hôtel Schützenhof*, very fair, R. 1½-2 *M*), a place with 4800 inhab., most of whom are occupied in cutting and polishing agates, an industry that dates back to the 16th century. Agates were formerly found here in abundance, but their place is now taken mainly by stones of similar character from Brazil and the East Indies. A process has been discovered by which colourless agates are converted into onyxes, sardonyxes, etc., by the addition of colouring matter. Idar possesses a Gewerbehalle, or industrial hall, in which these wares are sold at officially-regulated prices.

43½ M. *Enzweiler*; 46 M. *Sonnenberg*; 47 M. *Kronweiler*; 48½ M. *Nohen*; 50½ M. *Heimbach*; 52 M. *Hoppstätten*. — From (53½ M.) *Birkenfeld-Neubrücke* a branch-line diverges to (3 M.) **Birkenfeld** (1315 ft.; *Post*, R. 1¾-2½ *M*, *Neue Post*, both very fair), the capital (2258 inhab.) of the principality of Birkenfeld, now belonging to the Duchy of Oldenburg, with a ruined castle (11th cent.) of the Counts of Sponheim. — On the road to Berncastel, beyond (3½ M.) the small *Hambach Sauerbrunnen* (baths), lies (7 M.) *Hüttgeswasen* (2300 ft.; Gethmann, pens. 4½ *M*), the highest inhabited spot in the province of the Rhine, surrounded with wood, and visited as a summer-resort.

56 M. *Nohfelden*, with an old keep. — 57½ M. *Türkismühle*, the junction of a branch-line to (14 M.) *Hermeskeil* (p. 202), viâ (7 M.) *Otzenhausen* and (9 M.) *Nonnweiler* (to Neunkirchen, see below).

The Hunnenring, near *Otzenhausen*, with a circumference of nearly 1 M., is the largest and best-preserved of the prehistoric fortifications in the Rhineland. It consists of loose blocks of sandstone, and is highest (60 ft.) on the N. side.

The line now attains the culminating point (1270 ft.) between the Nahe and Blies at (59 M.) *Wallhausen*, and then descends rapidly viâ *Namborn* and *Hofeld* to —

66 M. **St. Wendel** (970 ft.; *Knoll*, R. & B. 2¼-3½, D. 2¼ *M*), a district-town of 6215 inhab., with a fine old Gothic church containing a pulpit of 1462.

About 7½ M. to the W. (diligence daily in 1½ hr.) is the small town of **Tholey**, formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey, the early-Gothic church of which still exists, at the foot of the *Schaumberg* (1835 ft.), a volcanic hill commanding a fine view. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found in the environs.

69 M. *Niederlinxweiler*; 71 M. *Ottweiler* (860 ft.; Hôtel Haass), with 6100 inhabitants. The train now passes through the *Wiebelskirchen Tunnel*, 400 yds. in length, and reaches the important coal-mining district of the Saar. About 11,000,000 tons of coal are annually produced in this region, five-sixths of which are raised from mines belonging to the Prussian government.

Kleinbahnen
TRIER
Euren
Conz
Pellingen
Schöndorf
Osburg
Malborn
Steinkopf
Sandkopf
Dollbg.
Hermeskeil
Brücken
Saarburg
Beurig
Irsch
Serrig
Teufelskopf
Nonnweiler
Sötern
Weiskirchen
Wadern
Lockweiler
Losheim
Mettlach
Besseringen
Brotdorf
Freudenburg
Weiten
Nunkirchen
Theley
Tholey
Limbach
Marpingen
Merzig
Hilbringen
Büdingen
Haustadt
Bettingen
Hüttersdorf
Lebach
Dirmingen
Urexweiler
Eppelborn
Beckingen
Rehlingen
Dillingen
Saarwellingen
Pachten
Roden
Wallerfangen
SAARLOUIS
Fraulautern
Schwarzenholz
Quierscheid
Fischbach
Bildst.
Friedrichsth.
Busendf
Lisdorf
Wadgassen
Hostenbach
Völklingen
Bous
Püttlingen
Herrensohr
Dudweiler
St. INGBERT
ST. JOHANN
SAARBRÜCKEN
Burbach
Ludweiler
Differten
Überherrn
Kreuzwald
Hargarten
Teterchen
Bolchen
Helsdorf
Lauterbach
St. Nicolas
Stieringen-Wendel
Forbach
Kerbach
Spittel
Karling
Oberhomburg
St. Avold
Kochern
Grossblittersdf
Kleinblittersdf
SAARGEMÜND
Güdingen
Brebach
Ensheim
Bübingen
Möhringen
Engl. Miles.

75½ M. **Neunkirchen** (845 ft.; *Au*, near the bridge; *Post*, near the station), a town with 32,358 inhab., is the junction of the Mannheim line (R. 37). Large iron-works (5000 workmen), in front of which rises a statue of the late proprietor *Freiherr von Stumm-Halberg* (d. 1901), by Schaper (1902).

Neunkirchen is also connected with Saarbrücken by another line (16 M.), passing *Schiffweiler*, *Quirscheid*, *Camphausen*, and *Schleifmühle*.

Beyond (77½ M.) *Reden* (925 ft.) is the *Bildstock Tunnel* (517 yds.). — From (81 M.) *Friedrichsthal* (970 ft.) an electric tramway runs to Saarbrücken. — 83 M. *Sulzbach;* 85¼ M. *Dudweiler* (760 ft.).

88 M. **St. Johann-Saarbrücken.** — Hotels (lifts, electric light, and hot-air heating in the larger houses). *Rheinischer Hof, Bahnhof-Str., ⅓ M. from the station, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 3 *M;* *Messmer, Victoria-Platz, near the station, with good wine-room ('Malepartus'), similar charges; *Schwan, Kaiser-Str., near the station, D. 2½ *M*, with restaurant; Terminus, opposite the station, R. 2-3½ *M*, with restaurant; Korn, very fair, R. from 1 *M* 80 pf., D. 2 *M*. — In *Saarbrücken*, Höt. Bristol, with restaurant and garden. — Beer at the *Alte* and the *Neue Münchener Kindl*, both in St. Johann. — *Schloss-Café*, by the New Bridge in St. Johann. — *River Baths* above the old bridge.

Electric Tramways from St. Johann to Saarbrücken, either direct across the New Bridge, or viâ Malstatt-Burbach and the new Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke; continuation to St. Arnual (p. 174).

St. Johann (24,126 inhab.), now united with *Burbach-Malstatt* (38,533 inhab.; p. 180), and *Saarbrücken* (26,942 inhab.) are two sister-towns on the right and left bank of the Saar, united with each other by three bridges.

St. Johann, with the railway-station, is entirely modern, dating its importance from the construction of the railway, which does not touch Saarbrücken. From the station the Reichs-Str. and Victoria-Str. lead to the *Neue Brücke* (new bridge), below which is the interesting coal-harbour (comp. p. 172). On the *Alte Brücke* (old bridge) is an equestrian *Statue of Emperor William I.*, by Donndorf.

Down to 1793 Saarbrücken was the residence of the Princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken, whose *Schloss*, burned down by the French revolutionary army in that year, is now private property. The *Schlosskirche* contains monuments of the princes. In the Schloss-Platz is a *Statue of Bismarck*, by Donndorf. The hall of the *Rathaus* at Saarbrücken is decorated with frescoes by Werner, commemorating the events of 19th July to 9th Aug., 1870 (see below). — A narrow road leads from the Schloss-Platz to the *Triller*, an eminence with gardens, commanding a fine view. — The *Ludwigs-Kirche* dates from 1762-75.

Railway to Trèves, see R. 24; to Saargemünd, Hagenau, and Strassburg, see R. 41; to St. Ingbert and Zweibrücken, see p. 303.

On the heights of *Spicheren*, about 3 M. to the S. of Saarbrücken, on 6th Aug., 1870, a sharp engagement took place between the Prussians and French, in which the latter, although numerically superior, were obliged to retreat. A visit to the battlefield occupies 3-4 hrs. (carr. ca. 12 *M*, at the station, etc.). The Metz road is followed, passing the (1½ M.) *Ehrental*, the burial-place of the German soldiers who fell at Spicheren, and the (1 M.) toll

house and '*Goldene Bremm*' inn, near which is the *Spicherer Berg Hotel*, with a collection of relics of the battle. On the left rises the **Spicherer Berg** (875 ft.), with its steep and scantily-wooded slopes, a strong position in which the French had intrenched themselves. The Germans began the attack from the right and left side of the road, and from the *Winterberg*, a hill about 1 M. to the S.E. of Saarbrücken. A tower erected here to commemorate the victory commands a good survey of the battlefield.

At **St. Arnual**, 1½ M. to the S.E. of Saarbrücken, on the E. side of the Winterberg, is a **Church* (1270-1315) in the best Gothic style, with remarkably fine font and pulpit, and interesting monuments of the Counts of Nassau-Saarbrücken. Opposite is the *Halberg*, with the modern château of the late Freiherr von Stumm (p. 173).

The RAILWAY TO METZ crosses the *Saar*, traverses the battlefield of 6th Aug., 1870, and passes (5 M.) *Stieringen* and the little town of (6 M.) *Forbach* (Karsch, R. & B. 2½, D. incl. wine 2½ *M*), with 8200 inhabitants. To the left, in the distance, rises the hill of *Spicheren* (see above). The country beyond Forbach is undulating. 9 M. *Kochern*. At (11¼ M.) *Beningen* diverge branch-lines for *Saargemünd* (p. 317) and for *Teterchen* (see below) and *Diedenhofen* (p. 190). Next (13¾ M.) *Oberhomburg* on the *Rossel*, (18 M.) *St. Avold*, (23 M.) *Tetingen*, (25 M.) *Falkenberg*, (28 M.) *Maiweiler*, (31¼ M.) *Herlingen*, (35½ M.) *Remilly*, and (41½ M.) *Courcelles*, all frequently mentioned in the annals of the Franco-Prussian war. (Branch-line from Courcelles to *Teterchen* and *Bous*, 32 M., see p. 190.) 45 M. *Peltre*. — On the right rises *Fort Goeben*.

49 M. **Metz.** — **Hotels.** *GRAND-HÔTEL (formerly *Hôt. de l'Europe*; Pl. a, C, 4), Priester-Str. 4, R. 2½-5, déj. 2½, D. 3 *M*; *GRAND-HÔTEL DE METZ (Pl. b; C, 4), opposite, R. 2-4, déj. 2, D. 3 *M*; HÔTEL ROYAL, Kaiser Wilhelm Ring, at the Central Station, new. — HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. d; C, 4), Korn-Str. 4, near the cathedral, commercial; HÔTEL DE PARIS (Pl. c; C, 4), Kammer-Platz; HÔT. DE LUXEMBOURG, Römer-Str. 55; HÔT. DU NORD, Steinweg 4, with restaurant and summer-theatre; HÔTEL ZUR POST, Priester-Str. 38, R. from 1½ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2 *M*; RHEINISCHER HOF, Esplanaden-Str., with restaurant.

Restaurants. *Moitrier*, Kapellen-Str. 4, adjoining the Römer-Str.; *Kaiser-Pavillon*, see below. — WINE. *Kiljen*, Tuch-Str.; *Rheinische Weinstube*, Goldkopf-Strasse. — BEER. *Germania*, Römer-Allee (Pl. B, 5); *Bürgerbräu*, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz, with garden; *Löwenbräu*, Steinweg (Pl. B, 4); *Hofbräu*, Bank-Str. (Pl. B, 4); *Franziskaner*, Kammer-Platz.

Cafés. **Kaiser-Pavillon*, on the Esplanade (Pl. B, 5), with view of the the valley of Moselle, the heights of Gravelotte, and Fort Friedrich Karl; *Café Turc*, Esplanaden-Str.; *Café Central*, Parade-Platz.

Electric Tramways from the Cathedral to *Montigny*; to *Longeville* and *Moulins*; to *Devant-les-Ponts*; and to other points (transfer-tickets).

Cabs. *Taxameter Cabs.* For 1-2 pers. per 1000 mètres 50 pf., each addit. 500 mètres 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. per 750 mètres 50 pf., each addit. 375 mètres 10 pf; at night, 1-4 pers. per 500 mètres 50 pf., each addit. 250 mètres 10 pf. Each box 20 pf. — *Ordinary Cabs.* Per drive within the town, 1-2 pers. 60 pf., to or from the rail. stations 1 *M*, each pers. additional 20 pf.; per ½ hr. for 1-2 pers. 1 *M*, ¾ hr. 1 *M* 40, 1 hr. 1 *M* 60, each pers. addit. 20, 30, 40 pf. — **Carriages** to the battlefields, 12, 16, 20, or 24 *M*, with fee, according to the extent of the drive. Carriages should be hired at the hotels, especially if the tourist intends to cross the French frontier.

Post Office, Post-Str. 23. — **Telegraph Office**, Esplanaden-Strasse.

MAPS and DESCRIPTIONS of the battlefields are sold at the bookshops. Students of military matters will find *Liebach's* 'Taktische Wanderung über die Schlachtfelder' (2nd ed.; 3 *M*.) of interest.

METZ
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
Diedenhofen
Station Devant-les-Ponts
Diedenhofener Thor
Fort Voigts-Rhetz
Kasernen
Französ. Thor
Moulins
Friedens-Laboratorium
Diedenhofener Brücke
Elektr. Centrale
Inneres Diedenhof. Th.
Kaserne
Schlachthaus
Chambière-Thor
Friedhofs-Pl.
Chambière-Friedhof
Zeughaus I
Haupt-Zollamt
Garnisons-K.
St. Vincenz Lyceum
Bezirks-Praesid.
Regierungs-Pl.
Theater
Weiden-Pl.
Pl. Saulcy
Saulcy-Insel (ehemal. Pulverfabr.)
Bibliothek
St. Ségolène
Prot. K.
Cathedrale
Parade-Pl.
Markt-halle
Stadt-haus
Kriegs-Schule
Friedr. Karl
Justiz-Pal.
Kais. Wilhelm I.
Esplanade
Schwimm-Anst.
Citadelle Fortifikat.
Zeughaus II
Neues Gen.-Kommando
Citadellen-Thor
Pr. Friedrich Karl Thor
Pr. Friedr. Karl Kaserne
Moselkanal
St. Symphorien-Insel
Bischöfl. Palais
Post
Scheffel-Pl.
St. Martin
Kaserne
St. Theobalds-Pl.
Am Bahnhofs Wall
Theobalds-Thor
Priest. Semin.
Mazellen-Pl.
Mazellen-Thor
St. Eucharius-K.
Deutsches Thor
Deutsche Str.
Ev. luth. K.
St. Maximin
Bahnhof
Bahnhof (im Bau)
Montigny
Nancy
Saarbrücken
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Metz, the fortified capital of German Lorraine and the head-quarters of the 16th army-corps, with 60,791 inhab., more than a half of whom are Germans, and a garrison of 25,600 men, lies in a wide basin on the *Moselle*, which, at the lower end of the town, is joined by the *Seille* on the right. It was the *Divodurum* of the Romans, the chief town of the Gallic tribe of the *Mediomatrici*. It was the seat of a bishop in the 4th cent.; became afterwards the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia; and in 870 passed into the possession of Germany. Subsequently Metz was a free city of the German Empire, until it was taken by the French in 1552, and successfully maintained by them against Charles V. By the Peace of 1556 it was ceded to the French, together with Toul and Verdun, and in 1871 it was again incorporated with the Empire of Germany. The town is surrounded by a ring of strong forts, and new advanced forts have been erected at a distance of 6 M. Great alterations have taken place since the inner walls on the S. and W. sides were pulled down. Roman graves of the 3rd cent. and masonry of the 11th and 12th were discovered near the station (Pl. B, 6) in the course of the demolition.

The *Esplanade (Pl. B, 5), which extends towards the S.W. of the town, is laid out in pleasant walks. On the E. side stands a *Statue of Marshal Ney* (1769-1815), by Pêtre (1855). In the middle of the Esplanade is an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Ferd. von Miller. Farther on, to the right, is a fountain with a figure modelled by *Pêtre*, and a bronze steed and other animals by *Fratin*. The W. part of the Esplanade affords a fine view of the valley and the heights of St. Quentin. — The Boufflers Garden, to the N., belonged to the residence of the French governor (1668), now the *Palace of Justice* (Pl. B, 4). In it rises a *Statue of Prince Frederick Charles*, who took Metz in 1870, by Ferd. von Miller (1898). — In the *Old Citadel* (Pl. B, 3) a church of the Templars (12th cent.?) has been laid bare. In the same neighbourhood stand the remains of the Church of St. Peter (7th cent.?)

The *Priester-Strasse* and *Römer-Strasse*, running to the N. from the Esplanade and the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. B, 5), are the chief seats of business. The Fabert-Strasse, continuing the Priester-Strasse, ends at the Parade-Platz (Pl. C, 4), between the cathedral and the *Stadthaus* (1771). The square is adorned with a *Statue of Marshal Fabert* (1559-1662), a native of Metz, who distinguished himself in the campaigns of Louis XIV.

The *Cathedral (Pl. C, 4; *St. Stephen*), the finest edifice in the town, is a magnificent Gothic structure, begun under the influence of the Rheims school of architecture in the second half of the 13th century. The lofty nave was completed before 1392, the choir dates from the 15th and 16th cent. and was consecrated in 1546. A thoroughgoing restoration, under the superintendence of *Tornow*, has been in hand since 1875, and both the W. façade, with

its huge window and elaborately sculptured portal, and the Porte de Notre Dame (Parade-Platz) have been rebuilt. The interior (open to visitors on week-days only, after 10.30 a.m. and after 3 p.m.) produces a very harmonious effect. The fine stained-glass windows in the S. aisle date from the 13th cent.; those in the nave are of the 14th and 15th cent.; those in the transept and the choir are of the 15th and early 16th cent.; and several others are modern. Seven steps lead from the S. aisle to a chapel that was originally the choir of the independent church of Notre Dame-la-Rotonde. The chapel of the Sacrament, farther on, has rich vaulting. In the N. aisle is an old Roman bath used as a font. The crypt contains tombs of 14th cent. bishops. The tower is 387 ft. high (110 steps to the first gallery, 105 more to the huge bell called the *Mütt*, and 78 thence to the highest gallery).

On the Moselle island to the N.W. of the cathedral are the *Provincial Offices* (Pl. C, 3), formerly the French prefecture (19th cent.), and the *Theatre* (18th cent.). Fine view of the cathedral. A Protestant church has been built at the S. extremity of the island. — On the opposite bank of the river rise the *Church of St. Vincent* (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine Gothic structure begun in the 13th cent., but disfigured externally with an unsuitable façade of the 18th cent., and the Prot. *Military Church* (Pl. B, 3), in the Gothic style, with a tower 318 ft. in height.

The *Library* (Pl. C, 3), in the Bibliothek-Strasse, contains many valuable works on the history of Lorraine and the town itself. The *Museum*, in the same building, is open on Sun. 10-1 and 2-4 and on Wed. 1-4, gratis; on other days 10-4, fee. It contains Roman monuments and other antiquities found near Metz, a few mediæval objects, a collection of coins, and an unimportant picture-gallery.

In the Geisberg-Strasse, adjoining the Library, is the *Austrasian Palace*, erected on the site and partly with the materials of a Roman palace in 1599. It has recently been rebuilt and now serves as a commissariat-store. — The early-German *Church of St. Segolene* (Pl. D, 3) has also been recently rebuilt.

The bridge between the Goldschmied-Strasse and the Deutsche-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 4) affords a view of the lofty tanneries characteristic of Metz. — The late-Gothic *Church of St. Eucharius* dates originally from the 12th century. Owing to the demolition of the town-walls, the stone-monuments belonging to the museum are to be preserved in the *Deutsche Tor* (Pl. D, 4; 1448, restored in 1892).

To the N. of the town is the *Chambière Cemetery* (adjoining Pl. D, 2), with a lofty *Memorial* to the French soldiers who died at Metz in 1870.

The railway from Metz to *Verdun* remains in German territory as far as Amanweiler (9½ M., in ¾-1 hr.). Stations: *Longeville*; *Moulins* (electric tramway, see p. 174), situated at the entrance of the valley of *Monvaux*, which the train ascends; *Châtel-St-Germain*. — *Amanweiler* (restaurant) is 1¼ M. from St. Privat.

Battle of Aug. 18 th, 1870.
Positions at 6 p.m.
(Right wing of the French flanked by the Guards and the 12 th, Corps)
Posit.n of the French at the beginning
Posit.n of the Germans at the ceasing of the battle
Battle of Aug. 16 th, 1870.
Positions in the evening (ceasing of the battle.)
Homécourt
Montois la Montagne
Malancourt
Roncourt
St. Privat la Montagne
Jaumont
St. Marie aux Chênes
Batilly
X. Corps
Habonville
Amanvillers
Montigny la Grange
Jouaville
Verneville
Doncourt en Jarnis
Jarny
Giraumont
Labry
Hatrize
Beaumont
Bruville
St. Marcel
Gravelotte
II. Corps
Rozerieulles
Mars la Tour
Vionville
Rezonville
Tronville
Flavigny
Puxieux
III. Corps
Gorze
Chambley
Buxières
Dornot
Novéant
Corny
Vandelainville
Onville
Ancy s. Moselle
Bois des Ognons
Bois de Vaux
Moselle
Verdun

Battle of Aug. 14th, 1870.
Positns at the beginning of the battle.
Positions occupied by the Germans towards the end of the battle.
Engl. Miles
METZ
Silvange
Hauconcourt
Maizières-les Metz
Semécourt
Norroy
Bellevue
Woippy
Bugy
Chailly les Ennery
Champion
Vigy
Argancy
Antilly
Olgy
Mechy
Malroy
Charly
Samy les Vigy
Avancy
Bois de Failly
Vremy
Failly
Rupigny
Vany
Chieulles
Villers l'Orme
Poix
Servigny les Ste Barbe
Ste Barbe
Noisseville
Retonfey
Nouilly
Mey
St Julien
Vallières
Vantoux
Lauvallière
Montoy
Flanville
Fort Manteuffel
Grimont
Thury
St Eloy
Maison Rouge
Fort Zastrow
Plantières
Borny
Colombey
Coincy
Ogy
Aubigny
Marsilly
La Grange aux Bois
Ars-Laquenexy
Laquenexy
Mercy-le-Haut
Fort Goeben
Queuleu
Peltre
Jury
Courcelles sur Nied
Chesny
Frontigny
Montigny
Longeville
le Sablon
Magny sur Seille
Marly-sur-Seille
St Privat
Augny
Cuvry
Pouilly
Fleury
Coin-les-Cuvry
Pournoy la Chétive
Mecleuves
IX. Corps
I. Corps
VII. Corps
Div. Legrand
Div. Lorencez
Div. Cissey
Div. Aymard
Div. Metman
Div. Castagny
Div. Montaudon
1. Div.
2. Div.
3. Cav.
1. Cav. Div.
26 Brig.
Saarbruck

The **Battle Fields of 16th and 18th August, 1870**, lie to the W. of Metz, on the road to Verdun. A visit to them occupies a whole day, even by carriage (see p. 174). It is advisable to send on the carriage in advance and to join it at *Novéant* (p. 179) by an early train, and to return by a late train from *Amanweiler* (p. 176). From Novéant we proceed to (3 M.) *Gorze; Vionville* 3¾ M.; *Rezonville* 2 M.; *Gravelotte* 2 M.; to *St. Hubert* and back (on foot) 3 M.; from Gravelotte to *Vernéville* 3 M.; *Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes* 3 M.; *St. Privat* 2 M.; *Amanweiler* 1¼ M. Cyclists may adopt the following route: from Metz to *Longeville*, 3 M.; *Les Moulins*, 1¼ M.; *Maison Neuve*, 1 M.; *Châtel St. Germain* and *Amanweiler*, 6¼ M.; *St. Privat*, 1¼ M.; then by the Roncourt road to the (½ M.) Saxon Monument and past the Monument of the 1st Guards Regiment to *Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes* (1 M.); *Vernéville*, 3¾ M.; *Gravelotte*, 3 M. Then to *Rezonville* (2½ M.), *Vionville* (2½ M.), and *Mars-la-Tour* (3 M.), and back to Gravelotte; visit the ravine of St. Hubert (1¼ M.) and return viâ (5½ M.) *Les Moulins* to Metz, 4½ M. — Information on all points connected with the battles is given by the keepers of the monuments and burial-grounds. — A commemorative ceremony is held yearly on Aug. 15th in the ravine at Gravelotte, and the graves are decked with flowers.

Those who desire to visit the Battle Field of the *18th August* only should proceed by railway to *Ars* (p. 179); walk thence to (1½ hr.) *Gravelotte;* visit the ravine of St. Hubert (1 hr. there and back); go on to (1 hr.) *Vernéville* and viâ *Habonville* and *St. Ail* to (1¼ hr.) *Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes*, proceed to (¾ hr.) *St. Privat* and thence to (½ hr.) *Amanweiler* (50 min. direct from Vernéville), whence the return to Metz is made by railway.

Gravelotte (*Cheval d'Or, Post*, both very fair), formed the centre of the right wing of the German position, consisting of the 7th and 8th Prussian Corps (commanded by Zastrow and Gœben under Steinmetz), which towards evening were supported by the 2nd Corps (under Fransecky). At the E. end of the village is a large soldiers' cemetery, to which most of the graves scattered over the plain have been removed. Adjoining is a large ***Memorial Colonnade**, with an Angel of the Resurrection in bronze-gilt by L. Cauer, busts of the German leaders and generals round Metz, and memorials of the fallen (1905).

The road descends into the wooded ravine of Gravelotte, through which the 8th Prussian corps had to defile. Numerous regimental monuments bear witness to the terrible losses of the attacking party. The inn of *St. Hubert* was captured by the Germans in the conrse of the afternoon. The height of *Point du Jour*, now crowned by a fort and inaccessible, was the chief 'point d'appui' of the left wing of the French army (composed of the 2nd Corps under Frossard and the 3rd Corps under Lebœuf), the lines of which extended to *Rozerieulles*. The French maintained their position until nightfall, but retreated on the morning of the 19th.

In the middle of the village, the road divides, both branches leading to Verdun. On that to the right (N.) lies the farm of *Mogador*, near which is a rock with an inscription, marking the spot whence Emp. William witnessed the battle; it affords a good survey of the farms of *Point-du-Jour*, *Moscou*, *Leipzig*, *Montigny-la-Grange*, etc., on the opposite heights, then occupied by the French. *Malmaison*, the next farm on this road, was occupied by the 9th Prussian Corps d'Armée (under Manstein), the lines of which extended along the road diverging to the right as far as (1¼ M.) Vernéville. To the W. of the village (reached by the road diverging to the left) is a handsome *Monument* to some of the fallen Germans. We now cross the field to the right and reach the road to *Amanweiler*. The villages of *Habonville* and *St. Ail*, from which the right wing of the guards (under Prince Augnstus of Wurtemberg) and behind it the reserve of the 10th Corps (nnder Voigts-Rhetz) advanced, are on French territory; *Sainte Marie-aux-Chênes*, ¾ M. farther on, the centre of the left wing of the guards, now belongs to Germany. Here there is a French monnment. Farther N. are *Montois-la-Montagne* and *Malancourt*, where the left wing of the German line of battle was terminated by the Saxon corps (under the Crown Prince of Saxony). The right wing of the French opposite (consisting of the 4th Corps under Ladmiranlt, and the 6th Corps under

Canrobert) was posted by the villages of *Roncourt* and **St. Privat (inn)**, on the road, opposite Ste. Marie, both of which were taken in the evening by an attack of the guards and the Saxons, whereupon the right French wing retreated towards Metz in great confusion. Several *Monuments* have been erected to the Germans on the road from Ste. Marie to St. Privat. — The eight German Corps d'Armée engaged in this battle numbered about 230,000 men, opposed to whom were 180,000 French. The Germans lost 899 officers and 19,260 men; the French 609 officers and 11,705 men.

The Battle Field of the *16th August* adjoins that above described, and may be conveniently visited by taking the train to *Novéant* (p. 179) and the hotel-omnibus or motor-omnibus thence to (2½ M.) **Gorze** (*Lion d'Or*, very fair; open carr. to visit the battlefield 4-5 *M*). Walkers proceed from Gorze viâ Flavigny to (1½ hr.) Vionville and thence to (¾ hr.) Rezonville and back to (1¼ hr.) Gorze. — Mars-la-Tour is visited from Pagny (p. 179).

The object of the German attack was to prevent the French retreating towards the W. — The position of the French was principally supported on the left by the village of **Rezonville**, situated 3 M. to the N. of Gorze and 1¾ M. to the W. of Gravelotte; King William spent the night of 18-19th Aug. in the last house to the W. (tablet). (A little to the S. of the village, at the end of the ravine ascending from Gorze, mentioned above, is a monument to the commander of the 72nd Regiment, who fell at this spot; good view hence.) About 2 M. farther on lies **Vionville**, which was occupied soon after the beginning of the battle by detachments of the 3rd Corps d'Armée (Brandenburgers). Farther advance was, however, impossible in the face of the great numerical superiority of the French troops. To prevent the progress of the French, a desperate attack was made on their artillery and infantry by the German cuirassiers and uhlans, who, however, had eventually to retire before the overwhelming masses of the French cavalry. A monument to the N. of Rezonville marks the scene of this gallant episode. After 5 p.m. repeated attacks were made from the S. by the 8th Army Corps and the Hesse-Darmstadt Division, but the withering fire on both sides prevented any definite result. In the meantime a not less bloody act of the terrible drama was taking place to the W. of Vionville, near *Tronville* and **Mars-la-Tour**, where the 10th Army Corps, with part of the 9th, managed to hold the numerically superior enemy. About 6.45 p.m. took place the finest cavalry engagement in the whole war, when six regiments of French horse were routed by 21 squadrons of Prussian cavalry (Rheinbaben Division). Numerous monuments dot the battlefield, many of them on the French side of the frontier. Beyond Mars-la-Tour, near the rail. station, is the chief French monument, by Bogino. — The battle of 16th Aug. was one of the bloodiest fought during the whole war. In the course of the day no fewer than 138,000 French troops and 476 guns were engaged at intervals, while the German forces amounted to 67,000 men with 222 guns. The French loss was estimated at 879 officers and 16,128 men, and the German loss at 711 officers and 15,079 rank and file. The advantage lay, on the whole, with the Germans, who prevented their opponents from re-opening the road to Verdun.

To the E. of Metz lie the Battle Fields of *14th Aug.* and of *31st Aug.* and *1st Sept., 1870*. We take the diligence (thrice daily in 1¼ hr.) to *Noisseville* and walk viâ *Servigny* and *Colombey* to (4-5 hrs.) *Peltre*, where we reach the railway. — The former battle began between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and ended at 9 p.m. by the French being driven back under the guns of Metz. The Germans have named it the battle of *Colombey-Nouilly*, as the ground between these villages was the principal object of attack (see Map). The result of the battle was to cause a fatal delay in the intended march of the French to Verdun.

The battle of 31st Aug. and 1st Sept. was fought on the occasion of the first and most determined attempt of Marshal Bazaine to break through the German army which had surrounded Metz since 19th August. The chief object of dispute was the small village of *Noisseville* (see above), 5 M. from Metz, on the road to Saarlouis. The 4th and 6th Corps and the guards of the French took the place about 6 p.m., soon after the

beginning of the battle; they lost it about 9 p.m. and re-captured it at 10 p.m. On the following day the Germans took the village three times and lost it as often, but at length about noon they succeeded in gaining final possession of it. The principal German monuments rise to the S. of the village, and there are several others near *Servigny* to the N. of it, and near *Colombey* to the S. The German loss amounted to 126 officers and 2850 men, and the French loss to 141 officers and 2664 men.

To the N. of Metz, not far from the road to Diedenhofen, lies *Woippy*, where Bazaine's last *sortie*, on 7th Oct., terminated in the retreat of the French after a battle of nine hours' duration. — At the château of *Frescati* (now a barrack, see below), 2¾ M. to the S. of Metz, on 27th Oct., was signed the capitulation of Metz, whereby the fortress with 3 marshals, 50 generals, 6000 other officers, 173,000 men (including 20,000 sick and wounded), 53 eagles, 66 mitrailleuses, 541 field-pieces, and 800 fortress-guns, together with a vast quantity of other munitions of war, was surrendered to the Germans.

FROM METZ TO PAGNY, 12½ M., railway in ½-¾ hr. (fares 1 ℳ 60, 1 ℳ 10, 70 pf.). — The line ascends the picturesque and well-peopled valley of the *Moselle*, which flows between hills of moderate height. Soon after leaving Metz, at the point where the line to Diedenhofen branches off to the right, we pass on the left *Fort St. Privat*, now *Prinz August von Württemberg*, and then the château of *Frescati* (see above), embosomed in trees. A little farther on, the train crosses the river and reaches (5 M.) *Ars-sur-Moselle*, with several manufactories of sparkling wine. On the hill is the *Kronprinz Fort*. In the Moselle valley, between Ars and *Jouy-aux-Arches* (Hôtel de l'Aqueduc Romain, at the N. end of the village) on the right bank, about 6 M. from Metz, are situated extensive remains of a *Roman Aqueduct* erected by Drusus, which was once about 60 ft. in height and ¾ M. in length, and conducted water from the hills on the left bank to Metz. At Ars there are seven, and at Jouy eleven pillars still standing. On the hill of *St. Blaise* (1195 ft.) above Jouy is the *Graf Haeseler Fort.* — 7 M. *Ancy*, on the Moselle. — From (8½ M.) *Novéant*, the German frontier-station, an omnibus plies thrice daily (once on Sun.) to Gorze (p. 178). — 12½ M. *Pagny* is the French frontier-station. Thence to *Nancy* and *Paris*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

From Metz to *Trèves* and *Luxembourg*, see pp. 190-188.

24. From Saarbrücken to Trèves, and thence to Luxembourg and Metz.

RAILWAY to *Trèves* (55 M.) in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 7 ℳ 10, 5 ℳ 30, 3 ℳ 60 pf., express 7 ℳ 80, 5 ℳ 90, 4 ℳ 20 pf.); from Trèves to *Luxembourg* (32 M.) in 1-1½ hr. (fares 4 ℳ 20, 2 ℳ 90, 1 ℳ 90 pf., express 4 ℳ 75, 3 ℳ 40, 2 ℳ 40 pf.); from Trèves to *Metz* viâ Diedenhofen (66 M.) in 2-3 hrs. (fares 8 ℳ 40, 5 ℳ 90, 3 ℳ 90 pf.; express 9 ℳ 50, 6 ℳ 80, 4 ℳ 80 pf.; return-tickets available viâ Luxembourg are issued).

Saarbrücken, see p. 173. The line follows the course of the *Saar*. Numerous coal-mines, iron-foundries, steel-works, glass-works,

and chemical manufactories are passed. — 2 M. *Burbach-Malstatt* (p. 173), with a large foundry. $3^3/_4$ M. *Luisenthal*, also connected with Saarbrücken by tramway. From (6 M.) *Völklingen* (Kaiserhof; Müller-Etscheid), with a large foundry, a branch-line runs to *Wadgassen*, joining the line from Bous to Teterchen (p. 174). — 10 M. *Bous*, the junction of the line to Teterchen and Courcelles (p. 174); $12^1/_2$ M. *Ensdorf*, connected with Saarlouis by tramway.

$14^1/_2$ M. **Saarlouis** (**Rheinischer Hof; Zwei Hasen*), 1 M. from the rail. station, with 8300 inhab., formerly a fortress, constructed in 1680-85 by Vauban for Louis XIV., is now used as a military depôt only. The town lies on the left bank of the Saar. The Rathaus contains tapestry presented by Louis XIV. About 2 M. to the N. (tramway) is *Wallerfangen*, prettily situated, with a park and the fayence manufactory of Messrs. Villeroy & Boch, who have another large establishment at Merzig (see below).

17 M. *Diltingen*, with large iron-works, is the junction for the Niedtal line to *Busendorf* on the Diedenhofen (Thionville) and Teterchen railway ($12^1/_2$ M.; see p. 190), and for a branch-line in the Primstal to (8 M.) *Primsweiler*, a station on the railway from Wemmetsweiler to Nonnweiler (p. 172). — 20 M. *Beckingen*; $22^1/_2$ M. *Fremmersdorf*.

24 M. **Merzig** (*Hôtel Hoffmann, Trierscher Hof*, both very fair; *Bellevue; Post*), an industrial town with 7500 inhab., on the wooded right bank of the Saar, is of ancient origin (*Marciacum*). The *Roman Catholic Church*, a late-Romanesque (transitional) basilica of the end of the 12th cent., with a lofty dome over the crossing, round-arched windows, and pointed arcades, was restored in 1887-88 and provided with a mosaic flooring. The Gothic *Protestant Church* was built in 1865. The *Rathaus* dates from 1625. About 1 M. lower is a large *Lunatic Asylum*, behind which rises the *Galgenberg* (view).

A light railway runs to *Büschfeld* (on the Wemmetsweiler and Nonnweiler railway, p. 172).

The train now tunnels through the heights of Montclair, round which the Saar makes a considerable circuit.

29 M. **Mettlach** (550 ft.; *Zur Saar*, very fair), with 1530 inhab. and the imposing buildings of a suppressed Benedictine abbey (1737-71), originally founded in the 8th cent. by St. Ludvinus, and now occupied by the extensive earthenware-factory of *Villeroy & Boch* (2000 workmen). The modern parish-church contains a reliquary of the 12th cent. and other valuable objects from the old treasury of the abbey. The 'Museum' at the factory (application for adm. at the hotel) contains specimens of the very tasteful productions of the works since their establishment in 1810, and also numerous pieces of ancient and modern pottery of all kinds. The pretty park, with the ruined choir of the Romanesque *Chapel of St. Ludvinus* (restored), is generally accessible to the public. Fine view from the *Pavilion* ($^1/_2$ M.; restaurant). — On the left bank of the Saar

lies *Keuchingen*, an artizan colony, connected with Mettlach by an iron bridge.

From the Pavilion (see above) a pleasant forest-path ascends to (¾ hr.) the ruined castle of **Montclair** (1060 ft.; °View), destroyed in 1350 by Elector Baldwin of Trèves (key kept by the park-keeper at Mettlach). — On the left bank of the Saar, opposite the N. point of the Montclair hills, rises the **Clef** (1475 ft.; rfmts. on Sun.), reached from Keuchingen in 1½ hr. by a white-marked path ascending to the left from the highroad. The hill was once fortified as the key to this district.

The line follows the right bank of the Saar; picturesque scenery, particularly near (34 M.) *Taben*, high above which to the left is the *Taben Chapel*, commanding a fine view. — 38 M. *Serrig* is the best starting-point for a visit to the *Klaus* or chapel of *Castel*, rising on a precipitous rock on the right bank.

From the station we descend in 5 min. to the Saar, cross it by boat, and descend the left bank for about 100 paces until a narrow side-valley opens on the left. We ascend this to (25 min.) the entrance of the park surrounding the chapel (if the gate is closed, the key must be called for at the village of *Castel*, ⅓ M. distant). The **'Klaus'**, on a bold rock overhanging the Saar, is a chapel restored in 1838 by Frederick William IV., in which he deposited the bones of his ancestor, the blind king John of Bohemia, who fell at Crécy in 1346; the modern sarcophagus is of black marble. Fine views of the valley of the Saar and of Saarburg, which may be reached from Serrig by a pleasant walk along the river in 1 hr.

40½ M. *Beurig* is the station for —

Saarburg (**Post; Restaurant Thinnes*, both with gardens), picturesquely situated in a basin, and commanded by the considerable ruins of a castle of the Electors of Trèves; a tunnel leads under the castle to the town. Pop. 2186. The Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence* was erected in 1856. The *Leuk*, which here unites with the Saar, forms a waterfall, 60 ft. high, near the 'Post'. The *Pavilion*, on the height to the S., opposite the castle, commands a fine view.

In prehistoric times the river below Saarburg described a number of long loops, now left dry by subsequent changes in the river-course. The celebrated vineyards at *Okfen* and *Wawern* lie to the E. and W. in one of these loops ending at (43 M.) *Schoden*. — At (45 M.) *Wiltingen* remains of Roman buildings were recently discovered. The lateral valley to the E., lower down, in which lie *Scharzhof* and *Ober-Emmel*, celebrated for their wines, was another ancient river-loop, which joined the Moselle at Conz, while the present river-course bends to the W. — 46½ M. *Canzem*. — 49½ M. **Conz** (265 ft.; *Post*), with 3300 inhab., is the Roman *Contionacum*, whence several imperial edicts were dated. A few remains of the imperial villa mentioned by Ausonius (p. 190) are still recognisable near the church. Conz is also united with Trèves by a special branch-line (5 M.) passing the stations of *Zewen* and *Euren*.

50½ M. *Karthaus* (pp. 188, 189), on the right bank of the Moselle. — 53½ M. *Trier Süd*.

55 M. **Trèves.** — The Railway Station (Pl. D, 3) is on the E. side of the town. To the left, outside the entrance, is the station of the branch-

line to Berncastel (p. 201). — The station on the left bank of the Moselle serves merely for the local traffic to Conz and Ehrang.

Hotels. *PORTA NIGRA (Pl. n; C, 3), in an open situation opposite the Porta Nigra, with restaurant and veranda, R. 3-7½, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M.*; HÔTEL DE TRÈVES (Pl. a; C, 4), Brod-Str., with restaurant; VENEDIG (Pl. d; B, 4), Brücken-Str. 95, commercial, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½ *M.*; POST (Pl. e; C, 4), in the Kornmarkt, R. 2-3, pens. 5-6 *M.*; HÔTEL DE LUXEMBOURG (Pl. c; C, 4), R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-9 *M.*; DOM-HOTEL (Pl. b; C, 3), Markt, R. 2-3½, B. 1 *M.*; ANKER, cor. of Metzel-Str. and Johannis-Str. (Pl. B, 4), R. 1½, D. 1-1½ *M.*, well spoken of; HÔT. KURFÜRST (Pl. k; B, 5), Kaiser-Str. 30, R. & B. 2½-5 *M.* — Near the rail. station: REICHSHOF, R. 2-4, D. 2 *M.*, very fair; BAHNHOFS-HOTEL, R. 1¾-2½, D. incl. wine 2½ *M.*; HÔTEL DU RHIN, R. 1½-2, D. 1½ *M.*; TERMINUS.

Restaurants. WINE. **Adlerhaus*, Brod-Str. 36; *Schmitz*, Fleisch-Str. 52; *Kufs*, Neu-Str. 2. — BEER. *Kaiserhof* (rooms to let) and *Baur*, both in the Fleisch-Str., with gardens; *Zum Römer* (rooms), Brod-Str. 2, D. 1¼ *M.*; *Franziskaner*, Fahr-Str. 11, with garden; *Münchener Kindl*, Simeons-Str. 31. — *Garden Restaurants* on the heights on the left bank of the Moselle, see p. 188. — *Casino* (Pl. C, 4), in the Kornmarkt; *Katholischer Bürgerverein* (Pl. B, 5), Viehmarkt, these two clubs to which strangers may be introduced by members (good wine). *Treviris* (Rom. Cath. house of call; Pl. C, 3), Jacobs-Str. 29, with restaurant.

Baths. Warm Baths, Brod-Str. 46, and St. Martinsbad, Zurlauben (Pl. B, 2). River Baths in the Moselle (Pl. A, 3).

Cabs. Per drive within the town, including *Amphitheatre* and *Zurlauben*, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60 pf.; each additional pers. 25 pf. more. — To the entrance of *Bellevue*, *St. Matthias*, *Pallien*, 1 pers. 75 pf., each addit. person 25 pf.; to *Schneider's Hof* and *Weisshaus*, 1 pers. 1½ *M.*, each addit. pers. 50 pf. Longer drives according to bargain. To *Igel* (p. 188) two-horse carr. 6 *M.* — By time, for each ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75 pf.

Electric Tramway from the Railway Station (Pl. D, 3) viâ the Nord-Allée and Simeon-Str. to the Market (Pl. C, 3), and thence by the Fleisch-Str. to the Moselle Bridge (Pl. A, 4) and to Pallien; from the Market by the Brod-Str., Viehmarkt (Pl. B, 4), and Saar-Str. to St. Matthias; and from the Porta Nigra (Pl. C, 3) to the Cemetery.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, C, 4), Fleisch-Str. 75.

Steamboat to *Coblenz*, see R. 25.

Trèves (435 ft.), Ger. *Trier*, on the right bank of the Moselle, with 44,000 inhab. (5000 Protestants), said to be the oldest town in Germany, was a settlement founded by Augustus in the territory of the Treveri, a tribe of Belgic Gauls that had been conquered by Cæsar. This *Augusta Treverorum* was invested with the rank of a colony by Claudius or Vitellius, and during the 4th century it was frequently the residence of the Roman Emperors. The numerous relics of that age in the vicinity are among the finest on this side of the Alps. On the introduction of Christianity by Constantine, Agricius of Antioch was (314) elected first Bishop of Trèves, and for nearly 15 centuries the town continued to be the residence of the bishops, archbishops, and electors, till Clemens Wenceslaus of Saxony, the last elector (1768-1802; d. 1812), transferred his residence to Coblenz in 1786. On 10th Aug., 1794, the French captured the town, and in 1815 it was ceded to Prussia. The bishopric was re-established in 1802.

The surrounding vine-clad hills and wooded heights, and the rich plain in which the town with its red sandstone walls and numerous towers is situated, are strikingly picturesque.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

'Trevir metropolis, urbs amœnissima,
Quæ Bacchum recolis, Baccho gratissima,
Da tuis incolis vina fortissima
Per dulcor!'

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 3) we proceed in a straight direction, passing the *Baldwin Fountain* (1897), commemorating Archbp. Baldwin (1307-54), to the —

***Porta Nigra** (Pl. C, 3), a well-preserved town-gate with towers of defence, and the finest of the Roman structures at Trèves. This magnificent relic, dating from the second half of the 3rd cent. of our era, is 118 ft. long, 75-95 ft. high, and 52-69 ft. in depth. It consists of three stories, with two gateways, 23 ft. in height, and is constructed of huge blocks of lias sandstone, blackened with age and fastened with iron braces instead of mortar.

The Porta Nigra was a fortified city-gate, the exterior of which could be closed by a portcullis and defended by the two towers. If the enemy succeeded in storming the gate he found himself in a small enclosed court, secured on the side next the town by a barricade and exposed to a raking fire from all parts of the gate-house. — At both ends there are still traces of the junction of the gate with the walls, and at the W. end is a doorway, which opened on the ramparts. A portion of the old Roman wall has been uncovered on the N.E. side of the gate, underneath the mediæval wall. In 1028-35 the E. tower was occupied by a Greek hermit named Simeon, and on his death the structure was converted into two churches, one above the other. In 1817 all the later additions were removed except the apse at the E. end, and in 1876 the original Roman structure was thoroughly disclosed. — Admission daily in summer, 9-11; at other times on application to the custodian of the Roman Palace (p. 187). Entrance on the W. side.

The Simeons-Strasse leads to the S. from the Porta Nigra to the Market-Place (Pl. C, 3). The **Rotes Haus**, situated here, a late-Gothic building of the 15th cent., was formerly the *Rathaus* and had an open arcade on the groundfloor. It bears the inscription: 'Ante Romam Treviris stetit annis MCCC', referring to a mediæval tradition that Trèves was founded by Trebeta, son of the Assyrian king Ninus. Since 1900 the building has been converted into a municipal museum, containing works of art and collections illustrating the history of the town and the surrounding district (open free Sun. 11-1; at other times for a fee). An ancient *Column* in the Platz, supposed to date from 958, was renewed in 1723, and is surmounted with a cross with the Lamb of God. The *Petersbrunnen*, a beautiful Renaissance fountain, was erected in 1595. Behind it rises the spire of the *St. Gangolphs-Kirche*. — In the Dietrich-Str. (Pl. B, C, 3; beside No. 5) is the socalled *Franken-Turm* or *Propugnaculum*, dating from the early Romanesque period and said to be the oldest domestic building in Germany.

To the E. of the Market Place lies the Domfreihof, a small square with a *Statue of Emperor Wilhelm I.*, in bronze, by F. von Miller, erected in 1893.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. C, 4), the nucleus of which was a quadrangular basilica erected in the 4th cent. probably as a market,

is one of the oldest churches in Germany. This basilica, which was of the same breadth as the present edifice, and extended from the second pillar from the W. entrance to the E. apse, seems to have been converted into a Christian church during the Roman period. In the centre stood four huge granite columns, connected by arches, some remains of which lie in the cloister-garden (see below). The ancient edifice was partly destroyed by the Franks, but was restored in the original style by *Bishop Nicetius* (528-66). It was afterwards again devastated by the Normans, and restored by *Archbishop Poppo* (1016-47) and his successors, who increased its size by an addition of one-third at the W. end, in the style of the original Roman edifice, and also built an apse. The E. apse was added by *Bishop Hillin* (1152-69). The vaulting of the nave and aisles dates from the 13th cent.; the circular, dome-roofed treasury was not built till the 18th. — The various periods at which the structure has been built are all clearly visible on the N. exterior; the Roman work consists of red sandstone and bricks, that of Archbishop Poppo is partly of brick and partly of limestone. Several Roman arches and Frankish capitals have also been exposed to view in the interior by the removal of the stucco.

The INTERIOR is open the whole day except from 12 to 2 (verger's house behind the cathedral, No. 5). The organ and organ-case date from 1832. In the W. apse, is the monument of an archbishop of the 14th cent. (perhaps Baldwin, brother of Henry VII.), beneath which is a white marble font. The *Pulpit*, adorned with reliefs of the Beatitudes, the Last Judgment, the Sermon on the Mount, the Resurrection (above the steps), and the Five Senses (round the foot), dates from 1572. In the vaults repose 26 archbishops and electors. The finest monuments are those of *Johann III.* (*von Metzenhausen*, d. 1540; restored in 1898), to the left of the choir, on the wall of the N. aisle, and *Elector Richard III.* (*von Greiffenklau*, d. 1531), the successful opponent of Protestantism. On the latter are medallions with portraits of the elector on the left, and his most violent antagonist, Franz von Sickingen (p. 168), on the right. The two monuments are excellent specimens of the German Renaissance at its zenith, both in their general plan and in the conception and execution of the decoration and figures. — The choir-screens, the steps with statues of Constantine and St. Helena, and the imposing high-altar date from 1652-1700. To the left of the last is the bishop's throne. — The *Treasury* (adm. on week-days at 11.30, by tickets procured from the verger, 1 *M*; at other times 3 *M* for 1-3 pers.) contains the Shrine of St. Egbert, a small enamelled altar of the 10th cent., and several Romanesque reliquaries with the heads of Matthew the Apostle and the Empress Helena, a nail from the Cross, relics of the 11th and 12th cent., a late-Romanesque censer, and some richly-bound Gospels of the 9-13th centuries. — In a room above the cloisters is preserved the 'Holy Coat' without seam, exhibited at rare intervals, and attracting vast crowds of pilgrims.

On the S. side of the cathedral are the beautiful *Cloisters* of the 13th cent. (shown by the verger). They are adjoined by the sacristy, built in 1900, and an early-Gothic double-chapel.

In other rooms opening off the cloisters is the *Cathedral and Diocesan Museum* (adm. Mon., Wed. and Frid., 11-1, 50 pf.), with old sculptures and mosaics from the cathedral (*e.g.* Roman glass mosaic), and smaller antiquities from other churches of the bishopric.

To the S. of the cloisters is the ***Liebfrauen-Kirche** (Pl. C, 4), one of the most interesting early-Gothic churches in Germany, built

after 1240, probably in imitation of the abbey-church of Braisne near Soissons, and lately restored. It is in the form (approximately) of a circle (54 yds. long, 42 yds. broad, 115 ft. high), intersected by a vaulted cross-structure, and supported by 12 slender pillars. The principal *Portal* is richly decorated with sculptures, symbolical figures of the Old and New Testament, etc.

The INTERIOR is remarkable for its harmonious proportions. The figures of the Apostles painted on the pillars in the 15th cent. are visible all at once from a slab of slate in the pavement, about 8 paces from the entrance. The modern stained-glass windows, made at Brussels after Steinle's designs, depict the fifteen mysteries of the rosary. The church contains numerous monuments of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the mummy of Bishop Theodulf, who died in the 6th century. The choir is frescoed with scenes from the life of the Virgin by *Ehrich* and *Döringer* (1895-97). The altar-piece to the right of the choir (St. Sebastian; closed) is wrongly ascribed to *Guido Reni*. Fartber on is a sculptured group of the Holy Women at the Sepulchre in the late-Gothic style. The sacristy has an interesting old side-door with exquisite ornaments and contains the monument of Johann Segensis (d. 1564), with his portrait. — This church also is closed from 12 to 2; the sexton lives at Liebfrauen-Str. 2.

The **Town Library,** at the *Gymnasium* (Pl. C, 4; open on week-days 9.30-12; adm. 50 pf.), contains numerous rare printed works and several valuable manuscripts.

Among the printed books are several 'incunabula' or works of the 15th cent. (when the art of printing still lay in its cradle, 'in cunabulis'), including the Bible of Fust and Gutenberg of 1450, and the Catholicon of 1460. — One of the most interesting MSS. is the *Codex Aureus*, containing the four Gospels, presented by Ada (d. 809), a reputed sister of Charlemagne, to the Abbey of St. Maximin. It is illuminated with allegorical paintings, and the binding is superbly adorned with jewels and a cameo of uncommon size, probably representing the family of Constantine. The **Codex Egberti*, dating from about 970, is perbaps the finest extant specimen of the art of illumination at that period. The *Liber Aureus* contains documents of the convent of Prüm, ranging from the 9th to the 11th century, and admirably illustrating the advance of the illuminator's art. — Several letters of Luther, one from Blücher on the death of Queen Louisa, etc., are also interesting. The *Ante-Chamber* contains portraits of Electors of Trèves, the Duke of Alba, Huss, Sickingen, and others.

The *Trinity*, or *Jesuits'*, *Church* (Pl. C, 4), is decorated with stained glass from Munich and wall-paintings by Steffgen.

In the S.E. QUARTER there are several interesting relics of the Roman period and the Museum.

Bounding the Constantins-Platz on the E. are the **Palace Barracks** (Pl. C, D, 4), formerly the palace of the Electors, with late-Renaissance portals in the court, sculptures on the façade, and a baroque staircase dating from 1701. The building includes the old Roman Basilica.

The ***Basilica** (Pl. C, 4), built entirely of brick, probably in the reign of the Emp. Constantine (306-337), served originally for the administration of justice and for commercial purposes, like the similar ancient Roman structures at Rome itself and elsewhere. Early in the middle ages it was the seat of the governors appointed by the Frankish sovereigns, and in 1197 it was made over to the archbishops. In 1846-56 it was restored and consecrated as a Pro-

testant church. The imposing interior, terminating in an apse at the N. end, is lighted by a double row of windows. The verger is summoned by ringing the bell beside the guard-house in the Constantins-Platz (fee). The basilica is 225 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, and 98 ft. high.

The N.W. side up to the lower row of windows, the apse, and the lofty arch between the nave and the apse are all antique. The S. façade and the E. side, on the other hand, are almost entirely modern. Below the floor was a hypocanst, or heating-apparatus. The main entrance at the S. end, with its three doors, was preceded by a portico; while there was a smaller entrance in the N. part of each of the sides. — Over the altar is a tabernacle with four columns of yellow African marble, presented to Frederick William IV. by the Khedive of Egypt.

From the Constantins-Platz we reach the Ost-Allée, in which the Museum lies, by passing the Palace Barracks and through the Mus-Tor-Strasse.

The ***Provincial Museum** (Pl. C, 5), a handsome Renaissance building in red sandstone, erected in 1885-89, contains an extensive and highly interesting collection of Roman and other antiquities, a number of pictures, and a collection of art-industrial objects. Open free in summer on Sun. & Wed., 11-1, and on other days, at the same hours, for a fee of 50 pf.; at other times adm. is obtained for a fee of 75 pf. Short guide 20 pf.; illustrated catalogue, 1 *M* 60 pf. On the completion of the new wing the collections will probably be entirely rearranged.

Ground Floor. — To the left, Rooms I-IV: **Roman Tombs from Neumagen*, dating from about 100-250 A. D. and depicting the ancient dwellers on the Moselle in their costumes and their daily life. Many of the sculptures illustrate the culture of the vine on the Moselle.

Rooms V and VI: *Stone Monuments from the City of Trèves.* In Room V: Inscription from a monument dedicated to *L. Caesar*, the adopted son of Augustus, the oldest inscription found in the Rhine districts. — Room VI: Heathen coffin with skeleton and sepulchral objects of the 3rd cent. A. D.; *Christian Inscriptions*, from the cemeteries of St. Paulin, St. Maximin, and St. Matthias, bearing testimony to the spread of Christianity at Trèves in the 4th and 5th cent.; reproduction of a wooden coffin with Christian emblems, found in 1883 in the church of St. Paulinus in the stone sarcophagus, which according to tradition contained the remains of St. Paulinus (d. about 350). — Room VII: Technical objects of Roman origin. — Room VIII: Most recent discoveries.

Sunk Floor. Room XI: *Milestones* of A. D. 121 and 139 from the Roman road from Trèves to Cologne; *Votive Monuments* from the environs of Trèves. *Mercury with Bacchus as a child.* — Room XII: *Roman Tomb Monuments* from the environs of Trèves. — Room XIII: Romanesque, Gothic, and later sculptures.

First Floor. Room XIV: **Roman Mosaic*, probably from about A. D. 300, found during the erection of the Museum (upwards of one-third is lost), representing Muses teaching wise men, the Months with their gods, the Signs of the Zodiac, and the Four Seasons. — Room XV: *Roman Antiquities found at Trèves.* Antique marble columns; *Torso of *Cupid*; *Torso of *Amazon*, based on the same original as the Mattei Amazon in the Vatican; torso of an athlete; smaller objects from the Roman Baths, particularly combs and hair-pins; mural paintings; mosaics; statue of *Jupiter.* — Room XVI: *Antiquities found in the Environs of Trèves. Mosaics* from Roman villas; sixty **Hermae*, with Roman and Greek portraits, popular types, and heads of divinities; *Coins* and *Bronzes;* plans of Roman buildings. — Room XVII: Bronzes. — Room XVIII: Earthenware vessels and lamps. — Room XIX: *Objects from Roman Tombs.* — Room XX: *Roman Drinking Cups;*

terracottas; glass, rings, and cut stones. — Rooms XXI and XXII: *Pre-Roman Antiquities.* — Room XXIII. *Frankish Antiquities. Collection of Coins:* Roman coins minted at Trèves, in chronological order; coins of the Electors of Trèves.

Room XXIV. In the cabinets: ivory carvings; Limoges enamels; bronze dish of the 12th cent. with representation of the Good Samaritan. On the walls a number of pictures, mostly of the Rhenish and Netherlandish schools (largely copies). — Room XXV: Collection of Rhenish stoneware; majolica and porcelain; collection of glass (16-18th cent.).

The ***Roman Palace** (Pl. C, 5), entered from the Promenade and also from the Palast-Platz, lies at the S.E. corner of the town, and forms a picturesque group of ruins, part of which is 65 ft. high. In the middle ages the building was used alternately as a church and as a fortress. The rubbish in the interior accumulated to such an extent, that one of the windows was once used as an entrance to the town. — Visitors ring at the entrance.

The best-preserved part of the edifice is a *Rectangular Room*, with three apses, at the S.E. end, formerly lighted by two rows of arched windows, and heated by channels for hot air, many of which are still visible. To the right and left of this chamber stood two *Towers*, one of which is still extant and commands a fine view of the ruins and of the town (ascent by a steep spiral staircase). — At the N.W. end, where the excavations are still in progress, various circular and square rooms and subterranean passages have been brought to light. — The keeper (50 pf.) has also the key of the Porta Nigra (p. 183).

On a rising ground about 1/4 M. to the E. of the Palace is the **Amphitheatre** (Pl. D, 5), locally known as the *Käskeller*, situated among vineyards. This arena, still in excellent preservation, with a diameter from N. to S. of 76 yds., and from E. to W. of 53 yds., was capable of accommodating 7-8000 spectators. (That at Verona held 20,000 spectators, the Colosseum at Rome 40-50,000.) The E. half is built into the rocky side of the hill, while the W. is raised to the same level by artificial means. At the N. and S. ends are gateways, each with three openings, that in the centre leading to the arena, and those at the sides to the seats for spectators. There are also two entrances for the public on the W. side. The dens for the wild beasts and the chambers for the gladiators are still traceable adjacent to the arena. The amphitheatre was probably built in the reign of Trajan or Hadrian. In 306 Constantine here sullied his fame by causing several thousand Franks, with their leaders Ascarich and Merogais, to be torn to pieces by wild beasts; and in 313, a number of captive Bructeri were barbarously sacrificed for the amusement of the people. — The later Roman wall ran along the top of the W. semicircle and was continued on the N. to the Porta Nigra, on the S. to the present city-limit between the Löwen-Brücke and St. Matthias. A fragment may still be seen to the W. of the S. entrance to the amphitheatre, itself beyond the line of wall. — The garden-restaurant of the Löwen-Brauerei, outside the N. entrance of the Amphitheatre, affords an excellent view of Trèves by morning-light.

Adjoining the Kaiser-Strasse are the **Roman Baths** (Pl. A, 5),

an imposing structure of the 4th cent. A. D., 564 ft. in length, excavated in 1877-85 (adm. 25 pf.; plan 10 pf.). The principal façade was turned towards the N. The masonry above the level of the ground has almost entirely disappeared, though at the beginning of the 17th cent. it was preserved up to the second story. The position of the cold baths *(frigidarium)*, the *tepidarium*, and the *caldarium*, the large basin of warm water, the heating apparatus, and other parts of the building can still be traced.

Adjacent is the **Moselle Bridge** (Pl. A, 4; tramway, see p. 182), with eight arches, some of the buttresses of which are of Roman origin. The second and seventh buttresses from the town-side were blown up by the French in 1689, and restored in 1729. The bridge is 620 ft. long. — On the left bank of the Moselle is the *Local Station* mentioned at p. 182, and on the height above is a conspicuous *Column of the Virgin* ('Mariensäule').

The best *View of Trèves in the afternoon is obtained from the hill on the left bank of the Moselle above the village of *Pallien* (Pl. A, 1), and opposite the suburb of Zurlauben (ferry; Pl. B, 1, 2). At the landing-place of the ferry is a board indicating the way to the *Café Bellevue* (Pl. A, 2). Beyond the Napoleons-Brücke, carrying the Aix-la-Chapelle road over the ravine of the Sirzenicher Bach, a path ascends to the right to *Schneider's Hof* (Pl. A, 1) and the **Weisshaus* (Pl. A, B, 1), with a pretty park and a restaurant (cab, see p. 182). About 1½ M. higher up is the *Kockelsberg* (restaurant), commanding an admirable view.

About ¾ M. to the S. of Trèves is situated the venerable **Church of St. Matthew** (comp. Pl. B, 6; tramway), dating in its present form from the 12th cent., with alterations made in the 16th and 18th cent., and said to contain the sarcophagus of the Evangelist (a favourite resort of pilgrims). Beside it is a Roman cemetery. — About ¾ M. to the N. of the town is **St. Paulin** (Pl. D, 2), with an interesting church, originally Gothic but restored and richly adorned with frescoes in the early part of the 18th century. In the vicinity is a spot marked by a *Cross* where some of the early Christians suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Romans. Near it is the venerable *Abbey of St. Maximin*, now a barrack (Pl. D, 3).

The RAILWAY FROM TRÈVES TO LUXEMBOURG (fares, see p. 179) is the same as that to Saarbrücken as far as (4½ M.) *Karthaus* (Railway Hotel; see p. 182), the seat of the German custom-house (p. 180). Opposite the station on the right is an old Carthusian convent, since 1884 occupied by Franciscan nuns, who have restored the handsome baroque church. The train now crosses the Moselle.

7 M. *Igel* (Willmerstedt), an inconsiderable village, contains one of the most interesting Roman relics to the N. of the Alps, the celebrated **Igel Monument*, popularly called the '*Heidenturm*' (heathens' tower), and visible from the railway (to the right, below the church). The monument is a square sandstone column, 75 ft. in height, and 16½ ft. broad at the base, and was erected as a funeral monument by the rich mercantile family of Secundini, probably

in the latter half of the third cent. after Christ. It bears appropriate inscriptions, some of which are now illegible, and also several reliefs of scenes of daily life and mythological representations, such as Hylas and the Nymphs, Achilles being bathed in the Styx, Mars and Rhea Sylvia, the Apotheosis of Hercules, Perseus and Andromeda, and Hercules with the apples of the Hesperides. From the church on the hill behind the monument a fine view is enjoyed of the country around (best by evening-light). — Above Igel, which may also be visited from *Wasserliesch* (see below), are extensive gypsum-quarries.

Near (9½ M.) *Wasserbillig* the line crosses the frontier of Luxembourg; scenery picturesque; the *Sauer (Sure)* here unites with the Moselle, after having for some distance formed the boundary between Prussia and Luxembourg. Near its mouth is the priory of *Langsur*. From Wasserbillig to *Diekirch* (30½ M.), railway in 2-2¾ hrs. viâ *Echternach*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

Near (10 M.) *Mertert* the train quits the Moselle and ascends the valley of the Sure. 15 M. *Wecker;* 19 M. *Roodt;* 22½ M. *Münsbach;* 24½ M. *Oetringen*. The train then crosses the *Pulvermühlen-Tal* by a viaduct 275 yds. long and 100 ft. high. The station of Luxembourg, situated on the right side of the valley of the *Pétrusse*, is connected with the town by a handsome viaduct.

32 M. **Luxembourg** *(Hôtels Brasseur, de Cologne, de l'Europe, des Nations, de Luxembourg)*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

The Railway from Trèves to Metz (fares, etc., see p. 179), a prolongation of that described in R. 25, ascends the valley of the Moselle above Trèves. — 1½ M. *Trier Süd*. 4½ M. *Karthaus*, the junction of the Saarbrücken and Luxembourg lines (see pp. 181, 188). Below the bridge at Conz (p. 181) the train crosses the *Saar*, affording a view of the pretty valley of that stream. 8 M. *Wasserliesch*, ½ M. to the S. of Igel (see above); 13 M. *Wellen*. Near (15 M.) *Nittel* the train passes through a tunnel. 18 M. *Wincheringen;* 23 M. *Palzem*. On the right, close to the Moselle, the château of *Thorn;* farther on, to the left, the château of *Bübingen*.

25 M. **Nennig**. The station is at the village of *Wies*, 1 M. from the little Luxembourg town of *Remich* on the left bank of the Moselle, and as far from the village of *Nennig* (poor inn). In the last are the remains of a Roman villa, excavated in 1852, containing a remarkably fine **Mosaic Pavement*, 49 ft. long and 33 ft. broad (now protected by a wooden covering; fee). It is nearly as large as the Mosaic of the Athletes in the Lateran at Rome, and perhaps surpasses that celebrated work in artistic execution. The principal scene represents a combat of gladiators, and is surrounded by seven medallions with animals, fencers, and musicians.

29 M. *Perl* (Greiveldinger's Inn), the last Prussian station. — 32 M. **Sierck** (*Hôtel de Metz*, very fair), a small and ancient town

with 1200 inhab., picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Moselle, and commanded by the ruins of a castle of the Dukes of Lorraine. About 6 M. to the N.E. is *Schloss Mensberg*, popularly known as *Schloss Marlborough*, from its occupation by the great British general in 1712-14. 36 M. *Mallingen;* 38½ M. *Königsmachern.*

43½ M. **Diedenhofen**, Fr. *Thionville (Hôtel Terminus*, at the station, R. from 2 *M; Mehn; Post)*, a fortified town of 11,930 inhab., on the *Moselle*, is the junction for *Luxembourg* (see below) and of branch-lines viâ (28 M.) *Teterchen* (p. 174) to (43½ M.) *Beningen* (p. 317) or to (44 M.) *Völklingen* (p. 180), viâ *Hayingen* to (101/2 M.) *Fentsch*, with numerous blast-furnaces, and to (16 M.) *Bad Mondorf*, with thermal saline springs.

From Diedenhofen to Luxembourg, 20½ M., railway in ½-1 hr. (2 *M* 70, 1 *M* 80, 1 *M* 20 pf.). The line crosses the Moselle. Stations *Gross-Hettingen*, *Sufigen*, and (13 M.) *Bettembourg*, the first place in the grand-duchy of Luxembourg; then *Berchem* and (20½ M.) *Luxembourg* (p. 189).

47 M. *Ueckingen;* 49 M. *Reichersberg;* 51 M. *Hagendingen;* 53 M. *Maizières*, with blast-furnaces; 57½ M. *Woippy* (p. 179). — 59½ M. *Devant-les-Ponts*, outside the Porte de France of Metz. To the right, on the hill, lies Fort Friedrich Karl (formerly St. Quentin), and beside it is a monument to Bismarck. The train describes a wide curve round the W. side of the town, crosses the Moselle, and enters the chief station of (66 M.) *Metz* (p. 174).

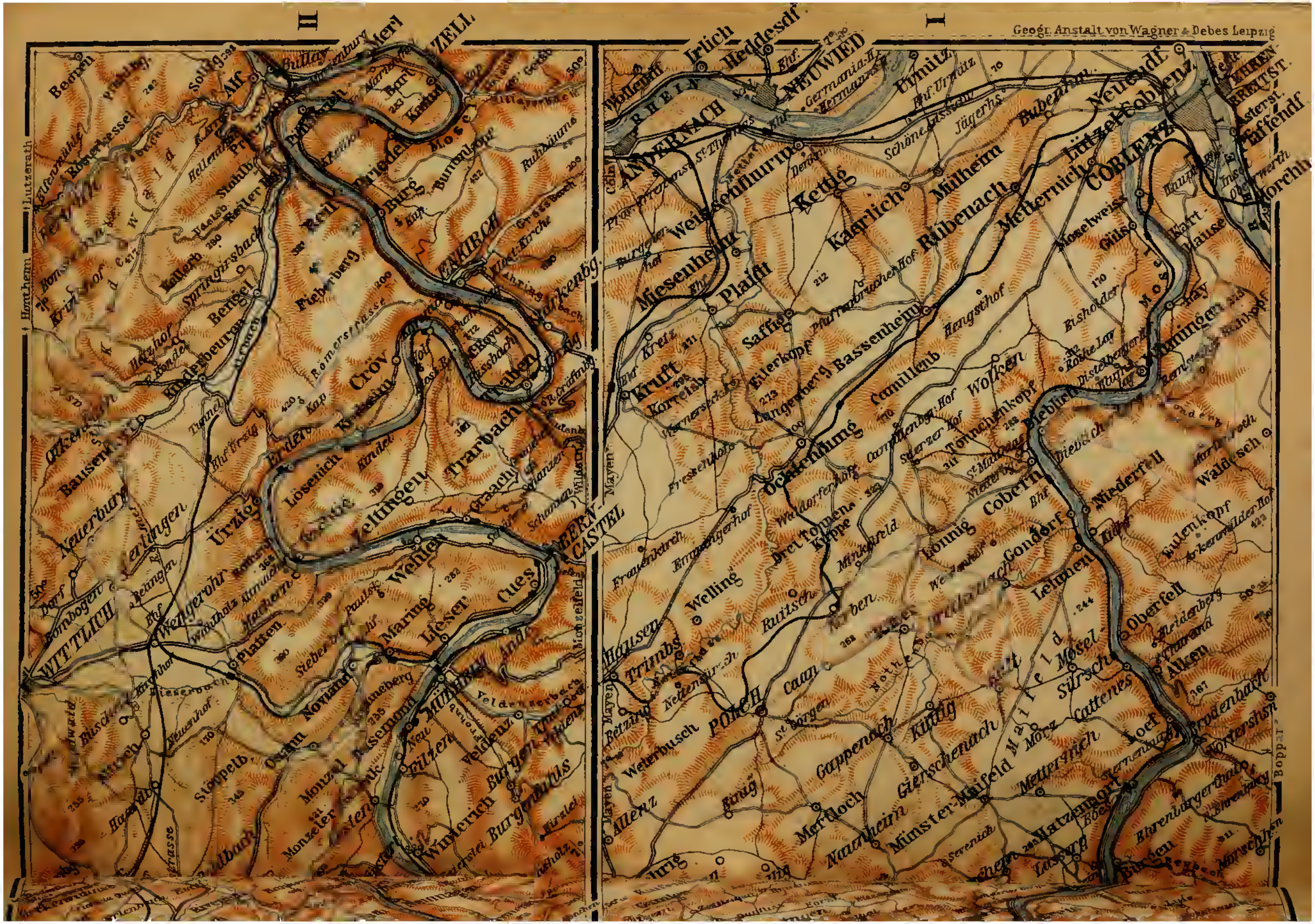
25. From Coblenz to Trèves by the Moselle and by Railway.

Railway (69 M.) in 2-3¼ hrs. (fares 9 *M*, 6 *M* 80, 4 *M* 50 pf.; express 10 *M* 10, 7 *M* 50, 5 *M* 30 pf.). — Light Railway from Bullay to Trèves, see p. 198.

Steamboat (119 M.) four times weekly in summer from Coblenz to Trèves in 2 days, spending the night at *Trarbach*. The descent from Trèves to Coblenz takes 12-13 hrs. Fares for the ascent 9 or 6 *M*, descent 11½ *M* or 7 *M* 60 pf. Comp. the local time-tables. The river is sometimes so low that the steamboats have to cease running. Restaurants on board the steamers plainer than those of the Rhine steamers. — The steamboat-pier at Coblenz lies between the bridges over the Moselle; that at Trèves is near the Brücken-Tor (Pl. A, 4). There are also local steamer services between Coblenz and Cochem and between Berncastel and Trèves.

The ***Valley of the Moselle** is not unworthy of comparison with that of the Rhine. The scenery is remarkably picturesque at places, the wooded and vine-clad hills present a great variety of form, and the valley is enlivened with smiling villages. The finest portion is between Coblenz and Berncastel. The prevailing stillness affords a pleasant contrast to the noise and bustle of the Rhine. Charming excursions may be made in the wooded and sometimes rocky lateral valleys, and magnificent views are afforded by the tops of numerous hills, often crowned by picturesque ruined castles. The region watered by the Moselle is also rich in political and historical associations, extending back to the time of the Romans; and a Roman poet, *Decimus Magnus Ausonius* (circa 309-92), has celebrated the praises of this river in a poem entitled 'Mosella'. The Moselle wines have long been famous for their delicate bouquet (see p. xxiii). The pedestrian will find the valley admirably adapted for a walking-tour, which is greatly facilitated by numerous fairly-comfortable though small and unpretending inns.

TRIER
Schweich
Neumagen
Trarbach
Cochem
Zell
Cond
Moselkern
Treis
Kilomet. 1:250000
Engl. Miles
Gerolstein
Luxemburg
Hermeskeil
Lutzerath
Cappel



II
I
Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig
WITTLICH
Wengerohr
Ürzig
Erden
Lösenich
Cröv
Traben
Trarbach
Kindel
Graach
BERN-CASTEL
Cues
Wehlen
Zeltingen
Lieser
Maring
Mülheim
Veldenz
Wintrich
Platten
Noviand
Osann
Monzel
ZELL
Merl
Alf
Bullay
Enkirch
Burg
Briedel
Reil
Kinderbeuern
Bengel
Bausendorf
Hontheim
Lutzerath
Mayen
Boppard
Moselkern
ANDERNACH
NEUWIED
Heddesdf
Irlich
Weissenthurm
Kettig
Kaerlich
Miesenheim
Plaidt
Kruft
Saffig
Bassenheim
Ochtendung
Rübenach
Metternich
Mülheim
Lützel-Coblenz
COBLENZ
Neuendf
Güls
Winningen
Dieblich
Cobern
Gondorf
Niederfell
Oberfell
Alken
Brodenbach
Waldesch
Polch
Kerben
Rüber
Kollig
Gappenach
Mertloch
Naunheim
Münster-Maifeld
Hatzenport
Lasserg
Burgen
Moselsürsch
Cattenes
Löf
Welling
Trimbs
Weiterbusch
Allenz
Mosel
Rhein

The letters R.B. and L.B. denote the right and left banks with reference to the traveller descending the river. The places to which the mileage is prefixed are railway stations.

The best roads for cyclists are alternately on the right and left banks: from Coblenz to Treis R.B., then to Alf L.B., Bullay to Trarbach R.B., Traben to Kinheim L.B., Kindel-Berncastel-Thörnich R.B.; from there L.B., in dry weather, along the Moselle, otherwise viâ Becond and the Hohe Kreuz Inn to Schweich; thence R.B. to Trèves.

At certain steamboat-stations passengers are landed and embarked in small boats (fee 10 pf.).

Coblenz, see p. 106. The train skirts the base of the Karthause (p. 111). To the right are the convent of *Marienhof* and the *Kemperhof Orphanage;* behind, on the left bank of the Moselle, is Metternich (p. 208). — Above (2 M.) *Moselweiss* (Rösschen) we cross the Moselle.

2½ M. *Güls* (Zillien), a prettily-situated village in an orchard-like district. *Lay*, a village on the right bank.

5 M. **Winningen** (*Schwan*, on the river, with garden-restaurant; *Adler*, both very fair), a market-town with 1900 inhab., once belonging to the county of Sponheim, and hence forming, like several other places on the Moselle (Enkirch, Trarbach, etc.), a Protestant 'enclave' in the midst of the Roman Catholic Electorate of Trèves. Wine is much grown in the environs. A Roman villa was discovered here in 1903.

Pleasant walks viâ the *Distelberger Hof* (inn) to (½ hr.) *Blumslay*, and up the *Condertal*, on the right bank (ferry) to *Remstecken* and the (1½ hr.) *Kühkopf;* etc.

Farther up the river the left bank consists of lofty and precipitous rocks, called the *Winninger* and *Coberner Ulen*, producing the best flavoured wine of the Lower Moselle. — On the opposite (r.) bank lies *Dieblich* (inn), with a handsome church.

L.B. (9½ M.) **Cobern** (*Simonis*, very fair), commanded by two castles of the Knights of Cobern, the last of whom was executed at Coblenz in 1536 as a disturber of the public peace. The rail. station lies above Cobern, near Gondorf (see below).

A steep footpath ascends through the vineyards (the path with the pilgrimage-stations is longer, but easier) to the (½ hr.) picturesque *Niederburg*. It is, however, preferable to ascend direct to the (35 min.) Oberburg, following (20 min.) the finger-post pointing to the right at a bend in the road (fine view of the Niederburg and the valley). Within the *Oberburg*, or *Altenburg*, is the *Chapel of St. Matthias (key obtained from J. Reif, Scheidergasse 7, in the village), a hexagonal edifice measuring 53 ft. from angle to angle. It is the most elegant work of the late-Romanesque style in the Rhineland, dating from 1230 and probably inspired by the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, which had lately become known through the Crusades. The central portion rises above the rest, and is borne by six columns. The elaborate decorations are executed in a masterly style, and the acoustic properties of the chapel are excellent. It was restored in 1894, and the old painting has been renewed.

There is also an interesting Romanesque church (recently restored) at *Lonnig*, a village 2½ M. to the W. of Cobern.

Farther up, on the same (l.) bank, lies *Gondorf* (Haupt, R. 2-2½, pens. 3¾-4 *M*, very fair), with the *Tempelhof*, a recently restored Gothic castle, and an old château of the Counts and Princes Von der Leyen, now intersected by the railway. The village is mentioned as

early as 871 under the name of *Condravia*, and on account of the numerous Roman and Frankish tombs found here is supposed to have been the Roman harbour of *Conlrua*.

On the opposite bank lie *Niederfell* (Anker) and *Kühr*.

10½ M. *Lehmen* (Zum Sternenburg), with a castellated manor-house. The river is bordered here with precipitous crags.

R.B. *Oberfell*. — L.B. (13 M.) *Cattenes*, at the mouth of a ravine containing thirteen mills.

R.B. *Alken* (Sonntag), an old place with mediæval houses and fortifications, now comes suddenly into view. On the hill above it rise the towers of the old castle of *Thuron*, or *Thurant*, built by Count Palatine Heinrich about 1200, and a frequent object of quarrel between the Counts Palatine and the Electors of Cologne and Trèves. It was besieged by the two Archbishops in 1246-48, when 600,000 gallons of wine are said to have been consumed by the assailants. — 15 M. *Loef* (Sternburg) is the station for —

R.B. **Brodenbach** (*Post*, R. 1½-2, D. 1½-2 *M*, very fair), pleasantly situated at the base of lofty wooded hills.

Just above Brodenbach is the mouth of a narrow ravine, which expands about ½ M. from the river and contains a number of mills. Near the first of these a footpath diverges to the left between two rocks and leads past a (3 min.) point of view to the (½ hr.) **Ehrenburg**, the finest ruin on the Moselle, situated on an isolated peak. A vaulted, winding carriage-way leads to the foot of the two round towers, which command a beautiful panorama (unpleasant stair). Key and rfmts. at the keeper's. — From the Ehrenburg to *Boppard*, 2½ hrs.; see p. 118.

An overhanging cliff is now passed on the left bank, beyond which the valley of the Moselle expands.

16½ M. **Hatzenport** and *Boes* (*Heidger*, R. & B. 2 *M*; *Kranz*, both very fair), two long contiguous villages, above which rises an old church. The railway-station is ¾ M. above Hatzenport.

About 3½ M. to the W. (diligence from Hatzenport twice daily in 1 hr.) lies **Münster-Maifeld** (815 ft.; *Sonne*, very fair; *Maifelder Hof*, well spoken of), an ancient town with 1700 inhab., from the 6th cent. onwards the chief place in the *Meginovelt*, or *Megingau*, which extends hence to the Rhine. The conspicuous *Church*, formerly belonging to an abbey, is the successor of a basilica of St. Martin, said to have existed here as early as 633. The front with its two round towers, resembling a fortress, dates in plan from early in the 12th cent.; the choir is in the transition-style of 1225-30; the nave, in the early Gothic style, was followed by the transepts and the curious elevated chapel in the building between the towers; but the whole was finally completed in the developed Gothic style in the course of the 14th century. Attention should be paid to the statue of the Virgin (ca. 1350), to the ciborium of about 1460, and to the tombs of Kuno von Eltz (d. 1536) and his wife. — Carr. from Münster-Maifeld to (3 M.) Schloss Eltz (p. 193) and back 5 *M*; diligence to Mayen (p. 208) daily in 2¼ hrs.

L.B. (18 M.) *Burgen*, at the foot of the hill on which rises the massive tower of *Bischofstein*, erected in 1270. The village of *Burgen* lies on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Beybach-Tal*, in which, 7 M. farther up, is the ruin of *Waldeck*.

19¼ M. **Moselkern** (*Burg Eltz*, very fair; *Balmes*), at the mouth of the *Eltz*.

In the narrow, tortuous valley of the Eltz, 4 M. above Moselkern, lies Schloss Eltz, one of the best-preserved mediæval castles in Germany, which may also be reached from Burgen (p. 192) in 1¼-1½ hr., or from Müden (see below) in 1 hr.; the road from Burgen (viâ Lasserg) is on the whole to be preferred on account of the fine view it affords of the castle. — Pedestrians from Moselkern pass by the church or below the railway-arch and ascend the left bank of the Eltz, crossing to the (25 min.) right bank a little on this side of the second mill (inn). Beyond the mill they proceed to the left along the garden-fence, cross the mill-stream by a small bridge, and (10 min.) follow the slope of the hill, finally crossing the bridge and ascending to the left to the castle.

***Schloss Eltz** (950 ft.), the ancestral residence of the Counts of Eltz, is most picturesquely situated upon a lofty rock, surrounded by wooded hills. The different parts of the château, which has never been destroyed, date from the 12-16th centuries. The interior has been restored in mediæval simplicity; admission is obtained between 10th Sept. and 15th July on written application to the estate-office in Moselkern 3 days beforehand. — Opposite Schloss Eltz are the ruins of *Trutzeltz*, or *Baldeneltz*, erected by Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves to command the castle, with the counts of which he carried on a protracted feud.

Farther up the Elztal is the imposing ruined castle of **Pyrmont**, which is reached from Münster-Maifeld viâ *Pillig* in 1½ hr. Above the castle lies (¾ hr.) the lonely *Schwankirche* (1473; restored in 1830), a pilgrim-resort. The key of the church is kept in the adjacent inn. Thence to (1½ hr.) Carden (see below) viâ *Brohl* or *Forst*.

20½ M. *Müden* (inn), opposite the entrance of the pretty *Lützer-Tal*.

23 M. **Carden** (steamb. stat.; *Brauer*), below which is a cave in which St. Castor, whose bones now repose at Coblenz (see p. 108), is said to have dwelt in the 4th century. The present *Church*, once part of an abbey, was erected in 1183-1247 on the site of an earlier one founded by the saint. The interior contains several late-Gothic sculptures. Of the picturesque late-Gothic *Cloisters* nothing remains except one walk. To the N. is the Romanesque *Chapter House*. To the E. of the church, near the railway, is the *Tithe House*, an interesting specimen of a Romanesque secular building of the 12th cent., with fine windows; it was restored in 1894. The *Burghaus*, at the lower end of the village, is a Renaissance structure of 1562.

R.B. **Treis** (steamb. stat.; *Wildburg*, R. & B. 2 *M*, well spoken of), with 1600 inhabitants. In the valley behind it are the ruins of the *Wildenburg* and *Schloss Treis*. The old church is of the late-Gothic period, the new church was built in 1830. — From Treis a road leads over the hill to (4½ M.) Bruttig (p. 194). In the *Flaumbach-Tal* is the ruined convent of *Engelport*.

24 M. *Pommern*, at the mouth of the *Pommerbach*, in the valley of which are the ruins of the nunnery of *Rosental*, founded in 1170. — 27½ M. *Clotten* (Sehl, good wine), with the ruins of a castle and an interesting old church.

29½ M. **Cochem.** — **Hotels.** *Union, near the landing-stage, ½ M. from the station, R. 1 *M* 70-2 *M* 70, B. 80 pf., D. 2½, pens. 5½-6 *M*; Schloss-Hotel, Schloss-Str. (good view); Stadt Köln, Ravené-Str. (with garden-restaurant); Zum Landsknecht, R. & B. 2-2½, pens. 4-6 *M*, with popular wine-room and covered terrace, on the river; Germania; Kemp, R. & B. 2-2½, D. 1¼-1½, pens. 3½-4 *M*, with covered veranda; Stadt

Coblenz, R. 1¾-2¼, B. ¾, D. 1¼-2, pens. 3½-4 *M*; Zum Kaiser, with popular beer-room, all on the Moselle. — Restaurant on the *Knüppchen*. *Motor Omnibus* between Cochem and Senhsls (p. 195) 4 times daily. *Diligence* to (8½ M.) Kaisersesch (p. 208) twice daily.

Cochem (282 ft.; steamb. stat.), a district-town with 3819 inhab., at the entrance of the *Ender-Tal*, is one of the prettiest places on the Moselle, especially as seen from the right bank. In the pleasure-grounds by the river is a War Monument. Adjoining the picturesque Ender-Tor is a timber house of 1625.

The old **Castle*, on the hill to the S. (1 M. from the station; reached from the pier viâ the Zollgasse and Schloss-Str.), destroyed by the French in 1689, was frequently occupied by the Archbishops of Trèves in the 14th and 16th centuries. It was restored in 1868-78 for Herr Ravené (d. 1879) by the Berlin architect Raschdorff, with the aid of ancient plans and views. The principal tower is adorned with a huge figure of St. Christopher, in mosaic. Visitors apply for admission in the restaurant at the entrance (1 pers. 75 pf., a party 50 pf. each); the sumptuously decorated rooms are shown only when the proprietor is not in residence.

On the right bank, opposite Cochem, lies *Cond* (good wine at the Traube); fine view from (½ hr.) the 'Conder Tempelchen'.

In the Ender-Tal, on a hill about 3 M. from Cochem, rises the tower of the *Winneburg*, the most ancient seat of the Metternich family, destroyed by the French in 1689. The road to Kaisersesch (p. 208) ascends the Ender-Tal. A pleasanter route is to ascend viâ Cochem Castle to the *Lescher Linde* (view), go thence by the *Lescher Hof* to *Faid*, and return viâ the Winneburg.

The train now passes through the *Cochemer* or *Ellerer Berg* to Eller (see below) by means of the *Emperor William Tunnel* (2⅔ M. long, taking 6 min. to traverse), the excavation of which through the clay-slate occupied 3½ years (1874-77) and cost about 200,000*l.*; it is vaulted throughout.

The Moselle sweeps round the Ellerer Berg in a winding curve of more than 12 M. in length, which the steamer takes 2½ hrs. to traverse in ascending and 1½ hr. in descending. The banks here are particularly picturesque.

At *Sehl* (left bank), 1 M. above Cochem, a fine retrospect is enjoyed of Cochem, its castle, and the Winneburg. — L.B. *Ebernach*, once a priory, now a lunatic asylum.

R.B. *Valwig* is noted for excellent wine.

L.B. *Nieder-Ernst* and *Ober-Ernst*. Between them a modern church with two towers. Above the sharp bend which the river makes here, about 3 M. above Cochem, lies —

R.B. *Bruttig* (steamb. stat.; Friedrichs, unpretending), a small town with quaint mediæval houses.

R.B. *Fankel*, lying somewhat inland. — L.B. *Ellenz* (Dehren, very fair).

R.B. Beilstein (steamb. stat.; *Lipmann*, pens. 3½-4½ *M*; *Burg Metternich*), a quaint little town nestling at the foot of the rocks, is overlooked by the old imperial castle of the same name, which afterwards belonged to the Electors of Trèves, and then to the Counts (now Princes) of Metternich-Winneburg; it was destroyed in 1688.

L.B. *Pottersdorf*. — R.B. *Briedern*. — R.B. *Mesenich* (Anker).

R.B. *Senheim* (steamb. stat.; Schneiders, very fair), with a high-lying church.

L.B. *Senhals* (Henrichs, Deis, both very fair); omnibus twice daily to (3¾ M.) Eller (see below). Farther on, *Nehren*, and the manor-house of *Lehmen*, with its old tower.

L.B. **Ediger** (steamb. stat.; *Friderichs*), surrounded with old fortifications and possessing numerous mediæval buildings and a late-Gothic church. There are extensive vineyards here. We now reach Eller (see below), 3¾ M. above Senhals.

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33 M. *Eller* (Friedrichs), with old manor-houses. Above it, on the right bank, are the ruins of Stuhen (see below), while on the left bank, at the base of the wooded *Calmond*, in the pretty valley of the *Eller*, is the mouth of the Emperor William Tunnel (p. 194).

The train crosses the Moselle, passes through a tunnel (370 yds. long), and skirts the right bank, with a fine retrospect of the vine-clad slopes of the Calmond. 34 M. *Neef*, with an old manor-house.

At the centre of the curve which the river describes round the *Petersberg*, on the right bank, are situated the ruins of the monastery of *Stuben*, founded in the 12th cent. and suppressed in 1788. Farther up, on the left bank, *Bremm* (Hutter, unpretending), with a late-Gothic church and quaint mediæval houses, said to be the first place on the middle Moselle where vines were planted. Then *Aldegund*, with an old church and a handsome modern one.

36½ M. **Bullay** (*Marienburg*, R. & B. 2½, D. 2, pens. 4½-5½ *M*, very fair; *Vier Türme*, similar charges; *Rail. Restaurant*, very fair), on the right bank, the station for *Alf* and the baths of *Bertrich* (p. 196) on the opposite bank. — Direct railway to Trèves, see p. 197; Moselle Valley Railway viâ Zell and Berncastel, see p. 198. Steamboat journey, see p. 198.

From the Bullay station we may reach the 'Vierseenplatz' (Four Lakes View) on the *König* (iron finger-post by the roadside near the station) in about ½ hr. Beautiful view of the Marienburg and the Moselle country, superior to that from the Marienburg itself. Descent in ½ hr. to Merl. (Interesting walk from Alf or Bullay to the Marienburg, Kaimt, Zell, Merl, König, Bullay: 3 hrs.)

The road to the ferry turns to the right at the station of Bullay and then leads again to the right below the railway to the village of *Bullay* and the Alf ferry. — By following the railway a little farther and crossing the double iron lattice-bridge (of which the higher level supports the railway, the lower the ordinary roadway), we reach the foot of the *Marienburg* (p. 196), which is ascended hence by a good footpath to the left in 20 min. (path to the right to the Waldfrieden, see p. 196).

Alf. — **Hotels.** Post, R. & B. 2¼-3½, D. 2½, pens. 4½-6 *M*, very fair; Bad Bertrich; Burg Arras, R. & B. 1¾-2½, D. 1¼-2 *M*; Schöne Aussicht, on the Moselle, unpretending. — *Pension Nollen*, on the Moselle, 4-5 *M*, very fair; *Pens. Waldfrieden* (p. 196), R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 60 pf., pens. 4-6 *M*. — *Diligence* to (7 M.) Bertrich (p. 196) viâ Alf twice daily in 1¼ hr., starting from the railway-station of Bullay (fare 90 pf.); also *Omnibus* several times a day (1 *M*); diligence to (13½ M.) Lutzerath (p. 197) every morning. — *Carriage* to the Marienburg and back 4 *M*; to Bertrich, with one horse 5 *M*, two horses 7 *M*.

Alf, a village with 1300 inhab., well suited for a stay, lies at

the mouth of the picturesque valley of the *Alf*, on the left bank of the Moselle, opposite Bullay, to which a ferry plies (carriages cross the bridge mentioned on p. 195). — The road from Alf to the Marienburg (2 M.) ascends behind the Pens. Nollen to the *Pension Waldfrieden* (p. 195; view), passes the view-tower (fine panorama) on the *Prinzenkopf* (20 pf.), and then follows the narrow ridge (fine view on both sides).

The ***Marienburg** (377 ft.; *Restaurant*, very fair, pens. 4½ *M*), with the ruins of a castle said to have once existed here, or of the nunnery erected on the same spot in 1146, is one of the finest points on the Moselle. The view embraces the wooded and vine-clad slopes of the Moselle, the smiling villages on its banks, the summits of the Hunsrück and the Eifel, and two detached reaches of the river, resembling lakes.

Pleasant walks may be taken from the Marienburg to Merl (p. 198) or over the *Barl* (928 ft.) to Kaimt (p. 199). — A steep, shadeless path (beginning not easy to find) descends in 10 min. to the *Pünderich Ferry*, whence we follow the left bank to the (½ hr.) station mentioned on p. 197). — As Alf lies at the lower end of a loop of 7½ M. described by the Moselle, steamboat-passengers on the way up the river may quit the boat at Alf, ascend to the Marienburg, and regain the steamer at Pünderich (¾ hr. in all). The steamer takes 1½ hr. to ascend from Alf to Pünderich, and passengers need not quit the Marienburg until after the boat comes in sight at Briedel.

A fine route, but one not easily followed without a guide, descends from the Marienburg to the *Valley of the Alf* and *Bertrich* (¾ hr.; see below). From the 'Schöne Aussicht' on this route a path leads to the chapel on the *Reiler Hals* (iew), whence we may descend to Pünderich Station (p. 197).

From Alf to Bertrich, 5½ M. The road at first ascends the romantic *Valley of the Alf*, between the *Sollig* and the *Prinzenkopf*, and then, at (1½ M.) the 'Fabrik Alf' (now a rope-walk), ascends the valley of the *Uessbach*. At the top of the hill lie the ruins of *Burg Arras*, said to have been built by Abp. Robert of Trèves in 938 for a charcoal-burner and his two sons, who had distinguished themselves by their courage in the destruction of a band of Hungarians.

Bertrich. — **Hotels.** *Pitz, with dépendance, connected with the Kurhaus, R. 2-4½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. without S. 4½-9 *M*; *Drei Reichskronen, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Adler, R. 2, D. 2½, pens. from 5 *M*; Kurfürst, R. 1¼-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2¼, pens. 4½-6 *M*, well spoken of; Dhein, R. & B. 2½, D. 2, pens. 4½-6 *M*; Zum Kurplatz, R. & B. 2-2½, D. (12.30) 1½, pens. 4-5 *M*; Traube; Villa Meduna, R. & B. 14-24½ *M* weekly; Villa Dillenburg, pens. 4½-5½ *M*; Römerbad, pens. 4½-5 *M*; Haus Arndt, pens. 5½-7½ *M*; Marienhöhe, 1¼ M. from the village, pens. from 4 *M*. — *Beer* in the Kurhaus; *Restaurant Schweizerhaus*.

Carriage to Alf and Bullay 5, with two horses 6 *M*, there and back 6 and 8 *M*; two-horse carr. to Pulvermaar 12, to Manderscheid and back 24, Daun and Belvedere near Manderscheid 22, Daun and back 24-25 *M*.

Visitors' Tax, 1 pers. 9, a family 18 *M*.

Bertrich (540 ft.), a small watering-place with 400 inhab., delightfully situated in a secluded valley, and visited annually by 2000 patients, may be described as a kind of modified Carlsbad, the waters of which are specially efficacious in gout, rheumatism,

Lutzerath
Cochem
Strotzbusch
Kliding
Burgberg
Peinetbg.
Calmond
Briedern
Schellen
Bremm
Eller
Mesenich
Beuren
Ediger
Kennfus
Neef
Senhals
Nehren
Senheim
Falkenlei
Burgbg.
Aldegund
Pfahlbg.
Hochkessel
Kaskeller
Bertrich
Benzenberg
Hontheim
Grenderich
Rothe Kopf
Alf
Bullay
Der König
Förstereien
Krinkhof
Bonsbeuren
Hellenthal
Prinzenkopf
Wispelt
Signal
Waidmannsheil
Rödelheck
Merl
Pünderich
Stahlbg.
Kelterbg.
Kaimt
ZELL
Olkenbach
Hetzhof
Springiersbach
Briedel
Reil
Bengel
Bausendorf
Fieberbg.
Burg
Geisberg
Kinderbeuren
Trier
Traben
Trarbach
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

and nervous, liver, and intestinal complaints. The warm springs (90° Fahr.) contain Glauber's salts. Pleasant walks have been laid out in all directions. On the *Römerkessel*, an eminence where the Roman relics now in the garden of the bath-establishment were found, is a small Protestant chapel.

The road to Lutzerath through the valley of the *Uess* crosses that stream about 1/2 M. from the Kur-Garten. To the left, beyond the bridge, is the *Elfen-Mühle* (restaurant). About 50 paces farther on we cross a bridge to the left and reach the **Käskeller** ('cheese-cellar'), a grotto composed of basaltic columns, each formed of 8 or 9 spheroids, resembling Dutch cheeses. Near it is a *Waterfall*, (often dry in summer), crossed by a graceful bridge. A basaltic stream of lava is visible in several places in the bed of the Uessbach.

Pleasant walks may be taken from the Käskeller to the (1 hr.) *Entersburg;* to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Rödelheck** (1585 ft.; refreshments at the adjacent forester's), which commands an extensive panorama, and thence across the ridge to the E. to the (1/2 hr.) *Reinhardslust*; to (3 3/4 M.) *Pünderich* (see below); and to (3 M.) *Springirsbach* (p. 198).

If we follow the path marked with red crosses, which diverges from the road to Lutzerath beyond the Elfen-Mühle, we reach (in 40 min.) the **Falkenlei** (1360 ft.), a semi-conical hill, the S.E. side of which is a precipice 170 ft. in height, exhibiting the geological formation of the interior. At the bottom lie solid masses of lava; at the top scoriæ and slag. Numerous caves and clefts have been formed in the rock, in which the temperature seldom exceeds 48° Fahr. The rocks are thickly covered with yellowish red moss and lichens. The summit (shelter-hut) affords an extensive view of the volcanic peaks of the Eifel; the highest are the Hohe Acht (p. 103), the Nürburg (p. 103), with a tower on its summit, and the Hohe Kelberg (2130 ft.); to the W. the prospect is circumscribed by the long isolated ridge of the Mosenberg (p. 212), a little to the left of which rises the Nerother Kopf with its ruin (p. 206).

As the starting-point for a VISIT TO THE EIFEL (p. 203), Bertrich is better adapted for drivers (carr., p. 196) than for walkers, as the first part of the route is rather featureless. From the Elfen-Mühle the road ascends to the left to (2 1/2 M.) *Hontheim*, and then follows the ridge to the right to (3 M.) *Strotzbüsch*. From Strotzbüsch we may follow the road for about 2 M. more and then proceed to the left viâ the *Römersberg* to the (1/3 M.) *Pulvermaar* (p. 210). — Walkers may descend to the N. from the Falkenlei to *Kennfus* and follow the high-road thence to (3 3/4 M.) *Lutzerath* (Maas, very fair), which is about 4 1/2 M. from the Pulvermaar.

RAILWAY FROM BULLAY TO TRÈVES. (Light railway viâ Berncastel see pp. 198-202.) Beyond Bullay the train crosses the Moselle by the double bridge mentioned at p. 195, and penetrates the *Prinzenkopf* (p. 196) by a curved tunnel, 480 yds. in length, which emerges upon the river above Pünderich (p. 199). The railway is next carried along the hill by an imposing viaduct with 92 arches, each 24 ft. wide. — 38 1/2 M. **Pünderich**, the station for the village on the right bank, 1 1/4 M. farther down (p. 199; ferry), and junction for *Enkirch* and *Traben* (6 1/2 M. in 1/2 hr.; p. 199).

Beyond Pünderich the train quits the river, and enters the *Alftal* by means of another tunnel (530 yds.) through the *Reiler Hals*. (The valley of the Moselle is regained at Schweich, p. 198.)

To the right in the Alftal is seen the church of the old canonry of *Springirsbach*, founded in 1107, but rebuilt in the Italian style of the 18th century. Adjacent is Nicolay's Inn (pens. 3½ ℳ). To the N. is the beautiful *Kondelwald*, traversed by a path along the Signal to Bertrich (p. 196). The line ascends the Alftal, past (41½ M.) *Bengel* and *Kinderbeuren* (Wirtz), and beyond a tunnel 635 yds. in length reaches —

44 M. *Uerzig* (Koppelkamm, R. & B. 2-2½ ℳ), 2 M. from the village of that name on the Moselle (p. 200), to which an omnibus runs twice daily.

The train now descends into the valley of the *Lieser*.

From (47 M.) *Wengerohr* branch-lines run to *Berncastel* and to (2½ M., in 10 min.) **Wittlich** (*Well*, R. 2-3, B. ¾, pens. 4-5 ℳ; *Traube*, R. 1½-2, B. ¾-1, D. 1¼-2, pens. 4-6 ℳ, both very fair; *Losen*, similar prices), a district-town with 4100 inhab., prettily situated on the Lieser. Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Pleiner Mühle*, *Kunowald*, *Affenberg* (20 min.; Restaurant Philippsburg), etc. — Diligence to *Manderscheid*, see p. 211; daily to (10½ M.) *Eisenschmitt* viâ *Grosslitgen* and *Himmerod*, see p. 213.

From Wengerohr to Berncastel, 9½ M., local railway in ¾ hr. The train descends the vine-clad valley of the Lieser. 2 M. *Platten*; 5 M. *Siebenborn*, the station for *Noviand*; 5½ M. *Maring*. Near (7 M.) *Lieser* it reaches the Moselle, opposite *Mülheim* (p. 201). 9½ M. *Cues-Berncastel* (p. 201).

The Lieser is crossed. To the right lie the hamlet of *Bürscheid*, the village of *Altrich*, and the *Haardter Höfe*. Beyond the watershed between the Lieser and the *Salm* we reach —

52 M. *Salmrohr*, 1½ M. from which is the pilgrimage-resort *Eberards-Clausen*, an old abbey with an interesting church (carved altar of the second half of the 15th cent.). — 57 M. *Hetzerath* (630 ft.; Paltzer), 4½ M. from Clüsserath (p. 202).

59 M. *Föhren*. — 61½ M. *Schweich* (steamb. stat.; Denhart), 1 M. from the station, on the Moselle, opposite the *Schweich Ferry* station on the Moselle Valley Light Railway (p. 202). The train then passes through the tunnel of *Issel*, 850 yds. in length. — 63½ M. *Quint*, with iron-works (p. 202). — 65 M. *Ehrang* (Heimann), a station on the Eifel railway (p. 207), is also connected with Trèves by a branch-line (5 M.) passing *Biewer* and *Pallien* (p. 188). The Moselle railway crosses the river beyond *Pfalzel*, and reaches —

69 M. **Trèves**, see p. 181.

The Moselle from Bullay to Trèves.

Moselle Valley Light Railway on the right bank from Bullay to Trèves, 63 M., in 4 hrs. (fares 2nd class 4 ℳ 80, 3rd cl. 3 ℳ 10 pf.). This new line affords a fair survey of the river, surpassed, however, by that from the steamboat. The stations (including the more important places on the left bank) are indicated below by the mileage from Bullay preceding their names.

The first place passed by the railway and steamboat after leaving Alf is (2 M.) *Merl* (Cröff, well spoken of), on the right bank, 2 M. above Bullay (p. 195). At the lower end of the village rise the 'Eisturm', belonging to the former fortifications, and the Severinsturm, a clock-tower of the destroyed church of that name. — R.B. *Corray*, a suburb of —

3 M. **Zell** (steamb. stat.). — **Hotels.** FIER, with terrace, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4-6 *M*, very fair; KAISERHOF, R. 1¾-2¼, B. ¾, D. from 1½, pens. from 3½ *M*, with garden on the river, well spoken of.

Zell, a district-town with 2730 inhab., surrounded by remains of old walls, presents an attractive picture and invites to a prolonged stay. The interesting old *Electoral Château* was built in 1543. Handsome new *Town Hall*. Fine view from the *Hochcollis* (E.) and from the *Bummkopf*. — Opposite (ferry) lies —

L.B. *Kaimt*, whence a picturesque path leads along the base of the Barl to (1 hr.) the Marienburg (p. 196).

R.B. (5½ M.) *Briedel* (Schneider), commanding a good view of the S. and W. sides of the Marienburg.

R.B. (7½ M.) *Pünderich* (steamb. and rail. stat.; see p. 197; Kallfelz, unpretending), a picturesquely-situated village. Opposite the steamboat-pier is the path mentioned at p. 196, which ascends to the Marienburg in ¼ hr. Farther on, high up on the left bank, are the mouth of the *Prinzenkopf Tunnel* (p. 197) and the viaduct of the railway, which then enters the Alftal (p. 196) by the Reiler Tunnel.

R.B. *Reilkirch*, 1¼ M. above Pünderich, is the churchyard of the village of *Reil* (railway, see p. 197; Münich), which lies a little higher up on the opposite bank. Beyond Reil the left bank is very steep.

R.B. (9½ M.) *Burg*. — R.B. (11½ M.) *Enkirch* (steamb. stat.; see p. 197; Anker, R. 1½-2, D. 1½ *M*, B. 60 pf.; Steffensberg, both very fair), a large village, named *Ankaracha* in the earliest documents. Good wine is raised on the Stephansberg.

L.B. *Kövenich*, a small group of houses, built chiefly with the ruins of Montroyal (see below). — L.B. *Litzig*.

On the top of the lofty rocks to the left (R.B.) lies *Starkenburg*, with the ruins of a castle, in which, about the middle of the 14th cent., the Countess Laurette von Starkenburg detained Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves in captivity for an attempted infringement of her rights, until he paid a large ransom for his liberation. On the left bank rises the *Trabener Berg* (892 ft.), on the flat top of which are traces of the fortress of *Montroyal*, constructed by Louis XIV. in 1686, but demolished in 1697 in pursuance of the Treaty of Ryswyck. The hill commands a beautiful view. — At the apex of the curve which the river makes round this hill lie —

L.B. (14½ M.) **Traben** (steamb. stat.; branch-line to Pünderich, see p. 197) and (R.B.) **Trarbach**.

Hotels (generally well spoken of). *At Traben:* *Feist, new, with, garden, on the Moselle; Kaiserhof, at the railway-station, R. & B. from 2½, D. 2-2½, pens. from 4½ *M*; Germania, plainer. — *At Trarbach:* Adolf, with veranda on the Moselle, R. & B. 2-3, D. 1½, pens. 4-5 *M*; Bellevue, R. & B. 2¼, D. 2, S. 1¼, pens. 4-4½ *M*; Marx, on the road to the Wildbad, R. & B. 1½-2½, pens. 3½-4½ *M*. — **Restaurant.** **Brückenschenke*, on the right bank, a quaint establishment, with view-terrace (good wine). — *Casino*, at Trarbach, good wine (introduction required).

Traben and *Trarbach*, connected by a bridge (toll 5 pf.), have formed since 1904 one town with 5419 inhab., most of whom are Protestants (comp. p. 191). Both have a large trade in wine, and the number of new buildings bears witness to their prosperity. — On the hill above Trarbach (reached in 20 min.) is the ruin of the *Gräfinburg*, built, according to the legend, by Countess Laurette von Starkenburg with the ransom of Archbishop Baldwin (see p. 199).

At Trarbach opens the *Kautenbach-Tal*, a valley enclosed by wooded and rocky slopes, in which is the small **Wildbad Trarbach** (pens. 5-6½ *M*, with restaurant; concerts on Wed. & Sun. afternoons), with thermal baths prescribed in cases of gout. About 1½ M. farther up is the older *Bad Wildstein* (Käss's Inn, R. & B. 2¾, D. 2, pens. from 5½ *M*), supplied from the same springs. — We may follow the valley to the village of *Longkamp* and descend through the Tiefenbach-Tal (p. 201) to Berncastel (in all 3½ hrs.), or we may ascend the hill above the older Bad for ¼ hr., proceed through wood for ½ hr., and then (guide-post) descend to (1 hr.) Berncastel direct.

At Trarbach begins the district of the 'Upper Moselle', which produces the 'Zeltinger Schlossberg', 'Berncasteler Doctor', 'Braune-berger', and other highly-prized varieties of Moselle wine.

L.B. *Rissbach.* — R.B. (17 M.) *Wolf.* The ruins on the hill are those of a monastery.

L.B. (18 M.) **Cröff** (*Zur Gräfinburg*, unpretending) possesses an interesting half-timbered house with two oriel-windows.

L.B. (20½ M.) *Kinheim* (Echternacher Hof).

R.B. *Kindel.* — R.B. *Lösenich.* — R.B. (21¾ M.) *Erden* (Erdener Treppchen), noted for its wine.

On the left bank, below Uerzig, is a tower built into the red sandstone rock, formerly a castle, afterwards a hermitage, known as the *Michaels-Lei* or *Nicolaus-Lei*.

L.B. (22½ M.) **Uerzig** (steamb. stat.; *Post*, very fair), a place of some importance, which once possessed an independent jurisdiction. It is 2 M. from the station mentioned at p. 198, the road to which first ascends somewhat steeply (fingerpost at the top; diligence in ½ hr.; omnibus 50 pf.).

R.B. (23½ M.) *Rachtig.* — L.B. *Machern*, once a nunnery.

R.B. (24¼ M.) **Zeltingen** (steamb. stat.; *Post; M. Stroh*), celebrated for its wine. The whole of the slopes from Rachtig to Berncastel are covered with vineyards, the best those on the *Schlossberg*.

L.B. (26 M.) *Wehlen.* — R.B. (27 M.) *Graach* (Velten). Adjacent to the church is a former convent. The *Martinshof*, or *Josephshof*, a little lower down, the *Himmelreich*, and the *Kirchlei* all produce esteemed varieties of wine.

R.B. (28 M.) **Berncastel** (steamb. stat.). — **Hotels.** *Drei Könige, well situated on the left bank, near the Cues Hospital (p. 201), R. & B. 2½ 4, D. 2½, S. 1½, pens. 5-7 *M*; Zur Moselbrücke, R. & B. from 1¾ *M*. — On the right bank, in Berncastel: *Post, R. 1½-2, pens. 4½-5 *M*; Römischer Kaiser, R. 1½-2, B. 60 pf., pens. 3½-5 *M*; Burg Landshut, R. & B. 2-2½ *M*. — Good wine at the *Casino* (introduction necessary).

Berncastel (360 ft.), a prosperous town with 4538 inhab., is connected with Cues on the left bank by an iron bridge. It carries on a large trade in wine and offers one of the most attractive pictures on the Moselle. The quaint old town is for the most part crowded into a narrow side-valley. In the market-place are the *Rathaus*, containing three ancient drinking-cups, and the old *Pillory*. At the upper end of the town, on the river, are the new *District Offices*. A sunny path ascends to (20 min.) the ruined electoral castle of *Landshut*, now the property of Emp. William, which commands a beautiful view of the Moselle and of the picturesque valley of the Tiefenbach (key of the tower at the hotels; 20 pf.). The wines known as 'Berncasteler Doctor' and 'Badstub' are much prized. — *Cues* is the terminus of the branch-railway from Coblenz to Trèves mentioned on p. 198 (station straight on from the bridge). It was the birthplace of the learned Cardinal Nicolaus Cusanus (d. 1464), who founded a hospital here and bequeathed to it his library, containing some valuable MSS., a number of Codices, and rare old impressions. The hospital owns several of the vineyards in the neighbourhood.

The **Tiefenbach-Tal**, through which runs the road viâ the Hunsrück to Kirchberg and the Nahetal, vies with the valley of the Ahr (p. 98) in the grandeur of its rock-formations. There is a waterfall near a chapel, 1 M. from Berncastel; and from this point we may proceed to the right, through a lateral valley, to (¾ hr.) *Monzelfeld* (view) and (1 hr.) *Veldenz* (see below). — From Berncastel to Trarbach, see p. 200.

R.B. (30 M.) *Andel.* — L.B. **Lieser** (steamb. stat.; *Mehn; Baum*), a well-built village at the mouth of the brook of that name; rail. stat. see p. 198.

R.B. (31½ M.) *Mülheim* (Fischer, very fair, R. & B. 2, pens. 4 *M*), a village of some importance, at the entrance to the picturesque *Veldenz Valley*, with *Burg Veldenz* and the villages of *Veldenz* (Bottler) and *Tal Veldenz*.

R.B. (33 M.) *Dusemond* (Plunien, well spoken of). — R.B. *Neu-Filzen*. — R.B. *Filzen*.

L.B. The *Brauneberg*, famous for its wine (p. xxiii). At the upper end of the Brauneberg, on the hill, lies *Monzel*, below which, on a small headland, is (34¼ M.) *Kesten* (steamb. stat.; Licht, plain but very fair; footpath in 1¼ hr. to Pisport, see p. 202). The hills of *Ohligsberg* and *Neuberg*, on the other bank, also produce excellent wine.

R.B. (35½ M.) *Winterich*, beyond which the rocky slopes of the *Geierslei* approach close to the river.

L.B. (37¼ M.) *Minheim*, at the apex of a sharp curve in the

river. — R.B. *Reinsport* (Fuchs). A little inland lies (38 M.) *Niederemmel.* — R.B. *Müstert.*

L.B. *Pisport*, the ancient *Pingontius Portus*, has been for centuries famous for its wine. Hence viâ *Clausen* to the rail. stat. of *Salmrohr* (p. 198), 5½ M.

L.B. *Ferres*, the *Boveriis* of ancient charters.

On the right bank a branch of the Roman road mentioned below descends the hill. — A little higher up, the *Thron*, a rapid stream abounding in fish, flows into the Moselle on the left. The village of *Thron* or *Dhron* (Feilen), in its narrow valley, is noted for its wine ('Hofberger').

R.B. (41½ M.) **Neumagen** (steamb. stat.; *Neumagener Hof*, R. 2-3, B. ½ *M*; *Hoffmann*), the Roman *Noviomagus*, where Constantine had a palace, mentioned by Ausonius. Extensive excavations made in 1877-85 near the church (a building of 1190) showed that a large and strong fortress was afterwards erected on the site of the palace as a protection against the Germanic tribes. Many Roman tombstones (now at Trèves, p. 186) were used in the foundations.

L.B. (43½ M.) *Trittenheim*, with a handsome church, the birthplace of Johann Trithemius, the historian (d. 1516). — The carriage-road on the hills on the opposite bank, between the valleys of the Moselle and the Thron, follows the line of an ancient Roman road.

R.B. (45½ M.) *Leiwen.* — R.B. (47¼ M.) *Köwerich.* — L.B. *Clüsserath* (steamb. stat.; Traut), at the mouth of the *Salm*, 4½ M. from Hetzerath (p. 198).

R.B. *Thörnich.* — R.B. *Detzem* ('ad decimum', *i.e.* the tenth Roman milestone from Trèves). Opposite, —

L.B. *Ensch.* — L.B. *Schleich.* — L.B. *Pölich*, where remains of a Roman villa have been excavated. — L.B. (52½ M.) *Mehring* (Post). — L.B. *Lörsch.* — L.B. *Longen.*

A little inland on the right bank, between the last-named two villages, on the side of the hill, lies (54½ M.) *Riōl*, the *Rigodulum* of Tacitus, where the Roman general Cerealis conquered the Treveri, and took their leader Valentinus prisoner, A.D. 70.

R.B. (55¾ M.) *Longwich* (Sonntag), prettily situated on the river. — R.B. *Kirsch.*

L.B. (56¾ M.) *Schweich* (steamb. stat.; p. 198). R.B. (31 M.) *Schweich Ferry.* — L.B. Between *Issel* and *Ehrang* (p. 198) is the iron-foundry of *Quint* ('ad quintum', *i.e.* 5 Roman miles from Trèves).

R.B. (60¼ M.) *Ruwer* (Longen); in the valley of the brook of that name, through which ascends the railway from Trèves to *Hermeskeil* (33 M., in 2½ hrs.; Hôt. Wagner; Post), lie *Grünhaus* and *Casel*, both famed for their wine.

L.B. *Pfalzel (Palatiolum)*, where Adela, daughter of King Dagobert I., founded a nunnery in 655.

63 M. **Trèves**, see p. 181.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Ahrweiler
Breidscheidt
Siebenbach
Langscheid
Kirchesch
Forstberg
Eschbach
Herschbroich
Herresbach
Nürburg
Virneburg
Drees
Kirsbach
Lind
Cürrenberg
MAYEN
Stat.
Coblenz
Müllenbach
Rote Heck 639
Brück
Boos
Nachtsheim
Luxem
Hirten
Weiler
Zermüllen
Kelberg
Ditscheid
Anschau
Monreal
1: 250.000
Mannebach
Arbach
Bermel
Hochbermel
Bereborn
Köttelbach
Hochkelberg
Retterath
Kolverath
Sassen
Oberelz
Kalenborn
Uess
Ürsfeld
Mosbruch
Lierstall
Hausen
Eppenberg
Hauroth
Hörschhausen
Höchstberg
Masburg
Kaisersesch
Gamlen
Berenbach
Gefell
Laubach
Zettingen
Utzerath
Weiher
Millenbach
Hochpochten
Hambuch
Schönbach
Leinkaul
Schöne Aussicht
Darscheid
Wald
Ulmen
Forsth. Hochpochten
Illerich
Landkern
Wirfus
Auderath
Greimersburg
Steineberg
Alflen
Gasths.
Demerath
Filz
Büchel
Morsweiler
Clotter
Schmitt
Woltmerath
Geverich
Gillenbeuren
Winneburg
Cond
Valwig
Winkel
Faid
COCHEM
Sehl
Driesch
Weiler
Lutzerath
Dohr
Römerbg.
Urschmitt
Strohn
Strotzbüsch
Wartesbg.
Ellerbg.
Sprink
Eller
Bremm
Ediger
Beuren
Mesenich
Kennfus
Neef
Senheim
Falkenlei
Aldegund
Nehren
Hochkessel
Hontheim
Scheidweiler
Bertrich
Sollig
Alf
Bullay
Trier
Coblenz
Engl. Miles

26. The Volcanic Eifel.

The **Eifel** is a bleak mountainous plateau, seamed with deep rocky ravines, situated between the Moselle, the Rhine, and the Roer, about 45 M. in length, and 25 M. in breadth. Geologically it consists of distorted strata of Devonian rocks, above which, at a very early period, a tolerably horizontal layer of sandstone was deposited. These formations were subsequently disturbed by considerable volcanic action, which has left interesting traces in the form of streams of lava, slag-hills, 'Maare', or extinct craters filled with water, etc. — The E. part is called the *Hohe Eifel*, near Adenau and Kelberg, and comprises the Hohe Acht (2410 ft.; p. 103), the Nürburg (2180 ft.; p. 103), the Aremberg (p. 102), and the Erensberg (2265 ft.; p. 206); the W. part is the *Schneifel* (*i.e.* Schnee-Eifel), in the neighbourhood of Prüm (p. 205); and the S. part is the picturesque *Vorder-Eifel*, or *Volcanic Eifel*, extending as far as the Rhine (Laacher See, p. 105), and embracing Gerolstein, Daun, Manderscheid (p. 211), and Bertrich (p. 196). — Comp. *Dronke-Süppers's 'Die Eifel'* (Cologne, 1900; 2 *M*) and *Dr. von Dechen's 'Geognostischer Führer durch die Vordereifel'* (2nd ed., 1886; 8 *M*). A pleasant account of the district is afforded by 'In the Volcanic Eifel', by *Katharine* and *Gilbert Macquoid* (illus.; 1896).

a. Railway from Cologne to Trèves.

112 M. Railway in 3¼-5½ hrs. (fares 14 *M* 40, 10 *M* 80, 7 *M* 20 pf., express 16 *M* 20, 12 *M*, 8 *M* 40 pf.).

Cologne, see p. 26. As far as (7 M.) *Kalscheuren* the line follows the direction of the Left Rhenish Railway (R. 10); it then turns to the right, and intersects the *Vorgebirge* (p. 81). 10 M. *Kierberg;* 13¾ M. *Liblar*, junction for light railways to Euskirchen (see below), to Horrem (p. 15), and to Brühl (p. 81) and Vochem; 18 M. *Weilerswist*, the station for *Vernich;* 21½ M. *Derkum*.

25½ M. **Euskirchen** (492 ft.; *Rheinischer Hof*, R. & B. 3½ *M;* *Traube*, R. & B. 2½ *M;* *Pohé*, all three very fair), a town of 11,350 inhab., with cloth-factories, lies on the *Erft*. It is the junction of the Cologne line with branches to Düren and Bonn.

From Euskirchen to Düren, 18½ M., railway in ca. ¾ hr. (fares 2 *M* 40, 1 *M* 80, 1 *M* 20 pf.). — 6 M. **Zülpich** (*Kölner Hof*, R. & B. 2¼ *M*), an ancient town (2106 inhab.), the Roman *Tolbiacum*, where in 496 the Alemanni were defeated by the Franks, in consequence of which victory Clovis became a convert to Christianity. The handsome Romanesque church of *St. Peter* dates from the 11th and 12th centuries. — 18½ M. *Düren* (see p. 15).

From Euskirchen to Bonn, 21 M., railway in ca. 1 hr. (fares 2 *M* 80, 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 40 pf.). — The line crosses the *Erft*. 2 M. *Cuchenheim;* 4½ M. *Odendorf*. About 2 M. to the S.E. of (7½ M.) *Rheinbach* (Wald-Hôtel; Kauth, R. 1-1¼ *M*) rises the *Tomberg*, with a ruined castle, the round tower of which dates from the 13th or 14th cent. (view). — 10½ M. **Meckenheim** (*Dolf*, *Eichen*, both well spoken of), a village with 1800 inhab., once fortified. — 21 M. *Bonn*, see p. 85.

From Euskirchen to Münstereifel, 8½ M., railway in ¾ hr. (fares 90, 60 pf.). — **Münstereifel** (918 ft.; *Hillebrand*, R. & B. 2¼-2½, D. 1¾, pens. 4 *M;* *Post*, both very fair), a small town (3000 inhab.) prettily situated on the *Erft*, has a late-Romanesque church of the 12th cent., with an older crypt and a good monument of the 14th century. The old walls and gates of the town are picturesque. — About 6 M. to the S.E. of **Münstereifel** (beyond *Rodert*) rises the basaltic *Michelsberg* (1830 ft.), with a pilgrimage-chapel and fine view.

To the right rises the picturesque old castle of *Veynau*. 30 M. *Satzvey;* 34 M. *Mechernich* (980 ft.; Schürger), to the left of which

are extensive lead-mines and foundries, with tall chimneys, one 440 ft. high. Beyond a tunnel, the line steadily ascends.

39½ M. *Call* (1235 ft.; Nessgen; Reinhard), a village with forges.

From Call to Hellenthal, 10½ M., railway in 1 hr. — 3½ M. **Gemünd** (*Bergemann*, R. 1¾-3½, D. 1¾ *M*; *Breuer*; *Klaphacke*, R. & B. 2½, D. 1½ *M*), at the junction of the *Urft* and *Olef*, is the best starting point for a visit to the new *Urftal Reservoir, at *Malsbenden*, 2 M. from the station. A motor-boat plies in 40 min. to the huge dam (170 ft. high; 250 yds. long) at the end of the picturesque artificial lake, which extends down the valley for nearly 7 M. — From Gemünd to *Heimbach*, see p. 15. — 5½ M. *Olef*. — 7½ M. **Schleiden** (*Kölner Hof*, pens. 3½-4½ *M*, very fair; *Büsch*), with 660 inhab., two ancient churches, and a modern château. — 10 M. *Blumenthal* (hotel), a little above which rise the imposing ruins of the castle of *Reifferscheid*, mentioned as early as 975, the ancestral seat of the Princes and Counts of Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck. — 10½ M. *Hellenthal* (Schinck, very fair), picturesquely situated on the Olef.

42 M. *Urft* (Schneider). The old Premonstratensian abbey of *Steinfeld*, founded in the 10th cent. and now a reformatory, lies 1 M. to the S.W. (not visible); the church is large and well-preserved. — 45½ M. *Nettersheim* (1475 ft.), on the Urft.

49½ M. *Blankenheim* (1630 ft.), which lies 2½ M. from the station (diligence thrice daily; Post; Kölner Hof), is situated in a narrow valley to the E., with the picturesque ruins of the ancestral castle of the knights of Blankenheim, built in the 12th century. The remains of a large Roman villa were discovered here in 1894. The *Ahr* (p. 98) rises at Blankenheim, where its sources are enclosed by a wall.

The line continues to ascend, until at (52 M.) *Schmidtheim* (1815 ft.), with an old château of Count Beyssel, it crosses the watershed between the Urft and the beautiful *Valley of the Kyll*, which it enters at (57½ M.) *Jünkerath* (1415 ft.; Kreisch; Brinkmann), the station for *Stadtkyll* (Post), 3 M. to the W. Jünkerath, which possesses a large foundry and an extensive ruined castle, probably occupies the site of the Roman station *Icorigium*. — 60 M. *Lissendorf* (1355 ft.). The train descends, passing between this point and Trèves over 44 bridges and viaducts, and through 10 tunnels.

63½ M. **Hillesheim** (1285 ft.; *Kloep*, R. & B. 2¼-2½ *M*; *Fasen*, both very fair), a small town with 1200 inhab., 2 M. to the E. of the station. The (1 M.) *Kyller Höhe* commands a beautiful view.

The *Casselburg* (p. 205) may be ascended from Hillesheim station in 1¼ hr. We descend the valley of the Kyll to (20 min.) *Niederbettingen* and (½ hr.) *Bewingen*. We then take the footpath to the left, beyond the signalman's hut, and ascend to (½ hr.) the top.

From Hillesheim to Adenau by road, 17½ M. The best plan is to leave the road at (3 M.) *Kerpen*, with a ruined castle, and proceed to (1½ M.) *Niedereche* (Schmitz), with an old convent-church containing interesting monuments. Thence by a footpath, along the stream, to the *Nohner Mühle*, the ruin and waterfall of *Dreimühlen*, and *Ahütte* (Fasen). At *Leudersdorf*, 1¼ M. to the W., are the remains of a Roman villa. From Ahütte we follow the valley of the *Ahbach* to (½ hr.) the picturesque ruin of *Neu-Blankenheim*. Hence we ascend by a path to the right

(E.) to the (1/2 hr.) Nohn road, follow this to *Kirmudscheid*, and either take the road to the right viâ *Wirft* and *Honnerath* or proceed viâ *Barweiler* (Servatius), *Wiesenscheid*, and *Nürburg* to *Adenau* (p. 103); or we may go viâ *Antweiler* and *Aremberg* to *Dümpelfeld* (p. 102).

The most interesting part of the line begins below Hillesheim. The valley, which is fertile and well-cultivated, is enclosed by precipitous and partly-wooded limestone rocks of most picturesque forms. To the right of the village of *Pelm* (Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Britz; station on the Andernach railway, 1 1/4 M. to the N. E. of Gerolstein; see p. 209), famed for its 'Gerolsteiner Schlossbrunnen' waters, rises a wooded hill (1590 ft.) crowned with the ruined *Casselburg* (ascent by the road from the Kyll bridge in 20-25 min., from the Hillesheim rail. station in 1 1/4 hr.), once the ancestral castle of the knights of Kastelberg. The main tower, 164 ft. high, commands a splendid view of the Kylltal and the Eifel. The key is kept at the forester's opposite (rfmts.).

The *Papenkaul* (see below) may be reached from the forester's house in 40 min.; near it is a stalactite cavern, known as the *Buchenloch*, in which some colossal fossilised bones were lately fonnd. From the Papenkaul we descend to Gerolstein in 1/4 hr., passing the lime-tree mentioned below.

The valley of *Gees*, to the S.E. of Pelm, abounds in fossils.

69 M. **Gerolstein.** — **Hotels** (1/2 M. from the station). *Post, with veranda, restaurant, and garden, R. & B. 2 1/2, D. 2 *M*; ; Heck, R. & B. 2-2 1/2, D. 1 3/4 *M*, very fair; Gerolstein, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 1 1/2 *M*, unpretending. *Railway Station* (restaurant) on the opposite bank of the Kyll.

Gerolstein (1230 ft.), with 1300 inhab., one of the most picturesque places in the Eifel, is situated on the side of a rocky hill, and commanded by a ruined castle, built by Gerhard von Blankenheim in 1115, and afterwards in the possession of the Counts of Manderscheid. The *Castle*, reached from the station in 1/4 hr., past the church, and then to the left, affords a fine view of the Kylltal and the lava-formations on the opposite side. The best view of Gerolstein itself is obtained from the Linden-Strasse, a few hundred paces beyond a large and venerable lime-tree, on the footpath to the *Munter Ley*, reached in 5 min. from the Kyll bridge by crossing the railway. The view from the (20 min.) flag-staff, higher up, is more extensive but less picturesque. Still farther up is the *Papenkaul* (1745 ft.), a small extinct crater, from which a narrow stream of lava descends by a grassy valley on the N. side into the Kylltal (from the Papenkaul to the Casselburg 1/2 hr.; red way-marks). The entire neighbourhood of Gerolstein is very interesting in a geological point of view. Besides the volcanic formations, aqueous limestone, containing innumerable fossil shells, also occurs. The best known of the numerous mineral springs are the *Florabrunnen*, the *Sprudel*, and the *Hansabrunnen*, the water of which is freely exported. — The volcanic *Dietzenley* (1905 ft.), 3 M. to the S., near Büscheich, commands an extensive view. — Railway from Gerolstein to *Daun* and *Andernach*, see p. 209.

From Gerolstein to St. Vith, 36 1/2 M., by the 'Hohe-Venn-Bahn', railway in 2 1/2 hrs. The chief intermediate station is (15 M.) Prüm (1395 ft.;

Goldener Stern, R. 1½, pens. 4½-5 *M*; *Kaiserhof*, pens. 3 *M*), situated on the brook of that name, at the S. end of the *Schneifel* (p. 203), anciently the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded by the Merovingians in 720, and once in the enjoyment of political independence, but suppressed by the French in 1801. Pop. 2700. The church, containing the tomb of Lothaire I. (d. 855), dates from the 16th century. About 5 M. to the N. are the picturesque ruins of *Schönecken*. — 27 M. *Bleialf*. — 36½ M. *St. Vith*, an old town with 2000 inhab., is the junction of lines to *Malmedy* and *Aix-la-Chapelle* (see p. 13) and of a military railway to *Ulftingen* (Luxembourg).

Walkers should choose the Old Road from Gerolstein to Daun (10 M.), which diverges to the right from the new road at the upper end of *Pelm* (p. 205). It ascends rapidly and soon reaches its highest point at (3 M.) *Kirchweiler* (Schlœmer), whence the *Erensberg* (2263 ft.) to the N. and the *Scharteberg* (2230 ft.) to the S., the latter even more distinctly recognisable than the former as an extinct volcano, may be ascended. The circular crater is surrounded with blistered masses of slag. Abont 100 ft. below the summit begin the lava-streams which descend towards the N. S., and E. The last of these, although almost everywhere covered with 'rapilli' (or 'lapilli', small round nodules of lava) and volcanic sand, is traceable by the occasional protrusion of the rock through its superficial covering, and may be examined in the quarries worked in it in the direction of *Steinborn*, where a transverse section of two streams lying one above the other is exposed to view. The lowest stratum consists of porous and but slightly cleft basaltic lava; above it lies slag, 3-4 ft. in thickness; next comes a layer of rapilli and volcanic sand; and finally, next the surface, basaltic lava again. A little farther to the S. is the *Nerother Kopf* (2120 ft.), a hill of slag crowned with a ruined castle and containing a picturesque grotto. — Beyond Kirchweiler the hilly road to Daun next passes *Steinborn*, where there is a mineral spring (to the left the *Felsberg*, to the right the *Rimmerich*, two craters with lava-streams), and *Neunkirchen*.

To the right, beyond Gerolstein, are the castle-like rock of *Auburg* and the steep crags of the *Munter Ley* (p. 205). At *Lissingen* are two castles, adjoining each other and still occupied. — 74 M. *Birresborn* (1100 ft.; Krone), a village of 1000 inhab. on the right bank of the Kyll, connected by a stone bridge with the railway station on the left bank. About 1¼ M. above the village is situated the *Mineral Spring of Birresborn*, the strongest and best-known of the chalybeate springs of the Eifel.

76½ M. *Mürlenbach* (1050 ft.; Post very fair), a village (800 inhab.) with the ruins of a castle founded by the Merovingians and rebuilt in the 17th century. — 78 M. *Densborn* (1210 ft.), with two ruined castles. The limestone-rocks are now succeeded by variegated sandstone. The line traverses a pleasant wooded tract, and passes the villages of *Zendscheid* and *Utsch* and the suppressed Cistercian nunnery of *St. Thomas*, built in 1185. The fine church was erected in the transition style about 1225. The train passes through a tunnel.

84½ M. **Kyllburg.** — **Hotels.** *Eifeler Hof, 8 min. from station, with veranda, R. & B. 2½-3, D. 2, pens. 4½-6½ *M*; Stern, R. 1¼-1½, B. ¾, pens. 4-4½ *M*; Post, R. 1½ *M*, B. 60 pf.; Geronne, R. & B. 2¼-2½, pens. 4½-5 *M*. — *Eifel-Bad* (on the Kneipp system), pens. 40-50 *M* weekly.

Kyllburg (890 ft.), another very picturesque place, with 1140 inhab., lies on an eminence partly enclosed by the Kyll. From the station we follow the road as far as the Kyll bridge and then, at the tunnel, the steep main street to the Stern Inn. Hence we may

ascend to the right to the *Mariensäule* (25 min.), a tower affording a fine view of Kyllburg. On a height to the left, reached by way of the 'Eifeler Hof', stands the handsome Gothic *Stiftskirche* (1195 ft.), built in 1276, with good choir-stalls, interesting tombstones, and stained glass of 1534, from designs after Dürer (key kept at the parsonage, the last house to the right, opposite the old watch-tower). The adjacent cloisters, recently restored, and the chapter-house, to the E. of the cloisters, date from the 14th century. A pleasant promenade (indicated by a finger-post at the upper well, to the left) leads round the slope of the hill for about 2 M.; another, the 'Ringpfad', runs along above the left bank and is reached by crossing the bridge and keeping to the right. Fine view from the 'Wilsecker Linde', to the S., also reached by crossing the stream and turning to the right.

On a height above the Kyll 1½ M. to the W. of Kyllburg, rises the château of *Malberg*, incorporated with an old castle and commanding a fine view.

Viâ *Eisenschmitt* (7½ M.; diligence) or viâ *Oberkail*, *Bettenfeld*, and the *Mosenberg* to Manderscheid, see p. 211.

The train now passes through a short tunnel and crosses the Kyll. The brook here describes a circuit, which the railway cuts off by means of the *Wilseck Tunnel*. — 88 M. *Erdorf* (765 ft.; Weinard) is the station for *Bitburg* (3½ M. distant; diligence six times daily in 1 hr.).

The road to Bitburg crosses the Kyll. Immediately beyond the bridge a road leads to the right to (2 M.) **Fliessem** *(Leonardy)*, near which, in the *Odrang*, are the remains of a Roman villa with several fine Roman mosaic pavements (fee to the keeper). The Odrang is ½ hr.'s walk from Erdorf by the path diverging to the left from the Fliessem road.

Bitburg (1008 ft.; *Post*, very fair; *Junggeburth*) was the *Bedae Vicus* of the Romans, and a station on their road from Trèves to Cologne, several of the milestones of which have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2800.

The line continues to follow the picturesque wooded *Valley of the Kyll*, bounded by sandstone-rocks. The brook now becomes navigable for rafts. Tunnels and bridges follow each other in rapid succession, and numerous mills are passed. At *Hüttingen* is a picturesque waterfall, 16 ft. high, but often scanty in summer. 93 M. *Philippsheim* (645 ft.), the station for (1½ M.) *Dudeldorf*, with an old castle. 95 M. *Speicher*; the village, with important potteries, lies on the hill, 1½ M. to the E. 97 M. *Auw*, with a pilgrimage-church, erected in 1708-46. — 101½ *Daufenbach*, with sandstone quarries. — 104½ M. *Cordel* (475 ft.), with large quarries, where hundreds of flint-axes have been found. To the right of the station rises the ruined castle of *Ramstein*, erected in the 14th century. — 107 M. *Ehrang*, the last station, lies at the junction of the Kylltal with the valley of the Moselle, and is connected by a line of rails with the *Quint* (p. 202). Beyond *Pfalzel*, the Moselle is crossed; the station of Trèves is at the E. end of the town.

112 M. **Trèves**, see p. 181.

b. Railway from Andernach to Mayen and Gerolstein.

58½ M. Railway in about 4 hrs. (fares 5 ℳ 70, 3 ℳ 80 pf.). — From Coblenz to Mayen, 23 M., branch-line viâ *Metternich*, *Rübenach*, (8 M.) *Bassenheim*, with a restored castle, *Ochtendung*, *Kerben*, *Polch*, and *Hausen*.

From Andernach to (9½ M.) *Niedermendig*, see p. 103. — 12½ M. *Cottenheim* (Eich; May). To the right is the *Mayener Bellenberg*, beyond which rises the *Ettringer Bellenberg* (see below).

14½ M. **Mayen** (780 ft.; *Kohlhaas*, in the Markt, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 1½ ℳ; *Müller's*, both very fair), a town with 13,500 inhab., is situated at the mouth of the Nettetal and is a convenient centre for excursions. It possesses a late-Gothic church and a castle *(Genoveva-Burg)* restored in 1893-94 but seriously injured by fire in 1902. To the N. of the station are several lava-quarries, but nearer the surface than those at Niedermendig.

The lava-bed in which they are worked is the outflow of the ancient volcano of *Ettringer Bellenberg* (1405 ft.), 1½ M. to the N. of Mayen. The E. side of the crater commands a fine view of the fertile plain of the *Maifeld* and *Pellenz* between Mayen and Andernach, and of the Rhine Valley. A more extensive view is enjoyed from the *Hochsimmer* (1820 ft.), ascended from Mayen in 1½ hr., viâ *St. Johann*. — A good road leads from Mayen to the N.W., through the pretty valley of the Nette, to (3 M.) the well-preserved turreted château of *Bürresheim*, on a hill partly surrounded by the Nette. It is mentioned in history as early as the 12th cent., and now belongs to Count Renesse-Breitbach.

Diligences ply once a day from Mayen to (8½ M., in 2¼ hrs.) *Virneburg* (Müller) viâ *Cürrenberg*; and to (10½ M., in 2½ hrs.) Münster-Maifeld (p. 192).

The train skirts the town, crosses the valley of the Nette by a viaduct 115 yds. long, passes the station *Mayen-West*, and then penetrates the watershed between the Nette and *Elz* by a tunnel 525 yds. in length. A shorter tunnel follows.

21 M. **Monreal** (975 ft.; *Lunnebach*), charmingly situated in the valley of the Elz, has two ruined castles, the *Resch* and *Monreal*. The latter, the more important of the two, dates from 1229. The chapel in the cemetery contains some interesting remains of old frescoes.

Fine retrospect as we proceed. — 25 M. *Urmersbach*, in the *Stellbach-Tal*. — 26½ M. **Kaisersesch** (1495 ft.; *Post*, very fair; *Schwan*) lies ⅔ M. from the station. In the wood, near the latter, may be distinguished the broad embankment of a Roman military road, almost parallel with which are a moat and rampart, extending across the whole Eifel district. — Excellent slates are quarried near Kaisersesch.

From Kaisersesch to Cochem (p. 194), 8½ M., diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. (in the other direction 2½ hrs.). The road passes *Landkern*, with the small *Dreifaltigkeits-Kapelle* ('Chapel of the Trinity'), containing an ancient column, with curious reliefs of the Trinity, the Crucifixion, and the Virgin with her dead Son. Farther on the road joins the *Ender-Tal* and passes near the *Winneburg* (p. 194).

The railway ascends beyond the *Wolfsberg* (1780 ft.) to (30 M.) *Laubach-Müllenbach* (1575 ft.), with a view extending on the S.W. over the Vorder-Eifel, and on the S. over the hills of the Moselle to the

Hunsrück. — 33 M. *Uersfeld.* — 36 M. **Ulmen** (1450 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel; Franzen; Schlags*), on the *Ulmener Maar*, with a ruined castle and a high-lying church. — 39 M. *Utzerath.*

From (41½ M.) *Darscheid* (Kauth; Häs) a picturesque walk may be taken through the *Lehwald* and over the *Hardt* to (1¼-1½ hr.) the Weinfelder Maar (p. 210; comp. the Map). The view from the Hardt resembles that from the Mäuseberg.

The line now descends along the *Förmerich* or *Firmerich* (1615 ft.), an extinct crater, into the valley of the *Lieser*.

44 M. **Daun.** — Hotels. *Schramm, in Ober-Daun, R. & B. 2-3, D. 1½-3, pens. 4-5 *M*; Hommes, in Unter-Daun, similar prices. — Gandner, Dauner Hof, near the station, R. & B. 2-2½, pens. 3½ *M*; Pauly, R. & B. from 1½, pens. 3 *M*. — *Bathing House* at the Gemünder Maar (p. 210; key kept at Daun).

Carriage to Manderscheid or Lutzerath, 10-12 *M*. — *Diligence* twice daily to (10½ M.) Manderscheid and (9½ M.) Gillenfeld.

From the *Railway Station* the road to the left leads to Unter-Daun, the footpath to the right to Ober-Daun.

Daun (1310 ft.), a town with 1180 inhab., lies picturesquely on the *Lieser*, on the slope of a hill which is crowned with the remains of the old *Schloss* of the Counts of Daun, a celebrated family, several members of which distinguished themselves in the Austrian service. The castle was stormed in 1352 by Baldwin of Trèves and William of Cologne. The building on the hill, which was formerly occupied by a bailiff of the Elector of Trèves, is now the chief forester's residence. Several mineral springs.

To the S. of Daun rises the Wehrbüsch (1607 ft.), a lava-hill, crowned with a conspicuous monument in memory of the war of 1870-71. — To the W. of Daun is the *Warth* (1625 ft.). The *Nerother Kopf*, mentioned at p. 206, is 4 M. to the N.W.

The train ascends the valley of the Lieser to (46 M.) *Rengen* and reaches its highest point (1860 ft.) beyond (50½ M.) *Dockweiler-Dreis* (Meyer's Inn, at Dreis). The Dreiser Weiher is a dried up Maar (p. 203), with emanations of carbonic acid gas. Then through a pretty valley to (53½ M.) *Hohenfels*, in a volcanic basin, (57 M.) *Pelm*, and (58½ M.) *Gerolstein* (see p. 205).

c. Walk from Daun to Kyllburg viâ Gillenfeld and Manderscheid.

First Day. By the *Dauner Maare*, the *Mäuseberg*, and *Mehren* to the *Pulvermaar*, 3 hrs.; to *Gillenfeld*, ½ hr.; viâ the *Belvedere* to *Manderscheid*, 2¾ hrs. — Second Day. Over the *Mosenberg* to *Bettenfeld*, 1½ hr.; to *Eisenschmitt*, 1½ hr.; thence to *Kyllburg*, 7½ M.

Our first goal is the three Dauner Maare, or crater-lakes of Daun, which lie 2½-4 M. to the S.E. of Daun, in an extensive bed of volcanic deposits, consisting of scoriæ, rapilli, and occasional strata of volcanic tufa. We follow the Manderscheid road (from which, ½ M. from Daun, a road diverges to the left to the church of Weinfeld and Schalkenmehren) to the village of *Gemünden* (1 M.), which lies to the right on the *Lieser*. A finger-post indicates the

way (to the left) to the (5 min.) Gemünder Maar and the Mäuseberg. The ***Gemünder Maar** (1335 ft.) is the smallest of the crater-lakes of Daun. It lies in a partly-wooded basin, and is about 18 acres in area and 125 ft. in depth. — A guide-post beside the Moltke monument indicates the way to the Mäuseberg. In 10 min. the shady road emerges from the wood and affords a beautiful *VIEW of the Gemünder Maar, with Daun and its wooded hills beyond it. We then ascend to (10 min. farther) the nearly barren summit of the **Mäuseberg** (1840 ft.), which commands a fine view, especially from the trigonometrical signal on the E. side. In the foreground lie the solitary *Weinfelder Maar* (1590 ft.), another of these crater-lakes, 42 acres in area and 170 ft. in depth, and the *Weinfelder Kirche*, the only relic of the village of Weinfeld, now used as a burial-chapel. (From the Mäuseberg back to Daun viâ the Weinfelder Kirche, 3/4 hr.) — To the S. E. of the Weinfelder Maar lies the *Schalkenmehrer Maar* (1380 ft.), the third of the lakes of Daun, 55 acres in area, 70 ft. in depth, and drained on the S. side by the *Alfbach* (p. 196). The bed of peat on the E. side is believed by geologists to be the site of a still older crater, which was afterwards partly filled in consequence of an eruption from the crater now occupied by the lake.

From the Schalkenmehrer Maar a path leads to the S. to (1 3/4 hr.) *Eckfeld* (p. 211). — A well-marked path leaves the Maar on the left for *Trittscheid*, and follows the Lieser down to *Manderscheid* (3-3 1/2 hrs.).

By proceeding towards the E. across the ridge between the two Maare, we reach (1 1/2 M.) the village of **Mehren** (*Herbrand-Knodt*, very fair), situated on the highroad 4 1/2 M. to the S. E. of Daun and 3 M. to the S. of Darscheid (p. 209; a pleasant walk through the Lehwald). — Near *Steineberg*, about 1 1/4 M. from Mehren and 2 M. from Darscheid, is the *Ringwall*, an extensive prehistoric burial-ground commanding a fine view (best from the platform at the top).

We follow the road, parts of which are shaded by trees, for about 4 M. farther, take the Gillenfeld road to the right, and diverge by a footpath to the left to the ***Pulvermaar** (1350 ft.), the most beautiful and, after the Laacher See (p. 105), the largest of these crater-lakes, 95 acres in area and 245 ft. deep, situated in a basin fringed with woods. The hills (ca. 230 ft.) on its banks consist almost entirely of volcanic sand, which appears as a black powder in the water of the lake. On the S. side rises the *Römersberg* (1565 ft.), a considerable rock composed of slag. From this point to Strotzbüsch, see p. 197; to Lutzerath, 4 1/2 M.

About 1 1/2 M. to the W. of the Pulvermaar lies the village of **Gillenfeld** (1335 ft.; *Zillgen*, very fair; *Clasen*; diligence to Daun, p. 209; carr. to Manderscheid 8 *M*).

At *Strohn*, 2 M. to the S. of Gillenfeld, the valley of the Alf cuts into the lava-deposits of the *Wartesberg* (1600 ft.), one of the largest volcanic hills of the Eifel. It is undoubtedly a crater, though its form is not easily recognized as such.

Darscheid
Boverath
Förmerich
Lehwald
Grabhügel
Kapelle
Eiche
Rosen-B.
499
Daun
492
Wehrbüsch
490
Mühlen-B.
Pützborn
Bauernmühle
Hof
Die Hardt
569
Wendels-B.
510
Gemünden
Gemünder Maar
Weinfelder Kirche
Der Nast
488
Mehren
Mäuse-B.
Weinfelder Maar
484
Hütte
Held-B.
479
Schalkenmehrener Maar
421
365
Grabhügel
Mühlen-B.
495
490
Weyersbach
501
Der hohe List
549
Schalkenmehren
Oberste
Mehrener Mühle
Unterste
Altburg
500
Üdersdorf
Manderscheid
Kilom.
1: 80.000
Engl. M.
Daun
Meerfelder Maar
Buchholz
421
Kapelle
Meerfeld
Friedrichs-Platz
Belveder
Manderscheid
480
Bettenfeld
Pavillon
Mosen-B.
519
Schutzhütte
544
Kapelle
Horngraben
359
378
Brem-B.
Neumühle
Husch-B.
494
330
Kaisergarten
383
Lieser
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

FROM GILLENFELD TO MANDERSCHEID, 6 M. After about 1 M. the road leads for a short distance through wood, affording a view of the small *Holzmaar* to the right. *Eckfeld* is passed 2 M. farther on, and then (1 M.) *Buchholz*, with the church common to these two villages. Near Buchholz, beyond Hoffmann's Inn, a footpath diverges to the right, which is joined 10 min. farther on by another path coming from the church of Buchholz. Here we again turn to the right and after a walk of 10 min. more through trees reach the **Belvedere*, one of the most beautiful points near Manderscheid, which affords a striking view of the castles of Manderscheid rising from the valley below, with the Mosenberg and other hills in the background. The stump of a column from a Roman villa on the Mosenberg commemorates the visit of Frederick William IV. in 1833. — From the Belvedere we may descend by a steep and fatiguing path to the (12 min.) *Lieser* and re-ascend in 12 min. more to the saddle by the upper castle, near which we enjoy to the left a charming view of the lower castle; thence by the ridge to a small view-temple and to (10 min.) Manderscheid. — Another path is indicated by a finger-post about 80 yds. before we reach the Belvedere, leading in 1/4 hr. to *Nieder-Manderscheid*, in the valley of the Lieser, where we regain the highroad. The road crosses the Lieser (fine view from the bridge) and ascends to (3/4-1 M.) Manderscheid.

FROM DAUN TO MANDERSCHEID, direct (10 1/2 M.; diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.). This road passes above *Gemünden* (p. 209) to *Weyersbach*, quits the valley of the *Lieser*, and ascends to *Uedersdorf*. The lofty and imposing masses of lava which the road traverses between these villages are believed to owe their origin partly to a volcano to the S. of Uedersdorf, which culminates in the *Weberley* (1530 ft.), a slag-hill near the valley of the *Kleine Kyll*, and partly to a volcanic mountain (1770 ft.) rising towards the N.W. Halfway between Uedersdorf and Manderscheid lies *Bleckhausen*.

Manderscheid. — **Hotels.** MÜLLEJANS, R. 1 3/4-2, B. 3/4, pens. 4-4 1/2 *M*; ZENS, R. & B. 2-2 1/2, D. 1 3/4 2, pens. 4-5 *M*; HEID, R. & B. 2-3, D. 1 3/4-2, pens. 4 *M*; all three fair. — CARRIAGE to the Mosenberg 5, to Eisenschmitt 8, to Daun 8, to Wittlich 9-10, Bertrich 15, Gillenfeld 6, Kyllburg 14 (viâ Himmerod 16), Gerolstein viâ Neroth 12 *M*.

Diligence to *Daun*, see above; to (12 1/2 M.) *Wittlich* (p. 198) once daily in 2 3/4 hrs., viâ *Gross-Litgen* and *Minder-Litgen*.

Manderscheid (1270 ft.), a village of some importance, with 800 inhab., lies on a lofty plain between the *Lieser* and the *Kleine Kyll*. On the S. E. side, in a singularly picturesque situation, are two **Castles*, perched on jagged slate-rocks rising precipitously from the deep valley of the Lieser, the ancient seat (first mentioned in 889) of the Counts of Manderscheid who became extinct in 1780. The upper castle now belongs to Count Brühl, the lower one to the Eifel Verein.

A pleasant WALK may be taken as follows (2 1/2 3 hrs.). From the post-office we follow the lane to the right to the Niedermanderscheid road, from which we turn to the right for the *Konstantins-Wäldchen* and its *Pavilion*. Returning to the road, we descend to *Niedermanderscheid*. About 250 paces beyond the bridge over the Lieser, a good but steep footpath,

beginning behind a shrine, ascends to the left, crossing the Buchholz road twice. We then follow this road as far as the wood, through which another road leads to the left to the (10 min.) *Belvedere* (p. 211). Thence we may return by woodland paths descending to the Lieser and ascending to the Friedrichsplatz (see below), or by the steep path mentioned at p. 211 leading down to the Lieser and thence viâ the *Oberburg* to the *View Temple* (p. 211) and the **Friedrichsplatz*, which commands another view of the castles. Hence to Manderscheid, 12 minutes.

The most interesting volcanic mountain of the Eifel is the conspicuous, three-peaked MOSENBERG, 1 hr. to the W. of Manderscheid. We first follow the Bettenfeld road, which descends into the valley of the *Kleine Kyll*, crosses the stream at the *Heidsmühle* (inn), and rapidly re-ascends. We take a path to the left at the second bend, which traverses fields, passes the marshy *Hinkelsmaar*, and then leads to the left to the barren summit (shelter-hut built of slag).

The **Mosenberg** (1720 ft.) is a long hill of lava extending from N. to S., wooded on the E. side but denuded by volcanic action on the W. It has four craters, the lava-walls of which rise fantastically to a height of 50 ft. The basalt and slag which form the summit have here protruded 250 ft. through the grauwacke. The most distinctly marked crater is the second, containing a small Maar, immediately to the left of the Manderscheid and Bettenfeld road. The huge lava-stream which has issued from an opening in the S. crater may be traced as far as the (3/4 M.) *Horngraben*, where it reaches the *Kleine Kyll* and rises in perpendicular lava-cliffs 100 ft. in height. The comprehensive view extends as far as the Hunsrück on the S. — By following the Horngraben from the Mosenberg we may reach the (1 hr.) Kyllburg road near the Neumühle (see below).

On the plateau, 1 M. to the W. of the Mosenberg, lies the village of Bettenfeld (*Stadtfeld*, clean), whence a road leads to (4 1/2 M.; footpath shorter) Eisenschmitt (see below) and another (partly footpath; marked in blue) to (3/4 hr.) the *Salmtal*, and so to (3/4 hr.) *Oberkail* (p. 213).

About 1 1/2 M. to the N. of the Mosenberg lies the *Meerfelder Maar* (1095 ft.; 60 acres in extent, 56 ft. deep), one of the largest craters of the Eifel, but containing no water except on one side. On the W. bank is the village of *Meerfeld*.

FROM MANDERSCHEID TO KYLLBURG, 15 M. [Walkers should follow the path viâ the Mosenberg and Bettenfeld, which is indicated by blue marks and from Bettenfeld on leads through wood.] The road soon descends into the valley of the *Kleine Kyll*, crosses the river, and passes the (2 1/4 M.) *Neumühle*, where the above-mentioned path from the Mosenberg joins the road. Just beyond this point the *Fischbach* flows into the Kyll. The scenery of the valley here is picturesque and imposing. The road then winds up the left bank of the Fischbach, and after 1 1/4 M. divides, the left branch leading to Wittlich (p. 198), the right to Kyllburg. The latter leads through wood to (3 1/2 M.) —

7 M. **Eisenschmitt** (*Wagner-Jung*, very fair; *Müller*, at both R. & B. 2 *M*), on the *Salm*. — In the valley of the Salm, 1/2 M.

to the S., on the road to Wittlich, is the cloth-factory of *Eichelhütte* (Inn, with garden, pens. 4-5 *M*). About 1¼ M. farther down are the extensive ruins of the Benedictine abbey of *Himmerod*, founded in 1139 by St. Bernard of Clairvaux; the Gothic cloisters are the chief remains (inn).

From Eisenschmitt to Kyllburg (diligence daily in 2 hrs.), 7½ M. We ascend in windings, which pedestrians may avoid (steep path in 20 min.), to *Schwarzenborn* (Timpen). Farther on we pass *Oberkail* (Jabusch), with the scanty ruins of an old castle, a church erected in 1787, and fragments of a Roman wall, which once extended from this vicinity to Bitburg. We reach *Kyllburg* by the bridge over the Kyll (see p. 206).

27. From Coblenz to Wetzlar.

Ems and the Valley of the Lahn.

64 M. Railway by Niederlahnstein to (10½ M.) *Ems* in ½-¾ hr. (fares 1 *M* 40, 1 *M* 10, 70 pf.), to *Wetzlar* in 2½-3½ hrs. (8 *M* 40, 6 *M* 30, 4 *M* 20 pf.; express 9 *M* 40 pf., 7 *M*, 4 *M* 90 pf.). *Nassau*, *Schaumburg*, *Limburg*, *Weilburg*, and *Wetzlar* are the most picturesque points.

Coblenz, see p. 106. The train crosses the Rhine by the bridge mentioned at p. 111, and passes through a cutting on the landward side of Horchheim (comp. p. 113)

3 M. **Niederlahnstein** (p. 113; *Railway Restaurant*), the junction of the railways from Ehrenbreitstein and to Wiesbaden (p. 141). Travellers for these lines change carriages.

The train now skirts the Allerheiligen-Berg (p. 114), crosses the *Lahn*, and ascends on the left bank, where the line from Oberlahnstein (p. 114) is joined. Several iron-works are observed. The river is provided with numerous locks to facilitate the navigation of the barges which convey to the Rhine the ores yielded by this district. — 6 M. *Friedrichssegen*, the station for the lead and silver mines of the same name, which lie about 1½ M. to the E. — 8½ M. *Nievern*, with the large *Nieverner Hütte*.

10½ M. **Ems.** — **Hotels** (the large ones generally open in summer only; hotel-omnibuses at the station). On the right bank of the Lahn: *Hôtel d'Angleterre, at the lower end of the promenade, with large garden, R. 2½-12, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 8 *M*; *Royal Kurhaus, with its dépendance *Commissariats-Gebäude*, R. 2½-15, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 7½ *M*; *Hôtel des Quatre-Saisons et de l'Europe (comp. p. 215), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7½-10 *M*; *Vier Türme, in the grounds of the Kurbaus, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 7½ *M*; *Darmstädter Hof, near the bridge and the Kurhaus, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 8 *M*; Hôtel de Russie, near the Wandelbahn, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 5 *M*. — Stadt Wiesbaden, opposite the Wandelbahn; Schützenhof, opposite the Vier Türme, with its dépendance *Rhenania*, very fair; *Löwe, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5½-7 *M*; Weisses Ross (p. 214), R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, very fair; Promenade, near the bridge, with café and open-air restaurant, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6-8 *M*, well spoken of; Weilburger Hof, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 1¼-2, pens. 4½-6 *M*; Métropole; Goldenes Fass, with wine-room, opposite the Kursaal; Hof von Holland, R. from 2, B. ¾, pens.

5-8 *M*; Bristol, opposite the Vier Türme, with garden, R. 2-5 *M*, L. 40 pf., B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-10 *M*. — In the lower part of the town: Hôtel-Pens. Schloss Langenau; Hôtel-Pens. Soltau, pens. 6-8 *M*. — In the village of Ems: Rheinischer Hof (good and moderate), and others. — On the left bank (cooler than the right bank): *Römerbad (*Prince of Wales, *Hôtel de Paris & Römerbad)*, with a private spring and bath-house (p. 215), R. 2½-15, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 7½ *M*; *Hôtel Guttenberg, with garden, R. 2½-4½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 8 *M*; *Villa Bella Riva, with its dépendance *Villa Petit Elysée*, at the Kaiser-Brücke, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7½-10 *M*; *Schloss Balmoral & Villa Diana, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3½-4, pens. from 7½ *M*. — Hôtel de Flandre, opposite the station, with garden, R. 2-2½, B. 1, pens. 5-7 *M*; Hôtel-Pension Schloss Johannisberg, R. 2-3, pens. 5½-7 *M*, well spoken of; Hôtel Royal, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 2, pens. 5-7 *M*; Hôtel de France, Jewish. — There are also numerous Lodging Houses, some of which are very comfortably fitted up, especially in the Villa Promenade. The more remote houses are of course the least expensive. Breakfast is provided at all of these, but dinner more rarely.

Restaurants and **Cafés.** *Kurhaus*, with table d'hôte, and *Kursaal*, both of the first class; *Villa Beriot*, with a garden, on the left bank of the Lahn; *Alemannia* (also R. & B. from 2 *M*), D. 1½-2 *M*; *Café Ziepert*, also confectioner, both near the station; also at all the hotels. — *Rottmannshöhe* (p. 216), prettily situated halfway up the Malberg, with view; *Hohen-Malberg Restaurant* (p. 216); **Schweizerhäuschen*, on the slope of the Malberg (p. 216); *Lindenbach* (p. 216); *Silberau*, at the end of the König-Wilhelms-Allée; *Jungfernhöhe*, on the right bank of the Lahn, to the W. above the village. — **Beer** in the gardens of the Kursaal and in the Kurhaus; also at the *Löwe*, *Weisses Ross*, *Goldenes Fass*, *Stadt Wiesbaden* (for all these, see p. 213), *Alemannia* (see above), *Weilburger Hof* (p. 213); *Villa St. George*, Lahn-Str. 35, with garden, D. 1½-2 *M*.

Cabs. Drive within the precincts of the town, one-horse cab, 70 pf., two-horse cab, 1 *M*; per hr. 3 or 4½ *M*; to Kloster Arnstein and back, 10½ or 15 *M*; to Kemmenau and back 7½ or 11 *M*; to Ober-Lahnstein 7½ or 11, there and back 9½ or 14; to Arenberg and back 10 or 15; to Nassau and back 6½ or 10 *M*. Cabs drawn by mules or ponies are cheaper.

Wire-Rope Railway to the top of the Malberg, starting near the Kaiser-Brücke, in 8 min. (fare 80, down 50 pf., return-ticket 1 *M*, subscription for a month 5 *M*); trains almost half-hourly.

Motor Boat from the lower end of Ems up the Lahn to Nassau, with numerous stopping-places.

Visitors' Tax, after a stay of 7 days, for 1 pers. 18 *M*, each addit. member of the same family 9 *M*. Day-ticket, admitting to the Kursaal and the afternoon and evening concerts, 50 pf., or, on special occasions, 1 *M*. — The charges for baths vary in the different houses from 1 *M* to 3 *M*. — For drinking the waters at the royal springs a ticket ('Brunnenkarte'; 6 *M*) is necessary.

Music 7 to 8.30 a.m., the hours during which the waters are drunk; 4 to 5.30 p.m. in the public grounds; and 8 to 9.30 p.m. in the Kursaal. At the latter symphony-concerts are also given. — *Theatre*, in the Hôt. Métropole (p. 213).

Post and Telegraph Office, Römer-Str. 24a, near the Wandelbahn.

Booksellers. *Kirchberger*, Unter den Colonnaden 15, and in the Nassauer Hof, Römer-Str. (also money-changer); *Pfeffer*, Lahn-Str. 33.

English Church Service in the *English Church* (Pl. 1), on the left bank, at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 5.30 p.m.

Ems (260 ft.) was known to the Romans, but is mentioned for the first time as a warm bath in a document of 1172. It is now visited annually by about 12,000 patients, while in 1823 the number was 1200 only. The height of the season is from the middle of July

Geogr. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

to the end of August. The town (6790 inhab.) is prettily situated on both banks of the Lahn in a narrow valley, enclosed by wooded and vine-clad rocky heights. It consists of a street of lodging-houses on the right bank of the river, the original '*Bad Ems*'; of a new quarter on the left bank, named '*Spiess-Ems*', with numerous handsome villas at the base of the Malberg; and of '*Dorf Ems*', or the old village, at the lower end of 'Bad Ems'. The *English Church* (services, see p. 214) is on the left bank. The river is spanned by four bridges.

The Kursaal, the Kurhaus, and the KUR-GARTEN adjoining them form the great centre of attraction to visitors, the pleasure-grounds of the latter being generally thronged with a fashionable crowd while the band plays in the afternoon.

The **Royal Kurhaus** (Pl. 6), erected at the end of the 18th century, and frequently enlarged since then, contains the most important springs and about 60 baths, the best of which are on the first floor. In the arcades, which were extended in 1854, are the springs used for drinking: the *Kesselbrunnen* (115° Fahr.), in the upper arcade, and the *Krähnchen* (95-97°), the *Fürstenbrunnen* (102-104°), and the *Kaiserbrunnen* (83°; the pleasantest to drink) in the lower. The waters are drunk chiefly between 6 and 8 a.m. — The so-called *König-Wilhelms-Felsen-Quellen* (*viz.* Victoria-Quelle, Augusta-Quelle, Eisen-Quelle, and Wilhelms-Quelle), four springs discovered in 1865-67 in the court of the *Nassauer Hof* and purchased by government in 1902, are used both internally and externally. The bath-house in connection with them is joined by covered passages with the *Hôtel des Quatre-Saisons et de l'Europe.* The handsome new building which has superseded the former Charity Baths, contains gargling-rooms on the ground-floor and dwelling apartments above. The bath-house *Prince of Wales & Römerbad* also possesses springs of its own (112° Fahr.). The chief ingredients of the water, which is most beneficial in female and pulmonary complaints, are bicarbonate of soda and chloride of sodium.

The **Kursaal** (Pl. 7), situated in the Kur-Garten and erected in 1839, is connected with the Kurhaus by means of a tasteful iron *Colonnade*, in which is a tempting bazaar. The Kursaal contains several magnificent saloons, a reading-room, a restaurant, and a café, which last, with its numerous tables in the gardens adjoining, attracts crowds of after-dinner loungers. Music in the evening. Near the pavilion of the band, at the upper end of the Kur-Garten, a marble slab in the ground indicates the spot, where, on 13th July, 1870, King William ordered his adjutant Count Lehndorf to give his memorable answer to the importunate French ambassador Benedetti. A covered iron bridge *(Gitter-Brücke)* connects this bank of the Lahn with the new bath-house (p. 216).

In the shady grounds at the back of the Kursaal is the *Wandelbahn*, or covered promenade for the use of visitors in wet weather.

A marble statue of *Emp. William I.*, by Otto, was erected here in 1893. On the Lahn, at the lower end of the park, is the bath-house of the *Vier Türme* (*Four Towers;* Pl. 12), built at the beginning of the 18th century. Adjacent is the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 4). Between the last two buildings the *Kaiser-Brücke* crosses the Lahn.

On the left bank of the Lahn, near the Gitter-Brücke, is the **New Bath House** (*Neue Badhaus;* Pl. 8), with baths supplied from the copious *Neue Quelle*, or *New Spring*, which was enclosed in 1850, the warmest (135-137°) of all the waters of Ems. On the hill above the railway rises the new Romanesque *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kirche.* — From this point the shady *König-Wilhelms-Allée* descends along the bank of the river, passing the *Russian Church* (Pl. 5) and the *Kaiser-Brücke* (see above), to the *Silberau* (restaurant, see p. 214), where the Lahn is crossed by *Remy's Brücke*, the lowest of the four bridges of Ems.

The so-called 'Villen-Promenade' is more attractive. Beginning at the New Bath House, it crosses the railway near the station of the wire-rope railway (see below), then passes the Hôtel Bella Riva and leads through wood to the open-air restaurant of *Lindenbach* (above the station of that name) and to the (3/4 hr.) *Rottmannshöhe* (hotel-restaurant, see p. 214).

Near the Kaiser-Brücke is the station of the *Wire-Rope Railway* (p. 214) to the top of the wooded **Malberg** (1090 ft.). Pedestrians reach the top in 3/4 hr. by beautiful walks either on this (W.) side or on the E. side, passing the *English Church* (Pl. 1) and the *Schweizerhäuschen* (Pl. 10; p. 214); the W. side is in the shade in the morning, the E. side in the afternoon. At the top are a view-tower, the *Hohen-Malberg Hotel-Restaurant* (p. 214), and a statue of Emp. William I. Paths lead thence through wood to the forester's house of Oberlahnstein (rfmts.) and to Frücht (comp. p. 217).

The nearer peak of the *Winterberg* (rfmts.), a hill on the left bank to the E. of the Malbergskopf, 1/2 hr. from Ems, commands a fine view of the valley of the Lahn. On the summit is a tower, built after a design on Trajan's Column, on the foundations of an old Roman tower which formerly stood here. The Pfahlgraben (p. 76), which was provided at intervals with similar towers, is still traceable on the right bank of the Lahn.

On the right bank of the Lahn, immediately above the high-road, towers the abrupt **Bäderlei**, or '*Sieben Köpfe*', a jagged rock of slate crowned with the *Concordia Turm* (865 ft.; rfmts.), a view-tower. Halfway up is the *Mooshütte*, a pavilion commanding an admirable survey of Ems, below which is a monument to the warriors of 1870-71. We reach the summit in 3/4-1 hr. by following the Graben-Strasse, above the Kurhaus, and then ascending by the stony footpath passing the war-monument and the *Mooshütte*, or by the broad road to the right farther on. The *Bismarck Promenade*,

diverging to the left at the beginning of the latter, leads round the Pfahlgraben to the (3/4 hr.) *Bismarck Tower* on the **Klopp**, whence we descend to Dorf Ems (fine views).

The **Kemmenauer Höhe**, or *Schöne Aussicht* (1440 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. to the N. of Ems, is one of the highest points to the N. of the Lahn, and commands an extensive and interesting view of the valley of the Rhine, the Taunus, and the Eifel Mts.

On the hill between Ems and *Braubach* are situated the *Oberlahnsteiner Forsthaus*, 1/2 hr. from the station of Hof-Zollgrund (p. 116), and the village of **Frücht**, which contains the burial-vault of the famous Prussian minister Baron Stein (1757-1831; see below). The epitaph contains a tribute to the strong and upright character of the statesman. Frau Eppstein at Frücht keeps the keys of the chapel (gratuity). — A direct road leads from Ems to Frücht (3 M.); or we may reach it by woodland paths in 3/4 hr. from the Malberg (p. 216). The route viâ the *Schweizer-Tal* to *Miellen* and the railway-station of *Nievern* (1 hr.) is recommended in returning.

ROAD to *Schwalbach (Wiesbaden)* viâ *Nassau*, see p. 145.

RAILWAY TO WETZLAR. From (13 M.) *Dausenau*, the first station beyond Ems, a bridge crosses the river to the town of that name (Nassauer Hof, pens. 4-6 *M*), on the right bank, with an ancient octagonal tower, and still surrounded by old walls. The church (restored) dates from the 13th, its vestibule from the 15th century. Near Nassau we cross the Lahn.

15 1/2 M. (from Coblenz) **Nassau**. — **Hotels.** MÜLLER, at the station; KRONE, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 3/4, pens. from 4 1/2 *M*; HÔTEL NASSAU, Bahn-Str. 2. — BELLEVUE, prettily situated on the left bank of the Lahn, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, pens. 4-5 *M*. — *Union Brewery*, with garden.

Hydropathic and Pine-Bath Establishment, to the W., on the road to Ems, board and medical advice 5 1/2, R. 1-5 *M* per day.

Nassau (290 ft.), a small and ancient town (2237 inhab.), believed to have existed as early as 790 under the name of *Nasonga*, is prettily situated on the right bank of the Lahn (which is here crossed by a suspension-bridge), and is much frequented by summer-visitors. It was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian minister *Baron Stein* (see above), the last scion of a noble family that had resided here since the 13th century. The *Schloss*, though modernised, dates from 1621, and now belongs to the Countess von der Gröben. In 1815 Stein caused a Gothic tower to be added to commemorate the war of independence. This was a favourite resort of the illustrious proprietor, who embellished it with various reminiscences of that eventful period. Others connected with the war of 1870-71 have been added. (Admission on Mon., Wed., & Frid., 9-11 & 2-6; visitors deposit a donation for a charitable purpose in a box at the entrance.) The *Schloss-Park* is open to the public daily, except Sundays, 8-12 a.m. and 2-7 p.m.

On the opposite bank of the Lahn rises a wooded eminence (ascended from the station in 25 min.), crowned by the ruined **Castle of Nassau**, erected in 1101 by Dudo IV., Count of Laurenburg (p. 218), whose descendants henceforth assumed the name of

Nassau; it has been suffered to fall to decay since the end of the 16th century. Lower down on the same hill are the ruins of **Burg Stein** (1/2 M. from the suspension-bridge), the ancestral seat of the Barons Stein, the earliest mention of which is in 1158, and which was inhabited down to the end of the 17th century. The projecting rock in front of it bears a *Monument to Stein*, consisting of a highly characteristic statue in marble, by Pfuhl of Berlin, beneath a Gothic canopy of red sandstone, 66 ft. in height, inaugurated in 1872. In his right hand the great minister holds a scroll with the date 11th June, 1807, in allusion to his memorial regarding the reorganisation of the Prussian state. The terrace affords a survey of the valleys of the Lahn and Mühlbach.

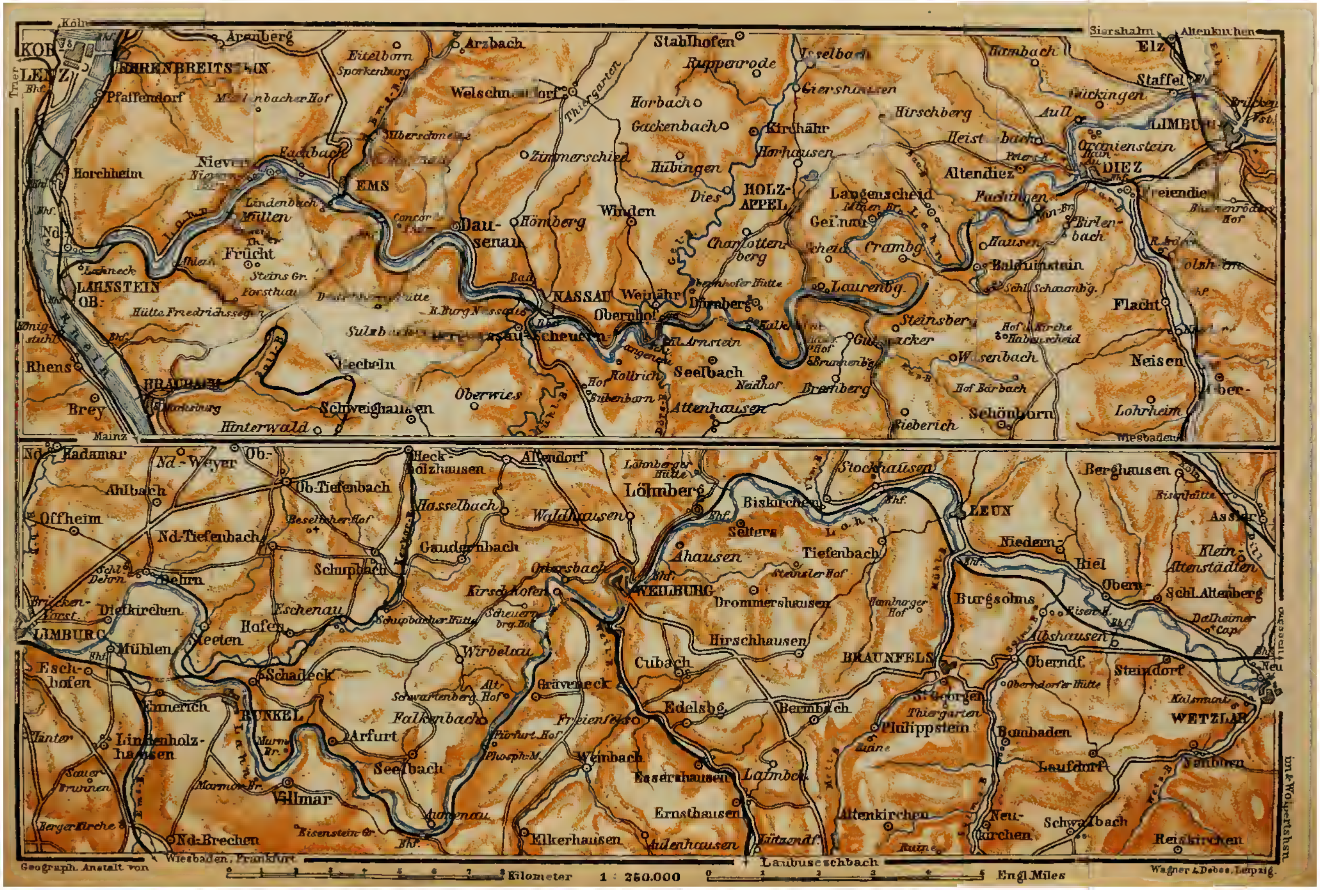
The rocks of the *Hohe Lei*, reached from Nassau in 3/4 hr. (donkey 2 1/2 *M*), command a beautiful view, including the monastery of Arnstein. — Other walks may be taken to the pavilion on the *Nassauer Berg* (3/4 hr.); to the pavilion on the *Hahnkopf;* to the *Mühlbach-Tal;* and on the left bank of the Lahn to *Kloster Arnstein* (see below).

Beyond Nassau the railway follows the right bank of the Lahn, and is soon carried through a series of tunnels. Before and beyond the second a glimpse is obtained on the right of *Burg Langenau* (3 M. from Nassau, 1 M. from Obernhof), built in 1244, the ancient seat of an Austrian family, the Rhenish branch of which became extinct in 1603. The watch-tower and external walls are well preserved; within the latter farm-buildings have been erected. Beyond the castle, on the opposite bank, rises the **Kloster Arnstein**, with its church of the 12th cent. (enlarged in 1359, restored in 1885) and other buildings, picturesquely situated on a wooded eminence. A castle of very ancient origin which once stood here was converted by the last Count of Arnstein or Arnoldstein into a Premonstratensian monastery in 1208 (suppressed in 1803). It is most easily visited from Obernhof (see below). On leaving the station we turn to the right, and after 300 paces we follow the path to the left, indicated by a finger-post, to (3/4 M.) Arnstein (refreshments at the Kloster-Mühle). A picturesque path leads hence to (4 1/2 M.) Nassau, viâ *Hollrich* and *Berg-Nassau*.

Near (18 1/2 M.) **Obernhof** are lead and silver mines. The station is on the left bank and the village (Kloster Arnstein Inn) on the right bank of the Lahn (bridge). A fine point of view in the vicinity (reached in 20 min., by an easy but shadeless path) is known as the *Goethe-Punkt*, from a visit made to it by Goethe in 1814.

The line now passes through a long tunnel, beyond which the valley contracts. Then a long curve. High up, on the slope of the left bank, is situated the '*Alte Haus*', a solitary fragment of wall belonging to the old nunnery of *Brunnenburg*.

23 M. **Laurenburg** (325 ft.), with silver-smelting works, a small château, and the ruins of the ancestral residence of the Counts of Nassau, who were originally Counts of Laurenburg (comp. p. 217). This castle is first mentioned in 1093 and was already a ruin in 1643.



KOBLENZ
EHRENBREITSTEIN
Pfaffendorf
Horchheim
Arenberg
Eitelborn
Arzbach
Welschneudorf
Stahlhofen
Ruppenrode
Horbach
Gackenbach
Kirchähr
Hübingen
Dies
HOLZAPPEL
Zimmerschied
Windeln
EMS
Dausenau
Hömberg
NASSAU
Obernhof
Weinähr
Dörnberg
Laurenbg.
Langenscheid
Geilnau
Cramberg
Charlottenberg
Altendiez
DIEZ
LIMBURG
Staffel
Elz
Oranienstein
Hirschberg
Giershausen
Fachingen
Balduinstein
Birlenbach
Flacht
Neisen
Lohrheim
Schönborn
Steinsberg
Wasenbach
Seelbach
Attenhausen
Oberwies
Schweighausen
Hinterwald
Becheln
LAHNSTEIN
Frücht
Lahneck
Rhens
Brey
Braubach
Marksburg
Hütte Friedrichssegen
Mainz
Trier
Köln
Siershahn
Altenkirchen
Wiesbaden
Hadamar
Nd.-Weyer
Ahlbach
Offheim
Nd.-Tiefenbach
Ob.-Tiefenbach
Heckholzhausen
Allendorf
Hasselbach
Waldhausen
Löhnberg
Gaudernbach
Schupbach
Dehrn
Dietkirchen
Eschenau
Hofen
Steeten
Mühlen
Eschhofen
Schadeck
RUNKEL
Ennerich
Linkenholzhausen
Arfurt
Seelbach
Villmar
Nd.-Brechen
Aumenau
Falkenbach
Wirbelau
Gräveneck
Freienfels
Weinbach
Kirschhofen
Odersbach
WEILBURG
Cubach
Edelsbg.
Elkerhausen
Ernsthausen
Essershausen
Laimbach
Drommershausen
Hirschhausen
Ahausen
Selters
Biskirchen
Tiefenbach
Stockhausen
LEUN
Niedern
Biel
Burgsolms
BRAUNFELS
Bermbach
Philippstein
Altenkirchen
Bonbaden
Neukirchen
Schwalbach
Laufdorf
Oberndf.
Albshausen
Steindorf
Schl. Altenberg
WETZLAR
Naunheim
Reiskirchen
Berghausen
Asslar
Klein-Altenstädten
Dalheimer Cap
Lahn
Rhein
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Kilometer
1 : 250.000
Engl. Miles
Wiesbaden, Frankfurt
Laubuseschbach

The picturesque *Rupbach-Tal* debouches at Laurenburg. — From Laurenburg a road leads viâ the village of (25 min.) *Scheid* to (20 min.) *Geilnau*, with a mineral spring, in the valley of the Lahn, which here describes a wide bend.

Beyond the *Kramberg Tunnel* the train stops at (26 M.) **Balduinstein** (355 ft.; *Noll*); the imposing ruins of the castle of that name on the right, built in 1319, rise in a narrow ravine behind the village. A good road (carriages generally at the station in summer) leads through the village in 3/4 hr. to the castle of Schaumburg; walkers ascend the steep footpath in about 25 minutes.

On the right, a little farther on, the loftily-situated castle of **Schaumburg** (915 ft.), first mentioned in 1194, overlooks the valley from a wooded basaltic peak. It was once the seat of the princes of Anhalt-Schaumburg, at a later period that of Archduke Stephen of Austria (d. 1867), and is now the property of the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont. The castle was built before 1194, but the oldest parts of the present building date from the 18th cent.; the modern part, in the English-Gothic style, was erected for Archduke Stephen by the architect Boos of Wiesbaden. Picturesque view from the tower (adm. 20 pf.). Fine park. At the foot of the castle is a good *Inn* (with pension), with a picturesque garden. — We descend at first through wood, and then through the village of *Birlenbach* to (3 M.) Dietz.

28 1/2 M. *Fachingen* (375 ft.; Anker) derives importance from its mineral water, of which a large quantity is annually exported.

30 M. **Dietz** (365 ft.; *Oranien*, at the station, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, pens. 5 *M*; *Hof von Holland*, well spoken of; *Victoria*, R. & B. from 2 1/2, D. 1 1/2, pens. from 4 *M*, very fair; *Rail. Restaurant*), with 4300 inhab. and large marble-polishing works, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Lahn, is commanded by an old *Castle* of the Counts of Dietz and Nassau, now a house of correction. The old *Bridge* (altered) across the Lahn is supported by piers erected on two others belonging to an earlier bridge (destroyed in 1552). The old *Peters-Kirche*, on a hill on the right bank, was restored in 1846. — Through the valley of the *Aar*, which joins the Lahn at Dietz, runs the *Schwalbach and Wiesbaden Railway* (see p. 144).

On the left bank, 1 M. from Dietz and connected with it by a beautiful avenue of limes, is *Schloss Oranienstein*, erected in 1676, now a Prussian military school.

32 1/2 M. **Limburg.** — **Hotels.** *Preussischer Hof, Obere Graben-Str.; Nassauer Hof, Neumarkt, with a small garden, R. 2, B. 3/4, D. (12.30) 1 1/2 *M*, very fair; Bayrischer Hof, with garden, R. & B. 2 1/2 *M*, very fair; Alte Post, unpretending, all less than 1/4 M. from the station. — Beer at the *Alt-Deutsche Bierstube*, Barfüsser-Str., and at the *Actienbrauerei*, on the Wiesbaden road.

Limburg on the Lahn (400 ft.), an old town with 9917 inhab., a place of some importance in the middle ages, and now the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, with many picturesque old houses, is situated on the *Lahn*, which is crossed here by a bridge constructed in 1315.

Near the rail. station are a new *Protestant Church* (Gothic) and a *War Monument*. — The narrow streets of the old town ascend direct to the **Cathedral*, with its seven towers, the '*Basilica St. Georgii Martyris erecta 909*', as the inscription above the portal records. It rises conspicuously above the river, from the right bank of which the best view of it is obtained. It was founded by Conrad Kurzhold, the powerful Salic count of the Niederlahngau, remains of whose *Castle* adjoin the church. The present structure (sacristan opposite the entrance), a remarkably fine example of the Transition style, erected in 1213-42, was skilfully restored in 1872-78. The ground-plan shows the 'centralising' tendencies of the Rhenish architects of the period. The interior has galleries, arcading, and richly articulated surfaces. The mural paintings of the 13th cent. have been freshened up. The church contains a font of the 13th cent., and a monument (also 13th cent.) to the founder (d. 948), with a recumbent figure, in front of the high-altar. The stained glass is modern. — The valuable treasury of the cathedral, preserved in the *Parish Church*, next door to the bishop's residence, is shewn on Wed., 11-12 and 3-6 (1-5 pers. 3 *M*, at other times 6 *M*; apply to the dean).

From Limburg to Au, 5½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. This line traverses a fertile but somewhat uninteresting district. — 17 M. **Montabaur** (*Goldene Krone*), a district-town with 3740 inhab., refounded by the Archbishop of Trèves in 1217 on the site of an ancient village and named *Mons Tabor*. — 21½ M. **Siershahn** (955 ft.), the junction of the line to Engers (p. 84). — From (25½ M.) *Selters* (840 ft.) a branch-line runs to *Hachenburg* (see below). — The train now enters the valley of the *Holzbach*. The next stations are *Marienrachdorf*, *Dierdorf*, with a château and park of Prince Wied, *Raubach*, with the large paper-mill of Hedwigsthal, *Puderbach*, *Seifen*, and *Neitersen*. — 46½ M. **Altenkirchen** (**Luyken*, R. 2¼-2½, D. 1½, pens. 4-4½ *M*), an industrial town on the *Wied*, with 2244 inhab., near which the French under General Kleber defeated the Austrians in 1796. It is the junction of a line to Hadamar and Limburg (see below). — 49 M. *Obererbach*; 51½ M. *Breitscheid*. — 54½ M. *Au*, see p. 67.

From Limburg to Altenkirchen, 40½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 7 M. **Hadamar** (420 ft.; **Nassauer Hof*), a pleasant little town (2480 inhab.) with an old castle. — Several unimportant stations. Above (17½ M.) *Westerburg*, on a conical basaltic hill, rises the château of Prince Leiningen. — 25 M. *Korb* is the station for *Marienberg* (1590 ft.; Ferger, pens. 4-6 *M*), a summer-resort, 3½ M. to the E. (diligence twice daily). — 31½ M. **Hachenburg** (1215 ft.; **Krone*; *Nassauer Hof*), a town of 1843 inhab., with a château of Prince Sayn, built in the 13th and restored in the 17th century. Railway to *Selters*, see above. About 1¾ M. to the N.W. of Hachenburg is the former Cistercian convent of *Marienstatt*, founded in 1222 by Heinrich III. of Sayn, with an interesting Gothic church. — 40½ M. *Altenkirchen*, see above.

From Limburg to *Wiesbaden*, *Höchst*, and *Frankfort*, see R. 29e.

Fine retrospect of the cathedral as the train leaves Limburg. The banks of the Lahn become flatter for a short distance. To the left lies *Dietkirchen*, with one of the oldest churches in the country, built before 801, on a rocky hill rising abruptly from the river. On the Lahn, 1¼ M. farther up, are the village and old castle of *Dehrn* (steamboat from Limburg in summer). — 34 M. *Eschhofen*. 35½ M. *Kerkerbach*, junction for Dehrn and Heckholzhausen.

36½ M. **Runkel** (390 ft.; *Zur Lahnbahn*, unpretending but good), an ancient town with 1100 inhab., situated on both banks of the Lahn, commanded by an extensive old castle of the Princes of Wied, dating from about 1159, perched on a rocky height, and now occupied by the local authorities. On the hill opposite lies the village of *Schadeck*, with an old castle (10 min. from the station; pretty view). The vineyards on the steep banks of the Lahn below Runkel are the last in this region. — Near (38½ M.) *Villmar* (Basting) are considerable marble quarries. The *Bodenstein*, on the left bank of the river, bears a sandstone statue, 8 ft. high, of Conrad I. (911-918), by L. Cauer. — 43 M. *Aumenau* (410 ft.), with ironstone-mines and slate-quarries. Near (45½ M.) *Fürfurt* rises the ruined castle of *Gräveneck*. After a succession of tunnels, bridges, and viaducts, the train reaches —

50½ M. **Weilburg** (*Deutsches Haus*, *Traube*, both very fair; *Nassauer Hof*, clean, near the station), a small town with 3830 inhab., the residence of the Princes of Nassau-Weilburg down to 1816. Their château, built in the 16th cent. and enlarged in 1721, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, is worth visiting (fee). The *Stadtkirche*, near the château, built in 1707-11, contains the family vault of the ducal family.

To the S. is the entrance to the pretty **Weiltal**, up which a railway runs viâ (2½ M.) *Freienfels*, (4 M.) *Essershausen*, (5½ M.) *Ernsthausen*, (6½ M.) *Weilmünster*, and (8 M.) *Rohnstadt*, to (10 M.) *Laubus-Eschbach*. From Freienfels, with a ruined castle, a pleasant walk (2 hrs.) may be made, past the deer-park of Prince Solms, to *Philippstein*, with the picturesque ruins of a castle, and *Braunfels* (see below). — About 3 M. to the N.W. of Weilburg, on a steep basaltic hill, rises the ruin of *Merenberg* (key at the village-school; 20 pf.).

The wealth of the district consists in the presence of red ironstone, yielding 45-50 per cent of pure metal, between the layers of slate. About 200,000 tons of ore are mined in the Weilburg district yearly, in procuring which upwards of 2000 miners are engaged.

52 M. *Löhnberg*; 56 M. *Stockhausen*. In the neighbourhood are several iron-mines. — 58 M. *Braunfels*.

On a hill 2½ M. to the S. of the station of Braunfels (local railway; diligence 50 pf., carr. 3 *M*) is the small town (1600 inhab.) of **Braunfels** (895 ft; **Schloss-Hotel*, with a terrace, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Schöne Aussicht*; *Hôt. Böhme*, well spoken of; *Solmser Hof*, plain; several pensions), the residence of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels, whose extensive **Schloss*, dating in part from the late-Gothic period, contains interesting old armonr, pictures, and other curiosities (adm. 50 pf.). Pleasant grounds; fine view from the tower. — Charming walks in the surrounding woods and longer excursions may be taken.

60 M. *Burgsolms*. From (61 M.) *Albshausen* (Deutscher Kaiser) we may walk in ½ hr. to the suppressed Premonstratensian abbey of *Altenberg*, with its fine early-Gothic church (end of 13th cent.).

64½ M. **Wetzlar.** — **Hotels.** Herzogliches Haus, in the town, near the Butter-Markt, R. & B. 2¾, D. 2 *M*; Hôtel Kaltwasser, Kessel, R. & B. 2-3½ *M*, both near the station. — Wine at **Ortenbach's Restaurant*, Hausergasse; *Schöne Aussicht*, open-air restaurant on the Giessen road.

Wetzlar (500 ft.), with 12,280 inhab., a free imperial town until 1803, is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Lahn opposite the mouth of the *Dill*, 3/4 M. from the station. In consequence of the devastation of the Palatinate (p. 297) the *Reichskammer-Gericht* (imperial court of justice) was transferred to Wetzlar in 1693. The building with the imperial eagle, opposite the Herzogliches Haus (p. 221) was the earliest seat of the court. The building of the *Archives*, near the Häuser Tor, finished in 1806 contemporaneously with the abolition of the court, contains the 'indivisible remainder' of the state-papers which were (with this exception) distributed among the German states.

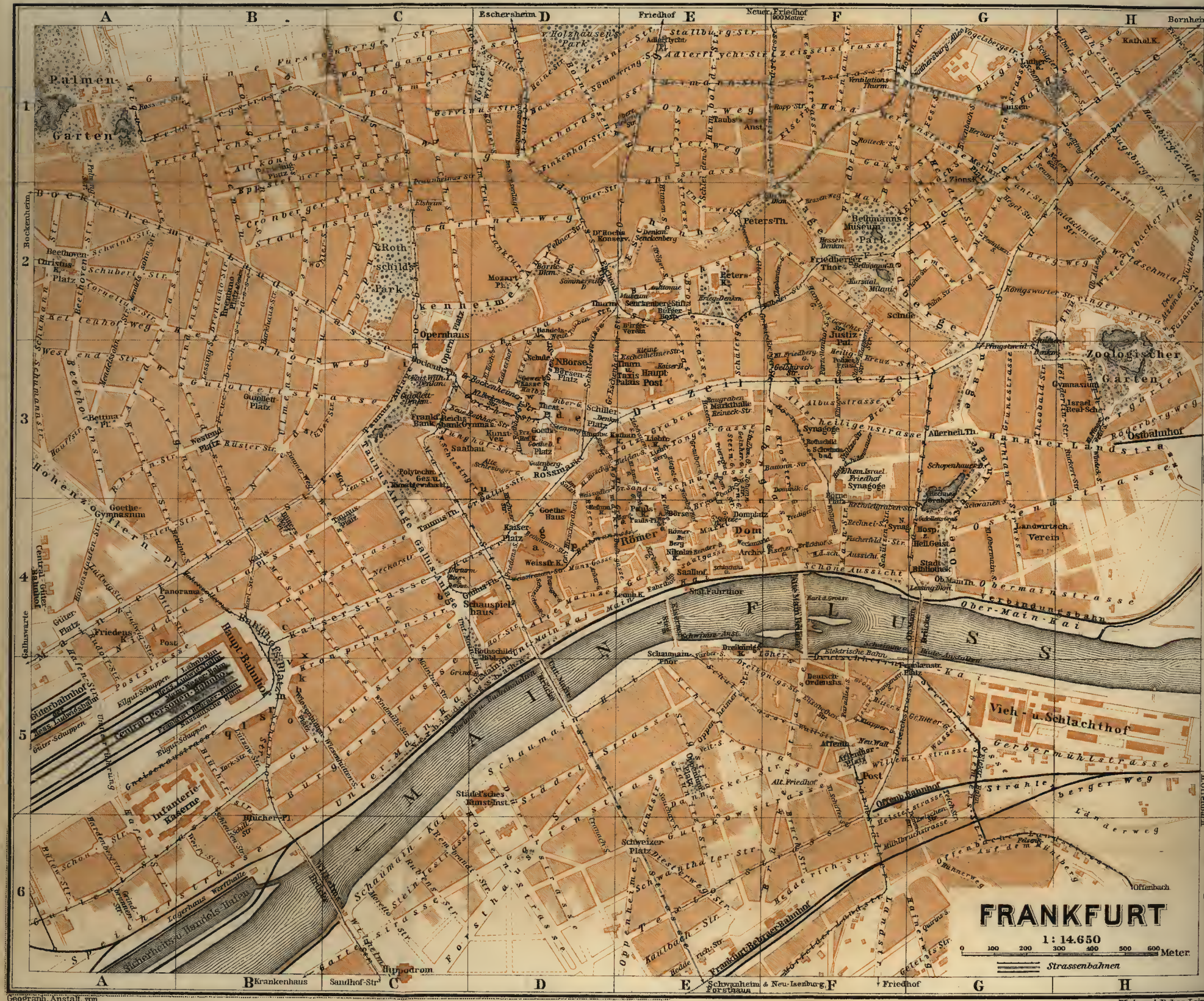
The museum of the *Wetzlar Historical Society*, Hausergasse 30, contains prehistoric remains, old weapons and banners, etc.

The most conspicuous building is the *Cathedral* (at present under restoration), the oldest part of which (W.) dates from the 12th century. The choir, which is essentially Gothic, and the S. side date from the 13th cent., while the N. side, the finest part, was erected mainly in the 14th. When the church was converted into a Gothic edifice, the two low Romanesque towers ('Heidentürme') were left standing within the large towers of red sandstone, of which one was left unfinished, while the other received its slate roof in 1561. The sculptured portals to the S. and W. of the towers were added in the 14th century. In the interior a handsome screen separates the nave of the cathedral, used by the Protestants, from the choir, used by the Roman Catholics. On the terrace to the N. is a *War Monument*.

Goethe resided at Wetzlar for some months in 1772, when he was engaged in professional work at the Reichskammergericht, and is said to have occupied a house, indicated by a marble tablet, in the narrow Gewandgasse, near the corn-market. Various events here and in the environs suggested his 'Sorrows of Werther'.

The original of Werther was a certain Herr Jerusalem, secretary to the Brunswick embassy, who shot himself in a house (with two bow-windows) in the Schiller-Platz, near the Franciscan church. The Deutsches Haus, or Lodge of the Teutonic Order (reached by the street to the left of the new guard-house, opposite the S. transept of the cathedral), was the residence of Charlotte's father, named Buff, the manager of the estates of the Order, and still contains a room with a few memorials of her. The house is distingnished by an inscription; key at Buttermarkt 1. Ontside the Wildbacher Tor is the 'Goethe Brunnen', shaded by a venerable lime-tree, a favourite resort of Goethe, by whom the pretty environs of Wetzlar have been highly extolled. A broad road ascends on the left bank of the Lahn to (1½ M.) *Garbenheim*, the Wahlheim of Werther, situated on a hill commanding a pleasant view of the valley. Most of the old houses in the 'Werther-Platz' in front of the church were burned down in 1866. A monument here marks a favourite seat of the poet. The traveller may return by the *Bismarck Tower*, commanding a fine view. — On the slope of the *Stoppelberg* (1315 ft.; view-tower), 3 M. from Wetzlar, lies the pleasant village of *Volpertshausen*, in a house in which (now a school) the ball described in Werther took place.

About 3/4 M. to the S.W. of Wetzlar rises the ruined castle of *Kalsmunt*, which is said to be built on Roman foundations. At the


FRANKFURT
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Strassenbahnen
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

foot of the hill is the Schützen-Garten (keys of castle at Waldschmidt's, Schiller-Platz; 10 pf.).

From Wetzlar to *Cologne* or *Giessen*, see R. 8; to *Lollar*, *Cassel*, and *Berlin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

28. Frankfort.

Railway Stations. The CENTRAL STATION (Pl. B, 4, 5), a large and handsome building, with a good restaurant (D. from 12 to 2 p.m. 2 *M*) and baths (1 *M*), lies on the W. side of the town. On the E. side of the town is the OST-BAHNHOF (Pl. H, 3) for trains to Hanau, Aschaffenburg, and Bavaria, which join the Central Station trains at Hanau, and also for trains to Eberbach (Stuttgart). The SACHSENHAUSEN STATION (Pl. E, F, 6), for the line to Hanau, Bebra, and Fulda, etc., is stopped at only by slow trains and a few expresses. The OFFENBACH STATION (Pl. F, G, 5) serves the local trains to Offenbach. — *Parcel Express Co.*, for delivering luggage in the town, at the Central Station. — *Official Tourist Bureau* at the Central Station; *International Sleeping Carriage Co.*, Kaiser-Str. 1. — The hotels do not send omnibuses to meet the trains. Cabs and tramways, see p. 224.

Hotels (all those of the first class have lifts and electric lighting, and are generally heated by hot air). *At the Central Station.* *HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. c; B, 4), opposite the station, corner of Kaiser-Str., R. 4-12, B. 1½, D. (1-3 p.m.) from 5, S. 4, pens. 12-20 *M*; *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. k; B, 5), Bahnhofs-Platz 4, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 4 *M*; *HÔTEL BRISTOL (Pl. v; B, 4, 5), with restaurant, café, and American bar, R. & B. from 4, D. from 4 *M*; *GRAND-HÔTEL CONTINENTAL (Pl. m; B, 5), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M*; all first class. — *GRAND-HÔTEL NATIONAL (Pl. l; B, 5), with restaurant; *DEUTSCHER KAISER (Pl. o; B, 5), R. & B. 3½-6, D. 2½, pens. 7-10 *M*; *SAVOY HOTEL (Pl. h; B, 5), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 2½ *M*; HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. x; B, 4, 5), Kronprinzen-Str.; GERMANIA (Pl. q; B, 5), with garden, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½-3½ *M*; PARK-HÔTEL-GARNI, Wiesenhütten-Platz 37, R. 2-3½ *M*; VICTORIA, Kaiser-Str., new; PRINZ HEINRICH, Scharnhorst-Str., R. 2-3, B. 1 *M*; STADT FRANKFURT (Pl. r; B, 5), KÖLNER HOF (Pl. s; B, 5), R. 2-3, B. 1 *M*, both in the Bahnhofs-Platz; *STUTTGARTER HOF, Kronprinzen-Str. 59, R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*; BASELER HOF *(Christliches Hospiz)*, Taunus-Str. 35, R. 1½-4, B. ¾-1, D. 1¾ *M*. — *In the Town.* *PALAST-HÔTEL FÜRSTENHOF (Pl. b; C, 4), Gallus-Anlage, with restaurant and American bar, R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 3½ *M*; *HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL (Pl. i; C, 3), Opern-Platz, with restaurant, R. from 3½, incl. bath, déj. 4 *M*. — *FRANKFURTER HOF (Pl. a; D, 4), Kaiser-Platz, a large first-class establishment, with restaurant, American bar, post, telegraph, and railway-offices, R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. (12-3) in the restaurant 3½, D. (1 p.m.) in the dining-room at separate tables 4, S. (6-10.30) in the restaurant 4 *M*; *SWAN (Pl. d; D, 3), at which the peace of 10th May, 1871, was concluded. Steinweg 12, at the Theater-Platz, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, pens. from 8 *M*; HÔTEL WESTMINSTER, Theater-Platz, new; *PARISER HOF (Pl. e; D, 3), Schiller-Platz 5. — HÔTEL DREXEL (Pl. i; F, 3). Grosse Friedberger-Str. 18, commercial; TAUNUS HÔTEL (Pl. w; D, 3), Grosse Bockenheimer-Str. 6-10, with restaurant; CENTRAL HOTEL (Pl. g; D, 4), Bethmann-Str. 52, near the Kaiser-Platz, well spoken of, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; HÔTEL DE BRUXELLES (Pl. u; D, 3), Grosse Gallus-Str. 14, R. 1½-3 *M*.

Pensions, all very fair. *Miss White*, Eschenheimer-Anlage 32; *Mrs. Emerson*, Westend-Str. 29; *Pension Terminus*, Hohenzollern-Platz 14 (Pl. A, 3, 4; 4½-8 *M*); *Pens. Internationale Pfaff*, Gallus-Anlage 9 and Taunus-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 4); *Villa Métropole*, Gärtner-Weg 24; *Kapp*, Eschenheimer Landstr. 20 (Pl. F, 1; 5-6 *M*); *Vorster*, Kettenhof-Weg 85 (Pl. B, C, 3; 4½-7½ *M*); *Germania*, Mylius-Str. 2 (Pl. B, 2; 6-10 *M*); *Pens. Métropole*, Bockenheimer-Landstrasse, corner of Wiesenau (Pl. B, 2); *Westend*, Wiesenau 53 (Pl. B, 1, 2; 6-8½ *M*); *Oranien*, Beethoven-Str. 71 (Pl. A, 2; 7-10 *M*); *Wessel*, Humboldt-Str. 21 (Pl. F, 1; for ladies; 4-5 *M*); *Kehrmann*, Westend-Str. 84.

Restaurants. WINE. **Buerose*, Goethe-Str. 29 (1st floor), D. 2 & 3 *M*; **Malepartus*, Grosse Bockenheimer-Str. 30, D. 2½ *M*; **Falstaff*, Theater-Platz 7, D. 1½ *M*, good cuisine; *Ratskeller* (p. 228); *Wolf*, Börsen-Platz 1, D. 1¼ & 1½ *M*; *Bernhard*, Grosser Kornmarkt 10, with 'old-German' drinking-room on the upper floor. — *Continental Bodega*, Schiller-Platz 2 (Spanish and Portnguese wines). — Frankfort Cider: *Kilp*, Alte Mainzergasse 29; *Teutonia*. Pauls-Platz 11. — BEER. *Tannhäuser*, *Bürgerbräu-Garten*, 71 and 29 Kaiser-Str, near the station; **Münchner Hofbräu*, Haus Alemannia, Schiller-Platz 4, D. 1½ *M*; **Kaisergarten*, Opern-Platz 2a, with garden, much frequented in summer; *Kaiserhof*, Goethe-Platz 5, D. 1 *M* 70 & 2 *M* 70 pf. (Pilsen beer, Vienna cuisine); *Taunus*, Grosse Bockenheimer-Str. 6, D. from 1½ *M*; *Zum Faust*, in the New Theatre (p. 234); *Löwenhof*, Zeil 54; *Fürstenberg*, Bibergasse 8 and Börsen-Platz, D. from 1 *M* 20 pf.; *Stadt Ulm*, Schäfergasse 9; *Löwenbräu* ('Braustühl'), Grosse Bockenheimer-Str. 2; *Pilsener Bierhalle*, Börsen-Platz 9; *Krokodil*. Zeil 45, popular. *Automatic Restaurants* in the Zeil, Kaiser-Str., etc. — *Palm Garden*, p. 235.

Cafés. **Café Bauer*, Schiller-Str. 2, with mural paintings; **Bristol*, *Café Hauptwache*, both in the Schiller-Platz; *Windsor*, at the Hôt. d'Angleterre; *Fahrig & Wolff*, at the Hôt. Bristol (p. 223); *Kursaal*, in the gardens at the Friedberger-Tor; *Goldschmidt*, Allerheiligen-Str. 83 (Jewish); *Kaiser-Café*, Kaiser-Str. 58. — **Confectioners.** **F. R. Bütschly*, Kaiser-Str. 23; **A. Bütschly*, Goethe-Platz, with ladies' café; *Johner*, Goethe-Str. 25; *Lehr*, Opern-Platz; *H. Kurtz*, Steinweg 4 ('Frankfurter Brenten'); *De Giorgi*, Liebfrauen-Str. 3 (chocolate); *Van Houten's 'Kakaostube'*, Goethe-Platz 3.

Post and Telegraph Office, in the Zeil (Pl. E, 3; p. 226).

Cabs (from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares).

a. TAXAMETER CABS (distinguished by the tall white hats of the drivers). First zone: 1-2 pers. for 800 mètres 50 pf., each addit 400 mètres 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. for 600 mètres 50 pf, each addit. 300 mètres 10 pf. Second zone: 1-2 pers. for 600 mètres 50 pf., each addit. 300 mètres 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. for 400 mètres 50 pf., each addit. 200 mètres 10 pf. (the latter charges also hold good for 1-4 pers. at night). — For every 4 min. waiting 10 pf., for 1 hr. 1½ *M*. — Luggage, 25 pf. for each article over 22 lbs.

b. ORDINARY CABS.	1-2 pers.	3 pers.	4 pers.
	M pf.	*M* pf.	*M* pf.
Drive in the 1st Zone	— 60	— 80	1 —
Drive in the 2nd Zone	1 —	1 20	1 40
½ hr. in the town	1 —	1 20	1 20
1 hr. in the town	1 80	2 —	2 —
Every additional 10 minutes	— 25	— 30	— 30

Luggage, 20 pf. for each article over 22 lbs.

Electric Tramways (10 pf., including transfers). The following lines need alone be mentioned: *Central Station* (Pl. B, 4, 5)-Kaiser-Str.-Zeil-Zoological Garden-*Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 3). — *Central Station*-Kaiser-Str.-*Pauls-Platz* (Pl. E, 4). — *Central Station*-Kaiser-Str.-Schiller-Platz (Pl. D, 3)-Eschenheimer-Landstrasse (Pl. D, 2, 1)-Mainzer-Landstrasse-Opern-Platz (Pl. C, 3, 2)-*Palm Garden* (Pl. A, 1). — Other important tramway-centres are the *Haupt-Wache* (p. 226), the *Konstabler-Wache* (i. e. the corner of the Zeil and the Fahrgasse, Pl. E, F, 3), and the *Opern-Platz* (p. 233).

Baths. *Warm* at the **Städtische Schwimmbad* (Pl. F, 3), Allerheiligen-Str. *Turkish*, etc., at Sachsenhausen, Schaumain-Kai 41. *River Baths* in the Main (Pl. F, G, 4 and C, D, 5).

Theatres. **Opera House* (Pl. C, 2, 3; p. 233) and *New Theatre* (Pl. D, 4; p. 234). — *Residenz-Theater*, Neue Zeil 80-82.

Concerts. The *Museums-Gesellschaft* gives 22 orchestral concerts in the Saalhan (p. 233) on Frid. evenings and Sun. afternoons in winter, and also ten evening concerts of chamber-music. — The **Manskopf Museum**, Wiesenhütten-Str. 18, contains a well-arranged collection relating to the history of music (upwards of 200,000 objects).

Permanent Exhibitions of Art at the *Kunstverein* (Pl. D, 3), daily 9.30-6, holidays 10.30-1 (1 *M*); *Bangel's Picture Saloon*, Kaiser-Str. 66;

Schneider's Kunstsalon, Rossmarkt 23; *Hermes & Co.*, Rossmarkt 15; *Katharinenhof*, Katharinenpforte 6. — *Panorama*, near the Central Station (Pl. B, 4), 1 *M*.

British Consul: *F. Oppenheimer*, Consul General, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 8; *C. W. Schwarz*, Vice-Consul. — **American Consul:** *Richard Guenther*, Consul General, Kaiser-Str. 49.

English Church Service in the *French Church*, Goethe-Platz 7, at 11.15 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.; Chaplain, *Rev. G. W. Mackenzie*, Körner-Str. 13. — AMERICAN CHURCH SERVICE, Sun. at 11 a.m. in the Hôtel Imperial, Opern-Platz.

Chief Attractions (one day). In the morning the Rossmarkt and Goethe-Platz and the monuments there, Goethe's House (p. 227), the Römer (p. 228), Cathedral (p. 229), the old bridge over the Main, and the Städel Institution (p. 236); afternoon, Palm Garden (p. 235); evening, Opera House (p. 233).

Frankfort on the Main (300 ft.), with 334,981 inhab. (including 32,000 Jews and a garrison of 2200 soldiers), formerly a free town of the Empire, lies in a spacious plain bounded by mountains, on the right bank of the navigable *Main*. On the left bank of the river lies *Sachsenhausen*, a suburb connected with Frankfort by five stone bridges, and by an iron suspension-bridge. From a commercial and still more from a financial point of view, Frankfort is one of the most important cities in Germany. The old part of the town contains many houses of the 15-18th cent. as well as public buildings. The town is surrounded by '*Anlagen*', or public grounds, laid out on the site of the fortifications removed in 1806-12. Between these and the suburbs of *Bornheim* on the N.E. and *Bockenheim* on the N.W., the country is gradually being covered with streets. The most fashionable quarter is the West End, between the Taunus Promenades, the Bockenheim High Road, and the West-End-Platz. The industrial interests are mainly concentrated in the S.W. part. The air of wealth and importance which pervades the city affords an indication of the success and extent of its commercial relations.

Frankfort is first mentioned in 793 as the seat of the royal residence ('Pfalz') of '*Franconofurd*' (ford of the Franks), and in 794 Charlemagne held a convocation of bishops and dignitaries of the empire here. After the erection of a new palace by Louis the Pious in 822 the town soon reached such a high degree of prosperity that at the time of the death of Louis the German (876) it was already looked upon as the capital of the East Frankish Empire. In 1333 Frankfort had become practically independent of the royal power, and in the 16th cent. it was officially recognized as a 'free imperial town'. One of the most important of the privileges which it received was the confirmation of the Easter Fair in 1330; the Autumn Fair had been sanctioned by Frederick II. as early as 1240. To these fairs the town owed the importance it enjoyed during the 16th and 17th cent. as a centre of domestic and foreign trade. It was also the headquarters of the German book-trade down to the end of the 18th century. From the time of Frederick Barbarossa (1152) onwards most of the German sovereigns were chosen at Frankfort, and in 1356 it was recognized by the Golden Bull of Charles IV. (p. 230) as the permanent seat of the elections. On the dissolution of the Empire in 1806, Frankfort was made over to Karl von Dalberg, Primate of the Rhenish Confederation (previously Archbishop of Mayence), and in 1810 it became the capital of the grand-duchy of Frankfort, which included Aschaffenburg, Hanau, Fulda, and Wetzlar. From 1815 to 1866 it was one of the four free cities of the German Confederation and the seat of the Diet, and in 1866 it passed to Prussia. The formerly Hessian town of *Bockenheim* was incorporated with Frankfort in 1895.

a. Kaiser-Strasse and Zeil.

The **Central Railway Station** (Pl. B, 4, 5), a large and handsome building by Eggert and Frantz (1883-88), is one of the finest and most convenient stations on the Continent. It is richly adorned with allegorical sculptures (Genius of Steam, Electricity, Agriculture, Industry, etc.) and cost about 1,650,000*l*. Its erection has completely changed the appearance of the S.W. part of the town. The principal approach to the inner town from this side is the imposing Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. B, C, D, 4). At the point where this street crosses the Gallus Promenade (Pl. C, 4) are a *Clock Tower* and (to the right) the *New Theatre* (p. 234). The street then leads viâ the Kaiser-Platz, with its tasteful fountain, to the Rossmarkt (Pl. D, 3), in the W. half of which rises the *Monument of Gutenberg*, erected in 1858, a fine group on a large sandstone pedestal, designed by Ed. von der Launitz. The central figure with the types in the left hand is Gutenberg, on his right Fust, on his left Schöffer (comp. p. 163). On the frieze are portrait-heads of fourteen celebrated printers, with Caxton among them. In the four niches beneath are the arms of the four towns where printing was first practised: Mayence, Frankfort, Venice, and Strassburg. Round the base are figures representing Theology, Poetry, Natural Science, and Industry.

The Goethe-Platz (Pl. D, 3), which adjoins the Rossmarkt on the N., is embellished with Schwanthaler's *Monument of Goethe*, erected in 1844, twelve years after the poet's death. The reliefs on the pedestal in front are allegorical; on the sides are figures from Goethe's poems. — On the left is the *French Reformed Church* of 1792 (French service on Sun. at 9.30; English services, see p. 225).

Adjoining the Rossmarkt on the N.E. side is the Schiller-Platz (Pl. D, 3), with the old *Hauptwache*, built as a guard-house in 1729 and now a café (p. 224), and a *Statue of Schiller* in bronze, from a model by Dielmann (1863). To the S. rises the *Katharinen-Kirche* (Pl. D, E, 3), built in 1680, with numerous old tombs (one of 1378) and modern stained-glass windows (verger, Katharinen-Pforte 11). The neighbouring *Liebfrauen-Kirche* (Pl. E, 3; R.C.), a late-Gothic church of the 15th cent., also contains interesting tombstones (one, in the left aisle, of 1322).

We now enter the **Zeil** (Pl. E, F, 3), a broad and handsome street, the busiest in Frankfort, consisting chiefly of attractive shops. To the left is the handsome *General Post Office* (Pl. E, 3), built by Ahrens and Prinzhausen in 1892-94 and adorned with groups in copper by Hausmann. The monument to Emp. William I. in the court, with a colossal bust, is by Krüger (1895). The old *Palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis*, built in 1731, which contained the assembly-hall of the German Diet (Bundestag) down to 1866, now also belongs to the post-office (entr., Grosse Eschenheimer-Str. 26).

In the Neue Zeil, to the left, are the *Police Headquarters*

(Pl. F, 3), beyond which are the *Law Courts* (Pl. F, 2, 3), a German Renaissance structure by Endell (1884-89). — Friedberg Promenade and Zoological Garden, see p. 236.

b. The Old Town. Streets on the Right Bank of the Main.

The picturesque network of streets in the Old Town affords a good idea of the original Frankfort, though some of them have now been cleared away to make room for new thoroughfares.

At Grosse Hirschgraben 23 is the ***Goethe House** (Pl. D, 4), where the poet was born (28th August, 1749) and spent his boyhood (open on week-days 8-1 & 3-6, on Sun. and holidays 10-1; adm. 1 *M*). The house was purchased by the '*Deutsche Hochstift*' in 1863, and has been restored to the condition in which it was after the alterations made in 1755 (see 'Dichtung und Wahrheit').

The Ground Floor contains the dining-room and kitchen. The former was also the room of *Catharina Elisabeth Goethe* (1731-1808), Goethe's mother. — On the staircase are the 'Roman Views' mentioned in 'Dichtung und Wahrheit'.

First Floor. The three rooms towards the street were those occupied by Lieut. Thorenc in 1759. The 'Karl August Room' (l.) was occupied for several days in 1779 by the Duke Charles Augustus of Weimar, when visiting Goethe's parents. — Towards the court is the music-room.

Second Floor. The middle front-room contains the picture-gallery of the poet's father, *Councillor Johann Caspar Goethe* (1710-82), arranged as it was in 1755. To the left is his study, from the corner-window of which he could watch the goings-out and comings-in of his son. To the right is the bedroom of the poet's parents, and beyond is the room in which their illustrious son *Wolfgang* was born. — At the back is the room of Goethe's sister *Cornelia* (1750-77).

Third Floor. The middle front-room was the young Goethe's study, where he created Götz, Clavigo, Werther, and the beginning of Faust. In the adjoining room to the left is his puppet-theatre.

The archway in the court leads to the Goethe Museum, containing reminiscences of the poet's boyhood and also of his later relations with his native town. On the walls are portraits of Goethe, his family, and others. — The rooms above the museum contain the *Goethe Library* of the Deutsche Hochstift (see above), a specialized collection of the classical period of German literature, with Goethe as its centre (20,000 vols.).

The *Museum of Ethnology*, Münzgasse 1 (Pl. D, 4; open free Sun. & Wed. 10-4; on other days 9-1 & 3-6, in winter 10-1 & 3-5, 50 pf.), contains ethnographical collections, models, and illustrations from Africa, Asia, America, and the islands of the Pacific. In the Pauls-Platz (Pl. E, 4) is the *Church of St. Paul* (bell to the right), a rotunda built in 1833, where the German parliament of 1848-49 held its meetings. In front of it is the *Union Monument*, by Kaufmann and Hessemer (1903), 'dedicated to the champions of German union in the years of preparation, 1815-63'. On the S. side of the square are additions to the Römer.

The Römerberg (Pl. E, 4), or market-place in front of the Römer, which down to the end of last century no Jew was permitted to enter (comp. p. 232), is the centre of the Old Town and was the scene of those public rejoicings after the election of an emperor which Goethe

so graphically describes in his autobiography. The *Justitia Fountain* in the centre, erected in 1543, and adorned with a stone figure of Justice in 1611, was completely renewed in 1887 and furnished with a figure in bronze. While the coronation banquet was being held in the Römer this fountain ran for 1½ hr. with red and white wine.

The ***Römer** (Pl. E, 4) is the name now applied to the *Town Hall*, which consists of a group of twelve separate old houses and various large new buildings between the Römerberg, the Römergasse, the Buchgasse, and the Barfüssergasse (open daily 8-7, on Sun. and holidays 8-1, in winter 9-6 and 9-1, 50 pf.; Mon. & Wed. 10-1, free). Three of the houses in the Römerberg were supplied in 1896-98 with new late-Gothic façades, with lofty gables, from the plans of *M. Meckel*. These are the so-called *Alt-Limpurg*, at the corner of the Limpurgergasse, the seat in the 17th cent. of the influential patrician guild of that name; the *Haus zum Römer*, properly so-called, fitted up in 1405, along with the 'Goldener Schwan' behind it, as a town-hall, with large halls on the groundfloor; and the *Haus Loewenstein*. The *Haus Frauenstein* (r.), formerly the headquarters of another patrician society, has a painted façade in the taste of the 18th century. The *Salzhaus*, at the corner of the Wedelgasse, has its end-façade in carved wood. The *Haus Wanebach*, Wedelgasse 3, is a characteristic timber structure of the 16th cent., with a small and picturesque court; it was restored in 1888-90. The façade of the *Goldener Schwan*, Pauls-Platz 1-3, dates from 1731. Beyond the court, in the Limpurgergasse, is the *Haus Silberberg*, restored in 1898. — The new buildings (1900-1903) were designed by *Von Hoven* and *Neher*. The '*Südbau*', extending on the W. to the Buchgasse, with its lofty tower, is in the German Renaissance style; the smaller '*Nordbau*', which is connected with it by a bridge over the Bethmann-Str., is in the baroque style.

Interior. The fine vaulting of the gateway in the Haus Silberberg and the winding staircase in the court of the Alt-Limpurg (1607) deserve attention. — From the front hall the handsome *Kaiser-Treppe* (1742) ascends to the left to the —

***Kaisersaal** (adm. see above), where the new emperor dined with the electors and showed himself from the balcony to the people assembled on the Römerberg. The hall, which is covered with tunnel-vaulting in wood, was completed in 1411, repeatedly restored, and thoroughly renewed in 1838-53. It is embellished with *Portraits of the Emperors*, by *Veit*, *Bendemann*, *Lessing*, *Rethel*, *Steinle*, and other artists. Among the finest are Charlemagne (768-814) by Ph. Veit (W. wall), and Frederick I. Barbarossa (1152-1190), by Lessing, a figure full of majesty and repose. Above the portrait of Charlemagne is the Judgment of Solomon by Steinle (1844). The marble statue of Emp. William I. (d. 1888) is by *Kaupert* (1891). — We next enter the —

Wahlzimmer (election-room), remodelled in 1731-32, where the electors met to deliberate on the choice of an emperor.

The new building, entered from the front hall, contains the *Ratskeller* (p. 224); above this and adjoining the Wahlzimmer is the **Bürgersaal**, approached by the *Festtreppe*, or grand staircase.

The S. side of the Römerberg is bounded by the **Nicolai-Kirche** (Pl. E, 4), an elegant church of the 13th cent., with one aisle only

(N.), and a massive tower adjoining the choir. It was altered in the late-Gothic style in 1450 and restored in 1842-45. Altar-piece, a Resurrection by *Rethel*.

A little to the S. of the Römerberg is the old Fahr-Tor, to the left of which, at the corner of the quay, rises the *Rententurm*, a relic of the old fortifications erected in 1455. Adjacent is the **Saalhof** (Pl. E, 4), probably occupying the site of an imperial palace of that name ('aula regia'), which was built by Charlemagne. The palace was rebuilt in 1717 and 1842; the only old part is the Romanesque chapel.

On the Main, a little lower down, is the Roman Catholic **Church of St. Leonhard** (Pl. E, 4), begun in 1219, probably on the site of the royal grange, with a late-Gothic choir built in 1434, the whole completed in 1507, and restored in 1808 and 1882. The two Romanesque towers of the choir belonged to the original structure. On that to the N. is seen the imperial eagle, said to have been bestowed by Lewis the Bavarian on the abbey for services rendered to him in defiance of the papal ban.

Interior (entr. in the N. aisle). The 'Salvator-Chörlein', or chapel to the left of the choir (1503), is notable for its vaulting with the detached ribs. The two Romanesque portals in the left aisle formed the entrances to the church before its extension. Over that to the E. is an old relief. Ancient mural paintings, including a Last Judgment (restored) above the triumphal arch. The Madonna to the right of the choir is by *Steinle*. At the entrance to the side-chapel, is a Last Supper by *Holbein the Elder* (predella of the altar-piece mentioned at p. 231).

On the Untermain Quay (No. 15) is the *Rothschild Library*, open 11-1 and 4-8, Sun. 10-1.

The street called the Markt (Pl. E, 4) leads from the Römerberg towards the E. to the cathedral. At the corner, on the right, is the house *Zum Grossen Engel*, of 1562. To the left, Markt No. 44, the *Steinerne Haus*, a castle-like Gothic building (1464), with round-arch frieze and corner-turrets, a statue of the Virgin, and a fine vaulted gate. A side-street to the left leads to the *Nürnberger Hof*, a timber-built house with a Gothic passage and rich cross-vaulting. — In the narrow court of Markt No. 30, are two carved friezes representing the Fall and the Prodigal Son (16th cent.). Nearly opposite is the *Tuchgaden*, where the guild of butchers offered a draught of honour to the emperor when proceeding after his coronation from the cathedral to the Römer. Farther on, Markt No. 5, is the *Goldene Wage*, first mentioned in 1323, rebuilt in 1450, and restored in 1899, with a rich façade and a fine stucco ceiling on the upper floor (for adm. apply at the old furniture shop). Opposite is the *Haus zum Rebstock*, with a picturesque court.

The ***Cathedral** (*St. Bartholomew;* Rom. Cath.; Pl. E, 4), originally founded by Lewis the German about 870 and reconsecrated in 1239, is the oldest church in the city. The short Gothic nave and aisles date from 1235-39, the choir was rebuilt in 1315-38, and the unusually long transept was erected in 1346-53. The cloisters were

added in 1348-1477; the W. tower, begun in 1414-15, was left unfinished. The Wahlkapelle dates from 1355, having apparently been erected in connection with the Golden Bull (p. 225); the late-Gothic Scheidkapelle in the S. aisle, from 1487. The church was seriously injured by a fire in August, 1867, but was restored in 1869-81 by the architect *Denzinger*. On that occasion the vault of the nave was raised and the cloisters and tower were completed. The crowning of the tower with an octagonal cupola surmounted by a spire is from the designs of the architect *Hans von Ingelheim* (1483), which had been discovered in the municipal archives.

Interior. Visitors ring for the verger at the N. portal (best time, about 10-11 a.m., closed 11.30-2; good light necessary). — In the N. transept are the Tombs of Johann von Holzhausen (d. 1393) and Rudolph von Sachsenhausen (d. 1370). — The chapel adjoining the choir on the left contains a terracotta group of the Death of Mary, presented in 1480. The beautiful five-light window was executed by Dixon, after an ancient design from Cologne. — In the chapel to the right is a Resurrection, converted into an altar in 1855. Adjacent are a canopy (modern figure of the Virgin) and a fine terracotta ciborium (15th cent.). — By the S. portal is the tomb of Andreas Hirde (1518), with a relief of the Mocking of Christ. — The frescoes in the transept, by *Steinle* and *Linnemann*, represent events from the history of the town: the Council of Frankfort (794); Reconciliation of Otho I. and his brother Duke Henry (941); Conrad III. and St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1147); Burial of Günther von Schwarzburg (1349); Capistrano preaching repentance (1434); Albert Achilles of Brandenhnrg carried into the meeting of the electors (1486); Coronation of Maximilian II. (1562); and the Imperial procession to the Römer. — The coronation of the emperors used to be solemnised by the Elector of Mayence beneath the crossing, originally before the altar that stood here until 1711. The rite of the 'raising to the altar' which took place immediately after the election, was celebrated at the high-altar.

The Choir is generally closed. The choir-stalls date from 1354. Above them are ancient frescoes, representing the life of St. Bartholomew, dating from 1407. The tabernacle to the left dates from the early 15th century. To the right is a Descent from the Cross by *Van Dyck*. Beside the high altar, to the right of the entrance to the *Wahlkapelle* (election chapel), stands the beautiful monument of the German king, *Günther von Schwarzburg*, who died in 1349 at Frankfort, where he had taken refuge from his opponent Charles IV. The armorial bearings aronnd it belong to the families who erected the monument. The original inscription is in old-German, the new one in Latin.

The frescoes in the Nave, by *Steinle* and *Linnemann*, represent the patrons of the church and other subjects. — The *Scheidkapelle* (see above), with stained-glass windows after ancient designs, contains representations of the Seven Works of Mercy, executed from *Steinle's* designs. — The Tower commands a fine view (open in summer 7-7, in winter 9-4; adm. 25 pf., Wed. & 8st. sfternoons free). The chamber at its base is painted as a vestibule or 'Paradise'.

On the outside of the N. wall of the choir is a large Crucifixion, executed in tufa in 1509 for the Frankfort patrician Jacoh Heller.

The house Dom-Platz No. 4, to the E. of the cathedral, bears a small relief of *Luther*, in memory of the tradition that on his journey to Worms he preached a sermon here.

To the S., Weckmarkt 1, are the **Municipal Record Office** (*Archiv-Gebäude*; Pl. E, 4), built in 1874-77 from designs by *Denzinger*, and the old *Leinwandhaus* (or Drapers' Hall), dating from the end of the 14th cent., restored in 1892 and again in 1902. The upper story

of the former contains the historical archives, while the lower story and the entire Leinwandhaus are devoted to the *Municipal Historical Museum (open free on Sun. and Wed., 10-4; other days, 9-1 & 3-6, 50 pf.). Most of the rooms are poorly lighted. Director, *O. Cornill;* good 'Guide' (1902) 50 pf.

Room I. (*Entrance Hall* of the Archive Building). Municipal banners (16-18th cent.), civic uniforms and weapons of Frankfort; instruments of torture; on the walls, tombs from the old St. Peter's Cemetery (p. 234) and railings from the old Judengasse, etc.; stained glass of the 14-15th cent.; 'Giant's Column' from Heddernheim. — To the left, Room II. Costumes of citizens and Frankfort official costumes; doll's house (1748); local costumes from the neighbourhood of Frankfort; peasant's room from Hesse. — Room III. Greek, Italian, and Egyptian antiquities; N. European stoneware; objects from lake-dwellings in Switzerland; objects from tumuli in the vicinity of Frankfort. — Room IV. Objects from tumuli in the vicinity of Bad Nauheim, and Frankish antiquities. — Room V. Roman antiquities, mostly from Heddernheim; Mithras-relief; ancient helmets, weapons, ornaments, utensils; Roman mosaic (Helios). — Room VI. Armour and weapons. — In the Passage leading to the Leinwandhaus are smaller weapons.

Room VII. On the ceiling, two large eagles from a canopy used at coronations; eagle from the fountain on the Römerberg (p. 225); guild-banners, guild-signs; state coaches and sleighs, an early type of velocipede, etc. — Chapel (formerly the Debtors' Prison). Old choir-stalls (1522); stained glass (13th cent.). — Through the corridor to the right we reach Room VIII, which contains *Paintings by early-German masters (15-16th cent.), etc. On the main wall to the right are 15 sections of a large altar-piece (the Passion) painted in the studio of *Hans Holbein the Elder* in 1501 for the former Dominican church. 2nd Central Section: 320-335. *Lower Rhenish School*, Series of paintings (end of the 15th cent.), from the Carmelite church. 3rd Section: 265. Old copy, by *Jobst Harrich* of Nuremberg, of *Dürer's* celebrated Assumption, which was painted in 1509 for Jacob Heller, purchased in 1614 by Elector Maximilian of Bavaria, and destroyed by fire at Munich in 1674 (the wings are the original productions of Dürer's studio). 4th Section: 273-275. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Baptism of Christ. On the rear-wall: 308, 309. *M. Grünewald*, SS. Cyriac and Lawrence (grisaille); 299. *Franconian School*, Presentation in the Temple (16th cent.). In this room are also chests and cabinets (15-17th cent.), small examples of ecclesiastical art (12-16th cent.), albums (17-18th cent.), and patents of nobility (18-19th cent.). — Through the corridor to the right we reach Room IX. Portraits of citizens of Frankfort (17-18th cent.), ecclesiastical vestments (14-18th cent.), etc. — Room X. Zinc, copper, and brass work (17-19th cent.), musical instruments (16-19th cent.), etc. — We turn back to the Corridor. The glass-cases contain articles connected with the Jewish ritual, guild paraphernalia, the old standard weights and measures of Frankfort when a free city, etc. — Staircase: Old views and plans of Frankfort.

First Floor. The cabinets in the Corridor contain masonic insignia, views of Frankfort, seals, coins, etc. Among the old documents is the 'Golden Bull' (see p. 225). — Room XI. Iron-work; German stoneware and fayence; guild bowls and goblets; table-service by *Wenzel Jamnitzer* of Nuremberg. The corner cabinet represents a citizen's room of the 18th century. — We return through the corridor to Room XII. 1st Cabinet: French stove in the 'Empire' style; room from the Neue Kräme in the same style; ivory carvings; paintings by Frankfort artists (17-19th cent.). 2nd & 3rd Cab.: Paintings, including (beside the first window in Cab. 3) several Madonnas of the *Early Cologne* and *Rhenish Schools*. Here are also watches (18-19th cent.), snuff-boxes, and trinkets (17-19th cent.). — Room XIII. Glass (15-19th cent.). 1st Cab.: Views of Frankfort, including a Panorama of Frankfort in 1811, by *Morgenstern* (pen-and-ink sketch); miniatures. 2nd Cab.: Room from the Krnggasse, in the centre a French pianoforte in the 'Empire' style. 3rd Cab.: Fans; memorials of Börne, the author (p. 234).

To the S.E. of the cathedral, in the Fahrgasse, is the late-Gothic *Haus zum Fürsteneck* (No. 17). — From the S. end of the Fahrgasse we enjoy a picturesque retrospect of its quaint old houses, with their projecting stories (16-17th cent.). Hence the **Old Bridge** (Pl. F, 4), constructed of red sandstone and 870 ft. in length, crosses the Main. It is mentioned in a document of 1222, but has been several times restored. The middle of the bridge is embellished with a *Statue of Charlemagne* (1843). Near it is a mediæval iron cross, with a figure of Christ. The presence of the cock which surmounts it is explained by the tradition that a cock became the victim of a vow made by the architect to sacrifice to the devil the first living being that crossed the bridge. — For *Sachsenhausen*, see p. 236.

The quay flanked with lofty houses, which extends along the right bank of the river, is called the *Schöne Aussicht* (Pl. F, 4). A tablet on No. 17 indicates the house in which the philosopher *Arthur Schopenhauer* (1788-1860) lived in 1843-59 (the dates on the tablet are wrong). At the upper end, the *Upper Main Bridge*, built in 1878 by Lauter, crosses the river. In front of it are a *Bust of Lessing*, in marble, by Kaupert, and the —

Town Library (Pl. G, 4), built by *Hess* in 1820-25, with a conspicuous Corinthian portico, and altered and enlarged in 1891-93 by *Wolff*. On the attic stories of the wings are eight statues of prominent citizens of Frankfort; and in the pediment is a fine group by *Schierholz*. Director, *Prof. Fr. Ebrard*.

In the Interior, at the foot of the staircase, is a marble *Statue of Goethe*, by P. Marchesi (1838), besides which there are busts of other Frankfort celebrities. The ceiling-painting is by *F. Kirchbach*. — The library contains about 215,000 vols. (open Mon.-Frid. 10-1 & 4-8, Sat. 10-1). In the *Reading Room* is an exhibition of valuable MSS., printed works, bindings, etc. (open free, week-days 10-12, Sun. and holidays 11-1; catalogue 10 pf.).

At the back of the Library, Lange-Str. No. 4, is the *Hospital of the Holy Ghost*. In the grounds adjoining the Rechnei-Graben (pond; Pl. G, 3, 4) is a *Bust of Schopenhauer* (see above), erected in 1895. From the Rechnei-Graben the Rechneigraben-Strasse leads to the W. to the Börne-Platz, in which is a *Synagogue*, built in 1881. At the N.W. corner of the square diverges the Börne-Strasse (Pl. F, 3), formerly the Judengasse, the dingy houses of which have been removed with the exception of the old *House of the Rothschild Family* (No. 26, to the right).

Down to the régime of the Prince Primate (p. 225) in 1806 the Judengasse, or Jews' Street, was closed every evening, and on Sundays and holidays throughout the whole day, with lock and key, and no Jew might venture into any part of the town under a heavy penalty. In spite of this tyranny many denizens of these squalid purlieus flourished, and among them the now enormously wealthy *Rothschild* family.

Farther on is the old *Synagogue*, erected by Kayser in 1855-60. The Börne-Strasse joins the Fahrgasse (see above), which leads into the Zeil (p. 226).

c. Northern Part of the Inner Town.

From the S.W. corner of the Rossmarkt (p. 226) the Grosse Gallus-Strasse (Pl. D, 3, 4) leads to the old *Taunus Gate*. To the left is the house (No. 19; memorial tablet) in which *Bismarck* lived when Prussian ambassador to the Diet in 1852-58. — At the end of the street we turn to the right into the NEUE MAINZER STRASSE, in which, to the left (No. 49), stands the building of the *Polytechnic Society*, containing (on the 1st floor) the ***Museum of Art and Industry** (Pl. C, 3), a collection of considerable value enriched in 1904 by the addition of the W. Metzler Collection (open 10-1 and 3-5, on Sun. & holidays 10-1; adm. 50 pf., free on Sun. & Wed.; closed on Mon.).

MODERN ART. Medals and plaquettes; wall-panels with landscapes in inlaid wood, by C. Spindler of Alsace. *Show-Case by Plumet and Selmersheim, with acquisitions from the Paris Exhibition (1900).

ANCIENT ART. *Panelling from the Haus zum Fürsteneck (p. 232), dating from 1615 (ceiling only a plaster cast). — Works in gold, silver, and tin; antique bronze vessels; smith's work. *Textile Art.* — *Mediaeval Art.* *Limousin incised enamels; ivory carvings; *Miniatures; aquamanile in the form of a cock; Rhenish gilded bronze diptych with the adoration of the Magi (ca. 1400); embroidered tapestry representing savages; Gothic choir-stalls from Damme in Oldenburg; German wood-carvings of the 16th century. — *Italian Renaissance:* *Majolica, bronzes, plaquettes, medals, chests, fountain in the style of *Desiderio da Settignano*, *Limousin painted enamels by *Nardon* and *Jean Pénicaud*. — *German and Dutch Renaissance.* Furniture (cabinet with intarsia work from Cologne, S. German cabinets, Dutch carved cabinets), Dutch linen-chest, silver-mounted ebony drug-chest from Augsburg; *German stoneware, glass, fayence. — *18th Century.* *Private altar, from Mayence (ca. 1720), with fine intarsia work and (modern) silver reliefs; Entombment, a relief in lead by *R. Donner;* furniture and wood-carvings (carved cabinet from Liège, S. German console-table); porcelain from Dresden, Nymphenburg, and *Höchst (p. 241). — *Oriental Work.* *Albarello, Damascus, 14th cent.; Persian and Turkish fayence; Persian tiles; Spanish-Mauresque fayence, azulejos; Japanese pottery, bronzes, lacquer-work, and sword-guards; fabrics. — *Linel Collection.* Dutch lacquered cabinet; bronze-mounted furniture of the 18th cent.; Dresden and Frankenthal porcelain; *Book-bindings, intarsia reliefs by *N. Haberstumpf* of Eger (1714).

The adjoining building on the left contains the *School of Art and Industry* and the *Library of Art and Industry* (open Tues. to Sat., 10-1 and 6-9, in winter also on Sun., 10-1; Librarian, Dr. Stader).

Farther on are the *Bank of Trade and Industry* (l.), the *Imperial Bank* (r.), and the *Frankfort Bank* (l.). — In the Junghof-Str., which here diverges to the right, are the *Saalbau*, by H. Burnitz, for concerts and balls (Nos. 19, 20), the *Deutsche-Vereins-Bank* (No. 11), and the *Frankfort Art Union* (No. 8; adm., see p. 224). The Junghof-Str. ends at the Rossmarkt (p. 226).

Near the old *Bockenheimer Tor* rises the magnificent ***Opera House** (Pl. C, 2, 3), designed by *Lucae* (d. 1877), and opened in 1880. It can accommodate 2000 spectators. The sculptures in the pediment in front are by *Kaupert*, those at the back by *Rumpf*, both of Frankfort. Most of the mural paintings in the interior were executed from cartoons by *Steinle*; the drop-scene, representing the

Prologue to Faust, is by *Beer* and *Grätz* (after Steinle); and the proscenium-frieze by *O. Donner von Richter.* — Opposite the Opera House, in the Taunus Promenade (see below), is a *Monument to Emp. William I.*, by Buscher, erected in 1896.

We now return through the Grosse-Bockenheimer-Str. or the new and busy *Goethe-Strasse* (Pl. D, 3) to the Theater-Platz. The Börsen-Str. leads hence to the left to the **New Exchange** (*Neue Börse;* Pl. D, 3), built by *Burnitz* and *Sommer* in 1879, with a handsome Renaissance hall (business-hours 12-2). The N.E. and W. galleries contain a *Commercial Museum* (adm. 50 pf.). — The modest house at the end of the Börsen-Str. (No. 19) is the provisional abode of the *Academy of Social and Commercial Science* (founded in 1901).

The Schiller-Str., which starts from the Schiller-Platz (p. 226) and skirts the E. side of the Börsen-Platz, leads to the old *Eschenheimer Tor* (Pl. D, 2). The circular ***Eschenheimer Turm** (Pl. D, E, 2), erected in 1400-28, is the finest of the few ancient tower-gateways of the city now extant. — In the Bleich-Str., a few yards to the E. of the tower, is the **Senckenberg Institution** (Pl. E, 2; open free on Sun. and Frid., 11-1, and Wed., 2-4; on other days fee 50-75 pf.), founded in 1763 by Johann Christian Senckenberg, a physician of Frankfort. It comprises a fine *Natural History Collection*, a *Library*, a *Botanic Garden*, an *Anatomical Theatre*, and a *Hospital.*

Farther along the Bleich-Str. stands the Protestant **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. E, 2; 1893-95), built and fitted up in the Renaissance style that prevailed in N. Germany at the period of the Reformation. The tower is 255 ft. in height. The interior repays a visit (50 pf.). — On the terrace behind St. Peter's is a *War Monument*, erected to the memory of the natives of Frankfort who fell in 1870-71, cast in bronze from a model by *Eckhardt.* — To the S. is the old St. Peter's Cemetery (Pl. E, 2) containing the tomb of Goethe's mother (p. 227) and an ancient group of the Crucifixion.

d. The Promenades and Outer Quarters of the City.

The Promenades (p. 225) encircling the old town are embellished with statues of eminent and patriotic citizens of Frankfort (names, see Plan). Among them may be singled out that of *Senator Guiollet*, creator of the Promenades, in the Taunus Promenade (Pl. C, 3, 4; band in summer, 12-1), near the Emperor William Monument (see above), and *Ludwig Börne* (1786-1837), the author, by Kaupert, in the Bockenheim Promenade (Pl. C, D, 2).

In the Gallus Promenade (p. 226) rises the **New Theatre** (Pl. D, 4), built in 1900-2 after designs by *H. Seeling.* It holds 1200 spectators. The sculptured figures and reliefs on the façades are in-

spired by Goethe's 'Dichtung und Wahrheit'; the 'Dichtung' group on the main façade and the reliefs on the S. façade are by *Varnesi*, while the 'Wahrheit' group and the reliefs on the N. façade are by *Hausmann*. The sculptures in the pediment are by *Klimsch*. The prominent gilded dome, 169 ft. high, is surmounted by a copper statue 10 ft. in height, representing Frankfort as Protector of the Arts, after *Herold*. Garden and restaurant see p. 224.

In the Bockenheimer Landstrasse (tramways see p. 224), 1 M. from the old Bockenheimer Tor (p. 233), is situated the ***Palm Garden** (Pl. A, 1), a pleasant park containing a large palm-house, extensive conservatories, a rose-garden, an artificial rocky hill commanding a view of the Taunus, cycling track, lawn tennis courts (skating in winter), terraces (restaurant), assembly hall, etc. Adm. 1 *M*. Concerts, 4-6 & 7.30-10 p.m. — In the Beethoven-Strasse, opposite the entrance to the Palm Garden, is the *Christus-Kirche* (Pl. A, 2), built by Kauffmann in 1883. To the W. of it the Hohenzollern-Platz, with gardens, stretches towards the station. — The Brentano-Platz (Pl. B, 2) contains a monument to *Clemens Brentano* (1778-1842), the poet.

Outside the Eschenheimer Tor, at Eschersheimer Landstrasse No. 4, is *Dr. Hoch's Conservatorium of Music*.

The Eckenheimer Landstrasse (Pl. F, 1; electric tramway), diverging to the N. from the Eschenheim Promenade, leads to the (1 M.) **Cemetery**, which is entered by a Doric colonnade with an imposing gate and contains a number of well-executed monuments.

The ARCADES on the E. side contain the vaults of some of the principal families of Frankfort. Near the middle is a relief by *Pradier*. The last vault to the left (key kept by the custodian; 50 pf.), belonging to the *von Bethmann* family, contains an admirable Relief by *Thorvaldsen* to the memory of a Herr von Bethmann who died at Florence (1812) of an illness caused by his exertions on the occasion of a fire at Baden near Vienna.

On the N. side rises the *Mausoleum* of Elector William II. of Hesse (d. 1847) by *Hessemer*, containing a crucifix in marble by *Zwerger*, and two marble sarcophagi with lifesize figures of the prince and his wife by *Launitz*. Two other monuments near it are to the memory of the soldiers and insurgents who fell in 1848. To the left of the main entrance is the tomb of the philosopher *Schopenhauer* (d. 1860).

Immediately to the E. of the new cemetery is the **Jewish Burial Ground**, open daily except Saturdays. On the N. side is a large marble sarcophagus with Hebrew inscriptions, by *Launitz*, to the memory of *Karl von Rothschild* (d. 1855).

The *Hessian Monument* (Pl. F, 2), outside the Friedberger Tor, was erected by Frederick William II. of Prussia to the Hessians who fell on 2nd Dec., 1792, in the attack on Frankfort, then occupied by the French under General Custine.

On the opposite side of the Friedberg road is *Bethmann's Museum* (Pl. F, 2; open in summer 10-1 and 3-5, on Sun. & holidays and in winter 11-1; fee 50-75 pf.), a circular building containing several sculptures, among them Ariadne on the panther (1814), the masterpiece of *Dannecker* of Stuttgart (d. 1841).

The *Luther-Kirche* (Pl. G, 1) was built in 1894, after plans by Kauffmann and Neher.

On the former *Pfingstweide*, outside the Friedberg Promenade (tramways see p. 224), is the **Zoological Garden** (Pl. H, 2, 3), with its extensive grounds, assembly hall, and terrace. The tower commands a fine view. In the sunk floor of the artificial ruin is a salt-water aquarium (50 pf.). Adm. 1 *M*; concerts in the afternoon and evening. — The *Schützenbrunnen* in the square to the W. of the Zoological Gardens commemorates the 'Schützenfeste', or national rifle competitions, held at Frankfort in 1862 and 1887.

e. Sachsenhausen.

On the left bank of the Main lies the suburb of **Sachsenhausen** (p. 225), said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and assigned by him as a residence to conquered Saxons. Beside the old bridge over the Main (p. 232), is the *Deutsch-Ordenshaus* (Pl. F, 5), or House of the Teutonic Order, erected in 1709. A little to the E. are the large *Cattle Market and Slaughter House*. To the right is the *Church of the Magi* (Pl. E, 4), rebuilt by Denzinger.

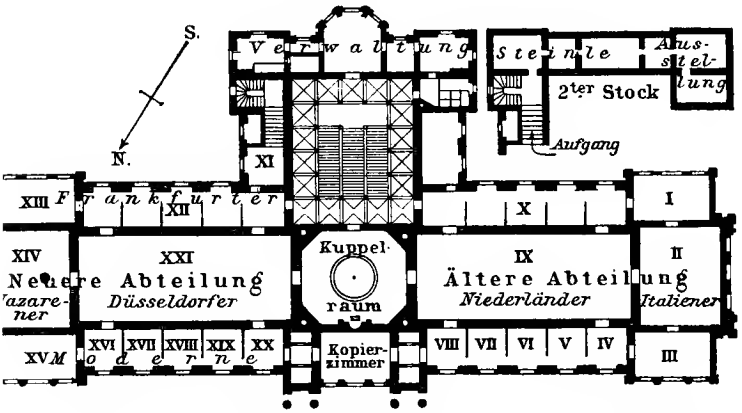
Farther down the river, on the handsome Schaumain Quay, is the ***Städel Art Institute** (Pl. D, 5), an establishment to which Frankfort owes its high rank in the artistic world. It was founded by *Joh. Fried. Städel* (d. 1816), a citizen of Frankfort, who bequeathed his pictures and engravings, his houses, and his fortune to the town. The *School of Art* (founded by Phil. Veit), which is connected with the Institute, consists of a series of studios. The collections, which are continually being added to, consist of pictures, engravings, and drawings by eminent masters, and numerous casts. The handsome gray sandstone building, in the Italian Renaissance style, now occupied by the collections was erected from the designs of *Oscar Sommer*, and was opened in 1878. Open daily except Mon.; free on Tues., Thurs., Frid., & Sat. 10-1, Sun. 11-1, & Wed. 11-4, at other times 1 *M*; short catalogue 50 pf.; elaborate catalogue 1st vol. (the old masters) 2½ *M*, 2nd vol. (later masters) 1 *M*, illustrated edition in one volume 12 *M*.

Ground Floor. The octagonal VESTIBULE contains casts from the tomb of Maximilian I. at Innsbruck. — The rooms to the left of this are devoted to the *Library* and the collections of *Drawings* and *Engravings*; the latter collection, containing 60,000 specimens, is one of the finest in Germany (adm. Tues.-Sat. 11-1, and, except Thurs., 5-7). — The rooms on the right contain *Casts* of ancient, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures. In the middle of the room are a few Greek vases and (No. 131) a Shield of Hercules in bronze, modelled by *L. von Schwanthaler* from Hesiod's description. The ante-room to the left contains (No. 99) a Terra-cotta Altar ascribed to *Giorgio Andreoli* of Gubbio (1511; colouring revived) and an admirable *Madonna (in sandstone) by *T. Riemenschneider* (No. 126).

Upper Floor. Straight in front of the staircase we enter an ANTE-ROOM containing a bust of Städel, by *Zwerger*, and a few casts. The other rooms are occupied by the —

**Picture Gallery (the old masters on the left and the modern works on the right). This comparatively small but choice collection is especially rich in specimens of the early-Flemish School (15th cent.; Room III) and in Dutch paintings of the 17th century, the most important of the latter being *Rembrandt's* Blinding of Samson, acquired from the Schönborn Gallery in Vienna for the sum of 330,000 ℳ in 1905. The gem of the numerous North Italian works of the 15-16th cent. is the splendidly coloured masterpiece of *Moretto* (No. 45, Room II). The early-German schools are scantily represented. Among the modern works are numerous paintings of the older Düsseldorf School, and of the so-called 'Nazarenes', of whom *Overbeck* at Rome was the chief, and *Steinle* (d. 1886) the last important representative. A few examples of other German and foreign masters are included also. — The names of the artists appear on the picture-frames.

The Older Section has lately been rearranged. The most important pictures are classified below according to schools.



Room IX, a large hall lighted from above, and the series of cabinets adjoining it on the left (X) and right (VIII-VI) accommodate the Dutch paintings of the 17th cent., including the recently acquired *Rembrandt*, *Blinding of Samson or Triumph of Delila, realistically rendered in the taste of the period but masterly in composition and execution (dated 1636). Other works by *Rembrandt* are: *182. Margaretha van Bilderbeecq (1633), 183. David before Saul (ca. 1633), 181. *School of Rembrandt*, Parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard; 116. *Flemish School* (so-called *Brunswick Monogrammist*), Revellers (1550); 127. *Rubens*, King David playing the harp; *131. *Cornelis de Vos*, Child in a small chair (1627); *A. Brouwer*, *147, *148. Operations on peasants, *149. A bitter potion; *D. Teniers the Younger*, 151, Cattle, 152. St. Jerome, 153. The smoker, 155, 156. Rustic taverns (companion pictures), *157a. Physician's consulting-room, 157c. Amoretti in the workshop of an alchemist, 157d. Boors dancing; *173, *174. *Frans Hals*, Portraits (1638); 184. *F. Bol*, Portrait (1644); 193. *Aert de Gelder*, Portrait of the artist (1685); 195. *Th. de Keyser*, Equestrian portrait; 197. *B. Fabritius*, Portrait of a youth; 204. *Gerard Terburg*, Woman drinking wine; *Adr. van Ostade*, 205. Barn (1656), 205a. Pig-killing (1637); 206. *G. Dou*, Girl with a candle preparing supper; *Jan Steen*, *215. Man jesting with a girl, 216. Alchemist about to throw his last thaler and the silver ornaments of his weeping wife into the crucible; 217. *P. Janssens*, Lady at a writing-table; 217a. *Jan Vermeer*, The astronomer; *241. *J. van Goyen*, Haarlemer Meer; 244. *S. van Ruysdael*, The ferry (1661); 243. *S. de Vlieger*, The salute; *245. *S. van Ruysdael*, River-landscape; 252. *Phil. Koninck*, Land-

scape; 255. *Aert van der Neer*, Landscape (1652); *A. van Everdingen*, 260. Storm at sea, 261. Norwegian landscape with a saw-mill; *J. van Ruysdael*, *269. Landscape with trees, 273. Landscape (a late work); 284a. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Sea-piece; 288. *Jan van der Heyde*, Château of Loenersloot; 290. *M. Hobbema*, Edge of a wood; 307. *A. Cuyp*, Cattle; 308. *J. G. Cuyp*, Portrait of a boy; 308a. *A. Cuyp*, Dutch landscape (an early work); 310. *Philip Wouverman*, Cavalier at the door of a tavern; *Adriaen van de Velde*, *320. Meadow beside a forest (early work; 1658), 320a. Stag-hunt (1666); 322. *Jan Weenix*, Hunting trophies (1681); 330. *J. D. de Heem*, Breakfast-table.

Room III (corner-room). Earlier Flemish Masters (15-16th cent.). *97. *Dirk Bouts*, The Tiburtine Sibyl foretelling the birth of Christ to the Emp. Augustus; **98. *Jan von Eyck*, 'Madonna of Lucca', formerly in the possession of the Duke of Lucca; 99. *Petrus Cristus*, Madonna and Child (1457); *Rogier van der Weyden*, *100. Virgin with SS. Peter, John the Baptist, Cosmas, and Damian, probably painted about 1450 for the Medici in Florence, 101. Three sections of an altar-piece of St. John; *So called *Master of Flémalle*, 103. St. Veronica, 104. Virgin and Child, 102. Trinity (grisaille; parts of a large altar-piece from Flémalle), 105. Penitent thief (fragment of a larger Crucifixion); 108. *Gerard David*, St. Jerome before the Cross; *108a. *Dirk Bouts*, Virgin and Child; 110. *Gerard David*, Annunciation; 107. *H. Memling*, Portrait; 111. *Hugo van der Goes*, Small winged altar; 113. *G. Matsys*, Portrait.

Cabinets IV & V. German Masters of the 16th century. *71. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Sir George of Cornwall, holding a carnation; *Hans Baldung Grien*, 73. Witches' Sabbath (1523), 73a. Adoration of the Holy Child; *Albrecht Dürer*, 83. Job's wife pouring water on him to alleviate his sufferings (from the Jabach altar), 85. Girl of the Fürleger family (injured); *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 87. Crucifixion, 88. Venus (1532); 93. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Pietà, St. Veronica, Joseph of Arimathæa (a triptych; 1524); 95, 96, *Bartholomäus Bruyn the Elder*, Portraits; *Adam Elsheimer*, 337. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra (early work), *338. Education of Bacchus.

Room II. Italian Masters. 7. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole*, Madonna enthroned with angelic musicians; *13. *Bartolomeo Veneto*, Portrait; 14a. *Angelo Bronzino*, Portrait; 15. *Fiorenzo di Lorenzo*, Madonna enthroned, with SS. Christopher and Sebastian; 16. *Perugino*, Madonna; *20. *Lombard School*, St. Catharine; 22a. *Correggio*, Madonna of Casalmaggiore; 33, 34. *Carlo Crivelli*, Annunciation (parts of a large altar-piece now at Milan); 36. *Vinc. Catena*, St. Jerome; 38. *Vitt. Carpaccio*, Madonna; 43a. *Titian*(?), Portrait; 47. *Giov. Batt. Moroni*, Monk; *Moretto*, 44. Madonna enthroned, with SS. Anthony and Sebastian, *45. Madonna with the four Latin Church Fathers, SS. Gregory, Jerome, Ambrose, and Augustine. Also several Florentine reliefs of the Madonna (15th cent.). — Spanish Masters. 1a. *Spanish School*, Madonna, from Teruel (ca. 1400); *57. *Velazquez*, Cardinal Gaspar Borgia (d. 1645), marked by delicacy of psychological characterization and vigorous colouring; 58. *Velazquez* (studio-piece), The Infanta Margarita, daughter of Philip IV. and consort of Emp. Leopold I.; 59. *Ribera*, Susannah at the bath.

Room I (corner-room) contains works by Frankfort artists of the 18th century.

We now traverse the domed ante-room and enter the E. half of the gallery containing Paintings of the 19th Century.

Room XXI (Düsseldorf Room). Large historical paintings of the Düsseldorf school, and landscapes of the so-called classical school. 458. *K. Schirmer*, Landscape with the Good Samaritan; 437. *C. F. Lessing*, John Huss at the Council of Constance, one of the most celebrated works of the Düsseldorf school; 453. *A. Achenbach*, Storm at sea. — 438. *Lessing*. Ezzelino da Romano; 454. *Rethel*, Daniel in the lions' den. — 404-406. *J. A. Koch*, Historic landscapes; 433. *J. Hübner*, Job; 447. *J. Becker*, Shepherd struck by lightening: 429. *Richter*, Italian landscape; 441. *Lessing*, Patriarchal oak. — 460. *Gallait*, Abdication of Charles V.

Room XIV (Room of the 'Nazarenes'). Frescoes and oil-paintings by the 'Nazarenes'. Front wall: *416. *Philip Veit*, Introduction of the arts into Germany through Christianity (a fresco from the old building, transferred to canvas), one of the most celebrated works of the 'Nazarene' art. — 430. *M. von Schwind*, The 'Sängerkrieg' at the Wartburg. — 431. *Schwind*, Dance of elves; 455. *Rethel*, Emp. Maximilian's guardian angel; 414. *F. W. von Schadow*, The Wise and Foolish Virgins. — 413. *Overbeck*, The Triumph of Religion in the arts; *444b. Mary Magdalen at the Sepulchre. — 411. *J. D. Passavant*, St. Eustace; *Steinle*, 444c. Fiddler, 444d. Contemplation; 412. *F. Pforr*, Count von Hapsburg; 444. *Steinle*, Tiburtine Sibyl.

In order to inspect the Modern Paintings in RR. XX-XV, we now return to Room XXI and pass through the second door in the right side wall.

Cab. XX. *Mesdag*, Sea-scene. — Cab. XIX. 23. *Chintreuil*, Landscape; 462a. *Troyon*, Cattle; 24. *Decamps*, Bullock-dray. — Cab. XVIII. 27. *P. Meyerheim*, The jealous lioness; 458q. *Wenglein*, Landscape; 533. *Baisch*, Cattle; 532. *A. Lier*, Potato harvest. — Cab. XVII. 599. *Schönleber*, Architectural subject; 535. *Zügel*, Sheep in snow. — Cab. XVI. 612. *Spitzweg*, Trout-stream; no number, *Waldmüller*, Rustic lovers; *6. *Spitzweg*, Hermit; 536. *Lenbach*, Portrait of Brentano, the artist; 605. *Walter Firle*, Morning prayer.

Room XV. On the wall by the window two bronzes by *F. Klimsch*. — 2. *A. Sisley*, Bank of the Seine; 458o. *Uhde*, Christ at Emmaus. — 458a. *Feuerbach*, 'Lucretia'; *3. *Liebermann*, Court of the orphanage at Amsterdam; *620. *Leibl*, Peasants; *530. *Böcklin*, Villa by the sea. — 458m, n, t. *Lenbach*, Emp. William I., Bismarck, Moltke.

Returning to Cab. XX we cross Room XXI and enter the S. Series of Cabinets XII, containing pictures by Frankfort artists of the 17-19th centuries. Cab. 2; *Lingelbach*, *Mignon*, *Roos* and other masters of the 17th century. — Cab. 3: *Seekatz*, *Pforr*, *Radl*, *Schütz*, *J. L. E. Morgenstern*, and others of the 18th century. — In Cab. 4 we begin the 19th century: *Karl Morgenstern*, *Dielmann*; *Burnitz*, 583. Picnic in the woods near Cronberg, 457b. On the bank of the Nied near Frankfort. — In the fifth cabinet are several pictures by *A. Burger*, 525. Family prayer.

Room XIII. Modern Frankfort painters. *Steinhausen*, 8. The artist's wife, 20. Landscape. 528. *Peter Becker*, Morning in the mountains. — *Hans Thoma*, 22. Portrait of himself, 588. Eve, *587. Landscape. — 10. *Böhle*, Landscape; 623. *O. Rödersteln*, Old woman reading. — *4. *Trübner*, Negro reading a newspaper; 17. *K. von Pidoll*, Portrait. — We return to the first of the series of cabinets and turn to the left into —

Cab. XI. Water-colours. 632. *Altheim*, Supper; 636, 637. *Becker*, Views of Marburg; 470. *P. von Cornelius*, Last Judgment, study for the altar-piece in the Ludwigs-Kirche in Munich.

We ascend the staircase to the left to the cabinets on the Second Floor, which were added in 1905.

In the first three cabinets are water-colours by *E. von Steinle* (1810-1886, teacher at the Städel Institute): Cab. 1. 'The Beatitudes', sketches for frescoes at Burg Rheineck; on the entrance-wall, 507. Moses, 508. The Good Samaritan, 505. Christ and Mary Magdalen. — Cab. 2. Uncoloured drawings; 566. Design commemorating Antonie Brentano. — Cab. 3. *564. The Grand Penitentiary; 541. John the Baptist in the wilderness; *568. The return of Genevieve; 570, 571. Snow-white and Rose-red; *569. He who is lucky wins the bride. — The other three cabinets are used for temporary exhibitions, especially of engravings.

In the S.W. part of Sachsenhausen we may mention the *Hippodrome* (Pl. C, 6), opened in 1899, the *Royal Institute of Experimental Therapeutics*, and the *Town Hospital*. — In the Hübner-Weg (Pl. G, 6)

is the *Willemer-Häuschen*, and 1½ M. to the E., on the Main near Oberrad (tramway), the *Gerbermühle*, celebrated through Goethe and Marianne von Willemer (1814).

From Frankfort to Nauheim and *Cassel*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*. The first stations are: (1¼ M.) *Bockenheim*, (5 M.) *Eschersheim-Heddernheim*, (6¼ M.) *Bonames*, and (8½ M.) *Vilbel*.

A little to the S.W. of Heddernheim, on the road to Praunheim, is the so-called *Heidenfeld*, where the remains of a Roman town, the chief place in the *Civitas Taunensium*, with a stone fort of the time of Domitian, were discovered in 1826. — At *Vilbel* the remains of a Roman bath have been found in Messrs. Siesmayer's nursery-gardens.

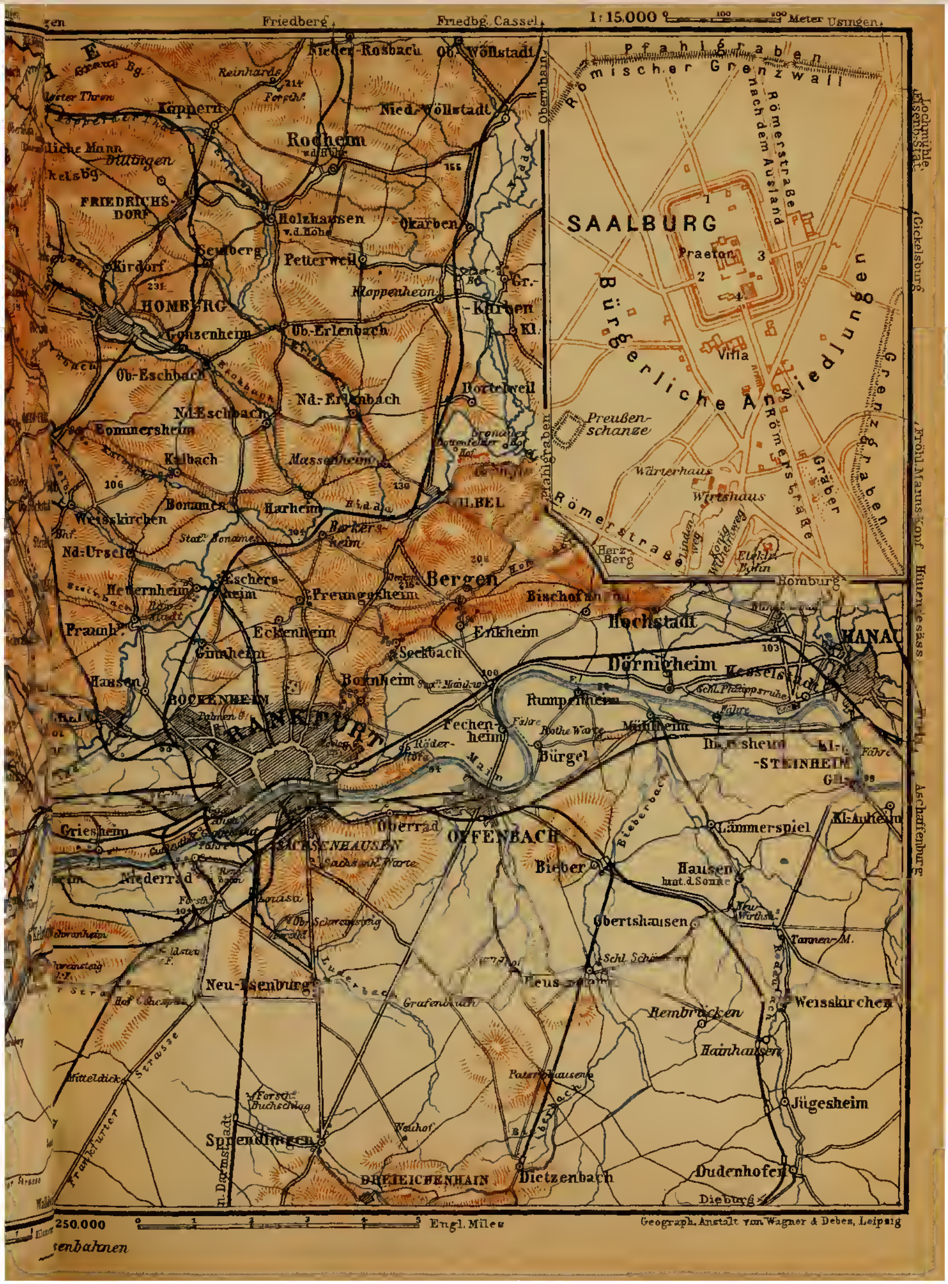
From Frankfort to Mayence (*Hessische Ludwigsbahn*), 23½ M., in 36 min.-1¼ hr. (fares 2 ℳ 90, 2 ℳ 20, 1 ℳ 40 pf.; express 3 ℳ 20, 2 ℳ 40, 1 ℳ 60 pf.). — The train starts from the Central Station (p. 223) and crosses the Main. 2½ M. *Frankfurt-Niederrad* (near the station of the 'Waldbahn' is the racecourse). — The line runs at first through the Frankfort 'Stadtwald', but afterwards affords a view of the Taunus to the right. 4 M. *Goldstein*, junction of the line from Sachsenhausen; 7 M. *Schwanheim;* 8½ M. *Kelsterbach;* 13½ M. *Raunheim;* 15½ M. *Rüsselsheim;* 18 M. *Bischofsheim* (p. 251). — 20½ M. *Gustavsburg-Kostheim*. Gustavsburg was made a fortress by the Swedes in 1633 and is now a manufacturing suburb of Mayence; Kostheim lies on the opposite (right) bank of the Main. The train then crosses, by the bridge mentioned at p. 164, to the S. Station, and runs thence beneath the citadel to the central station in *Mayence* (p. 154).

29. The Taunus.

The name **Taunus**, in the wider sense, applies to the whole of the mountainous region between the Main, the Rhine, and the Lahn, but is usually restricted to the southern mountains of that district, extending from Nauheim on the E. to Assmannshausen on the W. Behind a narrow and fertile strip of lower hilly ground the mountains rise somewhat rapidly from the plain of the Rhine and Main, forming an abrupt termination to the slate mountains of the Rhine. Geologically, the range consists of clay-slate with grauwacke on the N. The hills are covered with forests. The highest points are the *Great Feldberg* (2887 ft.), the *Little Feldberg* (2710 ft.), and the *Altkönig* (2615 ft.). Numerous warm springs rise at the base of the range, between Wiesbaden and Nauheim.

One and a half or two days suffice for a glimpse at the most interesting spots in this district: Railway to *Homburg*, where the night is spent, ½-¾ hour. Next morning, ascent of the *Feldberg* in 3¼ hrs., either viâ the *Saalburg* or direct; descent to *Königstein* 1½ hr.; thence by *Falkenstein* to *Cronberg* 1½ hr.; or by the *Rossert* to *Eppstein* in 3½ hrs. Those who devote a single day to the *Feldberg* generally start from Cronberg or Königstein. — All routes and paths in the Taunus are marked with colours which are explained by 'Central Tablets' posted at the crossings and in the charts (1 ℳ 25 pf.) published by the 'Taunus Club'.

Limburg
Neu-Weilnau
Usingen
CAMBERG
Würges
Steinfischbach
Reichenbach
Mauloff
Treisberg
Brombach
Anspach
Langhals
Schmitten
Oberhain
Walsdorf
Reinborn
Seelenberg
Wüstens
Arnoldshain
Esch
Niederems
Reifenberg
Wörsdorf
Bermbach
Oberems
Gr. Feldberg
Lindenthal
Oberstedten
IDSTEIN
Heftrich
Glashütten
Glaskopf
Dasbach
Schlossborn
Steinkopf
Falkenstein
OBER-URSEL
Lenzhahn
Eschenhahn
Eichkopf
KÖNIGSTEIN
Schönberg
Ob. Höchstadt
Seelbach
Gr. Lindenkopf
Ehlhalten
Ruppertshain
Schneidhain
CRONBERG
Steinbach
Engenhahn
Königshofen
Eppenhain
Mammolshain
Josbach
Neuenhain
Hohe Kanzel
Niedernhausen
Fischbach
Hornau
Vockenhausen
Schwalbach
Bremthal
Eppstein
Staufen
Kelkheim
Soden
Sulzbach
Eschborn
Naurod
Münster
Niederhofheim
Auringen
Wildsachsen
Lorsbach
Rambach
Hessloch
Ober-Liederbach
Unter-Liederbach
HÖCHST
Sonnenberg
Medenbach
Langenhain
Kloppenheim
Zeilsheim
Bierstadt
Breckenheim
HOFHEIM
Kriftel
Sindlingen
WIESBADEN
Igstadt
Marxheim
Hattersheim
Kelsterbach
Nordenstadt
Wallau
Diedenbergen
Erbenheim
Delkenheim
Okriftel
Massenheim
Weilbach
BIEBRICH
Eddersheim
Wicker
Flörsheim
Raunheim
HOCHHEIM
KASTEL
MAINZ
Kostheim
Walldorf
Bischofsheim
Main
RHEIN
Aschaffenburger Strasse
Kilometer
TAUNUS



Friedberg
Friedbg. Cassel
1:15.000
Meter
Usingen
Pfahlgraben
Römischer Grenzwall
Römerstraße nach dem Ausland
SAALBURG
Praetor
Villa
Bürgerliche Ansiedlungen
Preußen-schanze
Wärterhaus
Wirtshaus
Römerstraße
Gräber
Grenzgraben
Herz-Berg
Homburg
Pfahlgraben
Ober-Rosbach
Ob. Wöllstadt
Reinhards
Köppern
Nied.-Wöllstadt
Rodheim
Dillingen
FRIEDRICHSDORF
Holzhausen v.d.Höhe
Okarben
Seulberg
Petterweil
Kirdorf
Kloppenheim
Gr.-Karben
HOMBURG
Gonzenheim
Ob.-Erlenbach
Ob.-Eschbach
Nd.-Erlenbach
Nd.-Eschbach
Dortelweil
Bommersheim
Kalbach
Massenheim
Bonames
Harheim
VILBEL
Weisskirchen
Berkersheim
Nd.-Ursel
Heddernheim
Eschersheim
Preungesheim
Bergen
Bischofsheim
Praunheim
Eckenheim
Enkheim
Hochstadt
Ginnheim
Seckbach
Dörnigheim
Hausen
BOCKENHEIM
Bornheim
Rumpenheim
FRANKFURT
Fechenheim
Mühlheim
Bürgel
-STEINHEIM
HANAU
Griesheim
Oberrad
OFFENBACH
SACHSENHAUSEN
Lämmerspiel
Kl.-Auheim
Niederrad
Bieber
Hausen hint. d. Sonne
Obertshausen
Neu-Isenburg
Grafenbruch
Rembrücken
Weisskirchen
Hainhausen
Jügesheim
Sprendlingen
Neuhof
DREIEICHENHAIN
Dietzenbach
Dudenhofen
Dieburg
Frankfurter Strasse
Main
1:250.000
Engl. Miles
Aschaffenburg
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Cyclists may make a pleasant tour by riding from Homburg to (3¼ M.) Oberursel, (3 M.) Cronberg, (2¼ M.) Königstein, (3½ M.) Fischbach, and (1½ M.) Eppstein. The distance from Königstein to Höchst is about 6¼ M.; the portion before Soden (3 M.) takes careful riding.

a. From Frankfort to Kastel *(Mayence)* and Wiesbaden.

Railway to *Kastel* (20½ M.) in ½-1 hr. (fares 2 ℳ 80, 2 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 40 pf.; express 3 ℳ 10, 2 ℳ 30, 1 ℳ 60 pf.). — To *Wiesbaden* (26 M.) in ¾-1½ hr. (fares 3 ℳ 40, 2 ℳ 60, 1 ℳ 70 pf.; express 3 ℳ 80, 2 ℳ 90 pf., 2 ℳ).

The *Taunus Railway* from Frankfort to Wiesbaden, one of the oldest in Germany, was opened in 1839. Leaving the town the train skirts the *Main*, which flows into the Rhine between Kostheim (p. 240) and Kastel; the river is occasionally seen. The *Nidda* is now crossed.

5½ M. **Höchst.** — Hotels. Schmitt, Humboldt-Str., at the rail-station, R. 2½, B. ¾, D. 1 ℳ 20 pf.; Hôtel Casino, Casino-Str.; Hirsch, Nassauer Hof, both in the Haupt-Strasse. — Wine at the *Schöne Aussicht*, also rooms.

Höchst am Main (290 ft.), a Roman frontier-fortress in the time of Augustus (p. 149), now a thriving town with 15,829 inhab. and large dye-works, has belonged to Mayence since 1352. The porcelain factory (1740), which once enjoyed considerable reputation, was destroyed by the French in 1794. The Rom. Cath. *Church of St. Justinus*, on the lofty right bank of the Main, beyond the Haupt-Str., a 9th cent. basilica, many times rebuilt, has a Gothic choir added in 1443. The *Statue of Bismarck* (1899) is by Alois Mayer. A palace of the Electors of Mayence here, built in the 15-16th cent., was destroyed by the Frankforters in 1634, but the handsome tower and the moat still remain. The building is now used as a municipal office. Behind it is the *Rote Haus*, which in the 18th cent. was a summer-residence of the Electors.

From Höchst to *Königstein*, see p. 246; to *Soden*, see p. 248; to *Eppstein* and *Limburg*, see p. 249.

9½ M. *Hattersheim.* The white Hofheim Chapel (p. 249) and the Meisterturm can be seen on the nearer spurs of the Taunus.

At (13½ M.) *Flörsheim* (Hirsch), a village on the Main, omnibuses and carriages are in waiting to convey travellers to the (1½ M.) baths of **Weilbach** (sulphur-springs). The village of *Weilbach* lies ¾ M. to the N. of the baths. Pleasing view from the '*Kanzel*' (pulpit), a hill with four trees, ½ M. above *Diedenbergen*, and 3 M. to the N. of Weilbach.

17½ M. **Hochheim** (405 ft.; *Schwan*, very fair; wine at *Payer's*), a small town with 3800 inhab., celebrated for its wines. The most esteemed is yielded by the vineyards of the old *Domdechanei* (deanery). The sparkling 'Hock' made at Hochheim (whence the name), is much prized, and is largely exported to England (comp. p. xxiv).

20½ M. **Kastel** *(Anker)*, a town with 8762 inhab., was strongly fortified as a tête-de-pont for Mayence. The station is situated close to the bridge over the Rhine (comp. Plan of Mayence, p. 154).

Through-carriages for the Rheingau are detached from the Wiesbaden train here (R. 20).

The pier of the MAYENCE STEAMER lies about 300 yds. from the arrival platform (to the left; p. 154). — TRAMWAY to the Central Station in Mayence, see p. 151. CAB to Mayence (preferable for travellers continuing their journey at once by steamer), one-horse 1 *M*, two-horse 1½ *M* (bridge toll extra); each box 20 pf.

23 M. *Curve* the junction for the line from Mayence to Wiesbaden (p. 143), is connected by a short branch-line with *Biebrich* (p. 136). — 26 M. *Wiesbaden*, see p. 146.

b. From Frankfort to Homburg.

12 M. RAILWAY in 28-43 min. (fares 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 20, 80 pf.). Trains start from the Central Station; best views on the left.

The Homburg line coincides with the Cassel line as far as (2 M.) *Frankfurt-Bockenheim* (electric tramway), with a picturesque church, an old watch-tower, numerous factories, and large barracks. — We then cross the *Nidda*. 4¼ M. *Rödelheim*, junction of the Cronberg line (p. 245); 7½ M. *Weisskirchen*. — 9¼ M. *Oberursel* (Schützenhof, very fair; Bär; Hôt. Alemannia), a small but very old town, is much visited by the Frankforters in summer. (Ascent of the Feldberg from Oberursel, see p. 247; electric tramway to the Hohe Mark.)

12 M. **Homburg.** — **Railway Stations.** 1. *Central Station*, Untere Luisen-Str., for the line to Frankfort. — 2. *Friedberger Bahnhof*, 2 min. walk farther down, for the lines to Friedberg and Usingen.

Hotels (all with electric light; most of the larger ones with garden and lift, closed in winter). *HÔTEL DU PARC, Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade; *HÔTEL VICTORIA, Luisen-Str., R. 4½-12, B. 1½, déj. 4, S. at 7 p.m. 5, pens. from 10½ *M*; *GRAND HÔTEL, with its dépendance *Villa Fürstenruhe*, in the same street, R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, pens. from 10 *M*; *HÔTEL AUGUSTA, in the same street, R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. at 1 p.m. 4, at 7 p.m. 5, S. at 7 p.m. 3, pens. from 9½ *M*; *BELLEVUE, Ludwig-Str., opposite the Kur-Garten, R. 3½-10, B. 1½, déj. 2½-3, D. 4-5, pens. from 10½ *M*; *MÉTROPOLE & MONOPOLE, Ferdinands-Platz, near the station, R. 3-8, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. from 9½ *M*; *SAVOY, Kisseleff-Str., R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. from 9 *M*; *HÔTEL MINERVA, Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade, corner of Ludwig-Str., R. 3½-10, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 *M*; *ADLER, Luisen-Str., open all the year round. All these are of the first class. — CENTRAL, Luisen-Str., opposite the Kurhaus; WINDSOR, opposite the Kur-Garten; HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE, Luisen-Str., near the station. — Second-class (recommended to passing travellers): STRASSBURGER HOF, Thomas-Str., R. 2-2½; SCHÜTZENHOF, Auden-Str. 1; SAALBAU, Untere Luisen-Str.; FRANKFURTER HOF, Elisabethen-Str. 19; GOLDENE ROSE, Luisen-Str. 26; EISENBAHN-HÔTEL, at the station, the last three quite unpretending. — There are also many private hotels (*Albion-Haus*, pens. 7½-12 *M*; etc.) and pensions. — The pleasantest *Private Lodgings* are in the Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade and its cross-streets, the cheapest are in the upper part of the town. — There are also many *Sanatoria*.

Café-Restaurant at the *Kurhaus*. — **Beer.** *Central Hotel*, D. from 1¾ *M*; *Strassburger Hof*, D. 1¾ *M*; *Hôtel Windsor*; *Schützenhof*; *Saalbau*. — **Confectioners**: *Brahe*, Luisen-Str. 64, near the Kurhaus; *Lörcher*, Elisabethen-Str. 49.

Music in summer, 7.30-8.30 a.m., by the Springs; at 3.30-5 and 8-10 p.m. in the Kur-Garten. Adm. for passing travellers 1 *M*, Sun. 50 pf. Also a theatre, concerts, and balls.

Visitors' Tax: 1 pers. 20 *M*, 2 pers. 30 *M*, 3 pers. 38 *M*, 4 pers. 44 *M*, each addit. pers. 6 *M*; for those staying not more than a week, 8, 12, 16, 20, [illegible]age with one horse from the station to the town, 1-2 pers. 70 pf., 3-4 [illegible]. 1 *M*, box 20 pf.; within the town or to the mineral springs, with one horse 50 or 70 pf., with two horses 1 *M*; per day 18 and 24 *M*. To Cronberg with one horse 9 or 10, with two horses 12 *M*.

Electric Tramway from the *Central Station* every 20 min. to *Dornholzhausen* (20 pf.), and to the Saalburg (1/2 hr., 60 pf.; in winter on Sun. only), with branch-lines to the *Gothic House*, in the Grosse Allée, and to *Kirdorf*.

Post Office, Luisen-Str., opposite the Kurhaus.

English Church, *Christ Church*, Ferdinands-Str., near the railway-station, with 500 sittings; Sun. services during summer at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 8.30 p.m. Daily Matins at 8.45 a.m. Chaplain, *Rev. G. F. Seaton, M. A.* — *Presbyterian Services* in the Schlosskirche at 11.30 a.m. and 7.15 p.m. in July and August.

Homburg vor der Höhe (630 ft.), a town with 13,742 inhab. (incl. Kirdorf), situated amid the S.E. spurs of the Taunus Mts., was the residence of the Landgraves of Hesse-Homburg from 1622 to 1866, and is one of the most popular watering-places in the Rhineland (over 12,000 visitors annually, one-third of whom are English).

The uninteresting old town, with remains of the old town-wall and three towers, lies 1/2 M. above the rail. station. The visitors' quarters lie in the new town, between the Kur-Park and the Luisen-Strasse, which begins at the station and in which is the *Kurhaus* with the *Theatre* (see below). — In the Ferdinands-Strasse, which diverges to the right from the Luisen-Str. and runs to the Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade, lies the *English Church*.

In the Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade are marble busts of *Emp. Frederick III. and his Consort*, by Uphues. Near it is the elegant *Russian Chapel*, by L. Jacobi (1897).

The **Kurhaus**, the chief rendezvous of visitors, built in 1841-43 by the brothers Blanc, of Monte Carlo, and several times enlarged since 1860, contains a number of very handsome apartments (shown for 25 pf.) and, temporarily, some of the antiquities found on the Saalburg, etc. ('Saalburg-Museum', comp. p. 245). A terrace on the N. side, partly covered with glass, is a favourite resort in fine weather, and the corridors of the groundfloor afford a sheltered promenade during rain.

At the back of the Kurhaus is the *Kur-Garten*, to the right of which are the *Kurhaus Baths*, renovated in 1902. Hence we descend, crossing the Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade, to the fine ***Kur-Park**, which is about 125 acres in extent. Broad walks lead hence to the right to the *Lawn Tennis Courts*, the *Solsprudel* (bored in 1898), and the *Whey Cure Institute*, much frequented in the afternoon (café). This lies at the beginning of the 'Brunnen-Allée', containing the chalybeate and saline Springs, the chief of which is the *Elisabeth-Brunnen*, famous as a salt-spring even in Roman times. Near the two adjoining 'Trinkhallen' are well-kept flower-beds, a palm-house, and the band-stand. The *Stahlbrunnen* and the *Luisenquelle* are less saline than the Elisabeth-Brunnen but are richer in iron, especially

the first-named. The *Kaiser-Brunnen*, the *Ludwigs-Brunnen*, the *Neue Quelle*, and the *Landgrafen-Brunnen* are used chiefly for bathing. In front of the **Kaiser-Wilhelm-Bad*, built by L. Jacobi and opened in 1890 (bath-hours 7-1 and 4-6, Sun. 8-12) stands a statue of Emp. William I.

At the W. end of the town rises the **Schloss**, which was erected, partly of stone from the Saalburg, by Landgrave Frederick II. in 1680-85, was rebuilt in 1820-40, and was fitted up in 1866 for the use of the royal family of Prussia. Above a gateway in the upper court is the front half of an equestrian statue, and opposite to it a bust of the landgrave, who, under the leadership of the Great Elector, decided the victory of the Brandenburgers over the Swedes at Fehrbellin in 1675 by the spirited charge of his cavalry. In the N.E. corner is a Roman portico from Brauweiler (p. 16). The *Weisse Turm*, which rises here to a height of 174 ft., dates from the 14th cent. and commands an extensive view. The *Palace Garden* is open to the public. Adm. to the interior of the palace, June to Sept. 11-5, April, May, Oct. & Nov. 1-3, 50 pf., Sun. 25 pf.; to the tower 25 pf. — Adjoining the E. corner of the Schloss is the *Old Protestant Church*, with the burial-vault of the Landgraves.

Walks. Besides the Kur-Park mentioned at p. 243, the traveller may also visit the *Hardt* or *Hardtwald*, adjoining it on the N.E.; the *Grosse Tannenwald*, 1/2 hr. to the N.W. of Homburg, on the Grosse Allée, near the *Gothic House*, built in 1825 and used by the Landgrave as a hunting-seat (restaurant; elec. tramway, see p. 243); the *Kleine Tannenwald* (dairy), 20 min. to the W.; the *Wildpark* (restaurant) with its numerous deer, 1/4 hr. from the Gothic House; the *Goldgrube* (1595 ft.), 1 hr. from the Gothic House. — Ascent of the *Feldberg*, see p. 246.

An Expedition to the Saalburg may be made by the electric tramway (p. 243). Beyond (1 1/4 M.) *Dornholzhausen* (Scheller, R. 1 1/2-3, B 1, D. 1 1/2 and 2, pens. from 4 1/2 *M*; Deutsches Haus, unpretending) the tramway ascends rapidly (maximum gradient 1 : 18) to the (3 3/4 M.) terminus. Walkers from Dornholzhausen follow a path indicated by yellow marks, which leads straight on to the Saalburg (*Höt.-Restaurant Saalburg*, R. 1 1/2-3, B. 1 1/2, D. 2 1/2 *M*) in 1 hr.; or they may follow the blue-marked path viâ the Luther-Eiche to the **Herzberg* (1930 ft.; view-tower) and thence a path indicated by green marks in 1 1/2-1 3/4 hr.

The Saalburg (1388 ft.), on the ridge of the Taunus between the roads leading to Usingen on the right and to Obernhain on the left, was one of the forts belonging to the *Pfahlgraben (Limes)*, a line of intrenchments 341 M. long constructed in the 2nd and 3rd cent. A.D. to protect the Roman territory in S.W. Germany. It extended from Kelheim on the Danube to Miltenberg on the Main, and from Krotzenburg (5 M. above Hanau) to the Taunus, and finally to Ems (p. 213) and Rheinbrohl (p. 75). — The Saalburg, which is the largest, so far as known, of the forts on the Pfahlgraben (measuring 725 by 482 ft.), was discovered in 1868 by the excavations of Cohausen and L. Jacobi, and has been reconstructed since 1897 on the lines indicated by the foundations. It has rounded corners and four gates (guide, by H. Jacobi, 50 pf.).

Leaving the station, and passing the ruined camp (taverns, wells, etc.) and the Roman commandant's house (left), we soon reach the main gate, the *Porta Decumana* (No. 4 on the inset in the Map, p. 240; 26 ft. wide). At the entrance are a modern inscription and a bronze statue of Emperor Antoninus Pius by J. Götz (1901). The fort has three main divisions: the *Retentura*, or rear-camp, with a large storehouse (*Horreum*) to the right

and administrative offices to the left; the *Praetorium;* and the *Praetentura*, or fore-camp, with the barracks and a bath-house. In addition to the Porta Decumana there are two side-gates (*Porta Dextra* and *Porta Sinistra;* Pl. 3 and 2), and a rear-gate, the *Porta Praetoria* (Pl. 1), facing the Pfahlgraben. The Prætorium includes a cross-building in front, which served as a drill-hall in winter; storehouses for weapons and armour to the right and left of the inner court; and the military temple behind. Votive stones from altars dedicated to Hadrian and Alexander Severus were discovered, and the ancient statues of these emperors thus implied are represented by modern bronze figures. Mommsen (d. 1904), the distinguished historian, is commemorated here by a bust. The Saalburg Museum (p. 243) is to be opened in 1906 or 1907 in the Horreum (p. 244), which has been rebuilt. — The Roman military road leading from the Porta Decumana to Heddernheim (p. 240) was flanked, in the customary fashion, by tombstones. The mortuary house re-erected a little to the left, on the ancient foundations, contains a few sepulchral relics (key kept by the custodian of the Saalburg; fee).

At the *Dreimühlborn*, 1/2 M. to the N.E. of the Saalburg, to the right of the Oberhain road, and also at the *Drususkippel*, some remains of Germanic-Roman open-air forges have been preserved. — A road, leaving the Usingen road to the right, about 250 yds. beyond the fort, descends viâ the *Lochmühle* (restaurant) to (20 min.) the *Saalburg* station (see below).

About 1/4 hr. to the E., beyond the mortuary house, rises the *Fröhliche-Mannskopf* (1580 ft.; belvedere), the path to which is indicated at first by red, then by blue marks. The blue-marked path goes on to the *Gickelsburg* (1535 ft.), with remains of an ancient circular fortification, and the *Pelagius-Platz*, where it rejoins the red-marked path *(Rotlaufweg)* by which we may return through the Hardtwald to Homburg.

The ascent of the *Feldberg* may be made in 2 1/2-3 hrs. from the Saalburg by following the path (indicated by yellow marks) ontside the intrenchment. About 1 hr. from the top is the Sandplacken (p. 248). From the Saalburg inn the shortest route follows at first the path (green marks) viâ the Herzberg (p. 244).

From Homburg to Usingen, 14 1/2 M., railway in about 1 hr. — 2 1/2 M. *Seulberg.* — 3 M. *Friedrichsdorf* (Adler; Weisser Turm, a restaurant above the town), founded by Hugnenots in 1687, is a small industrial town, formerly belonging to Homburg, with 1360 inhab. who still retain their French tongue. A branch-line runs hence to (11 M.) *Friedberg* (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*). — 4 1/2 M. *Köppern.* — 7 1/2 M. *Saalburg*, the station for the Saalburg (p. 244); 8 1/2 M. *Wehrheim* (1017 ft.); 11 M. *Anspach*, the station for (5 M.) *Neu-Weilnau* and (5 M.) *Schmitten* (p. 250); diligences to both. — 14 1/2 M. *Usingen* (955 ft.; Adler), a small town with 1900 inhab., residence of the Princes of Nassau-Usingen from 1659 to 1774.

c. From Frankfort to Cronberg or Königstein. Feldberg.

From Frankfort to Cronberg, 10 M., railway in about 3/4 hr. (fares 1 *M* 40 pf., 1 *M*, 70 pf.). — 4 1/2 M. *Rödelheim* (p. 242); 7 M. *Eschborn;* 7 3/4 M. *Nieder-Höchstadt.*

10 M. **Cronberg.** — **Hotels.** *Kaiser Friedrich, nearest the station, with modern comforts, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1 1/4, pens. 6-10 *M*; Frankfurter Hof, with paintings by Frankfort artists in the dining-room; Schützenhof, R. 2-3 *M*, all with gardens and views. — *Hahn's Restaurant*, at the station, 1/2 M. from the town, very fair.

Cronberg (1015 ft.), a small town with 3050 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill, surrounded by orchards and chestnut-groves, and commanded by a *Castle* (1095 ft.) of the 13th cent. and by a *Château* of the 16th (restored). These belonged to the Knights of Cronberg, who resided here down to 1704, when the family became extinct.

They are now the property of Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse (no admission). Cronberg is a favourite summer-resort of the citizens of Frankfort, including quite a colony of artists, who possess a number of pleasant villas in the environs. About ½ M. to the N.E. is *Schloss Friedrichshof*, built in 1889-91 for the Empress Frederick (d. 1901), but now also belonging to Princess Frederick Charles.

At the entrance to Cronberg is a 'Central Tablet' (p. 240). — The road to (2 M.) Falkenstein (diligence daily; also omnibus) follows the main street of the village. After about 1 M. the road to Königstein (see below) diverges to the left. Walkers take the footpath through the woods to the right, immediately beyond this road, and in 20 min. more reach the village of —

Falkenstein (ca. 1310 ft.), about 1¼ M. from Königstein. It contains the *Kuranstalt Falkenstein*, for consumptive patients, and close by are the *Frankfurter Hof* (pens. 5 *M*) and the *Taunus Inn*. The wooded hill to the W. is crowned with the ruin of *Burg Falkenstein* (1465 ft.), the path to which (12 min.) is indicated by a finger-post at the upper end of the village. This castle, the ancestral seat of the powerful Archbishop Kuno of Trèves, was erected in the 14th cent. on the site of the ancient fortress of Nüring, and was destroyed in 1688. Fine view from the tower (key at the village). The adjacent *Teufelstein* and the *Dörrsche Häuschen* are also good points of view.

The road from Cronberg to (3 M.) Königstein (diligence once daily; omnibus oftener) is at first identical with that to Falkenstein (see above). — From Soden to Königstein, see p. 248.

From (Frankfort) Höchst to Königstein, 10 M., light railway in about ¾-1 hr. (fares 1 *M* 60 pf., 1 *M* 10 pf.; through-carriages from Frankfort by certain trains); best views to the right. — From Frankfort to (5½ M.) *Höchst*, see p. 241. — The railway diverges to the right from the main line and pursues a N.W. direction to the *Liederbach-Tal*, affording on the way fine views of the Taunus range (r.), and later of the Hofheimer Kapelle and the Meisterturm (p. 249). Chief stations: 4½ M. (from Höchst) *Münster* (560 ft.); 5½ M. *Kelkheim-Fischbach* (p. 249), the latter 1½ M. to the N.W., near the Staufen and the Rossert; 8 M. *Schneidhain* (900 ft.; p. 249). — We pass below the S. side of the castle.

10 M. **Königstein.** — The *Railway Station* (1115 ft.) lies about ⅓ M. below the town. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Pfaff, with large garden; *Hôtel Colloseus, with garden, R. 1½-3½, B. 1, pens. 5-7 *M*. — Frankfurter Hof, R. 2-3, B. ¾ *M*; Bender, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾ *M*; Procasky, R. & B. 2½ *M*. — Beer at *Messer's*. — *Kurhaus Taunusblick*, pens. 6-10 *M*; *Dr. Amelung's Kuranstalt; Hydropathic Establishment*. — *Visitors' Tax*, 1 pers. 5, families 8-10 *M*.

Königstein (1190 ft.), a picturesquely-situated little town with 2460 inhab., many pleasant villas, and a château of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg, is one of the most popular resorts in the Taunus region. To the W. of the town rise the imposing ruins of the *Castle of*

Langhals
Schellenberg
Schmitten
Judenkopf
615
Gr. Eichwald
634
Bolunerberg
588
Reifkopfchen
Seelenberg
Plattenwald
Arnoldshain
Kupferschmiedshaus
Burgstein
Burg
687
Sängelberg
Eichkopf
Ober
Reifenberg
Nieder
Reblhauserb.
Sandplacken
Der Berg
Kolbenberg
Oberems
Taunus
Grosser
Feldberg
Weilsberg
701
Brandhaldenhaus
880
Feldbergschanz
Roter Kreuz
Römer Castell
Kleiner Feldberg
827
Seelenborn
Glaskopf
Glashütten
Weisse Mauer
615
Altenhain
Altkönig
798
Hornwald
686
Dickenhaag
Pachtst.
Schornstein
Dombesberg
Sandplatte
Burgel
Keller
Bergelsbad
Steinkopf
Kaltwasser
Ansicht
Rombeberg
541
Amalienstempel
Falkenstein
Kalteborn
Eichkopf
Geisbusch
Das Loch
Mühlchen
KÖNIGSTEIN
Schloss
Eppenhain
Erdbeerenstein
Harlenberg
CRONBERG
Schneidhain
Höchst
Cronthal
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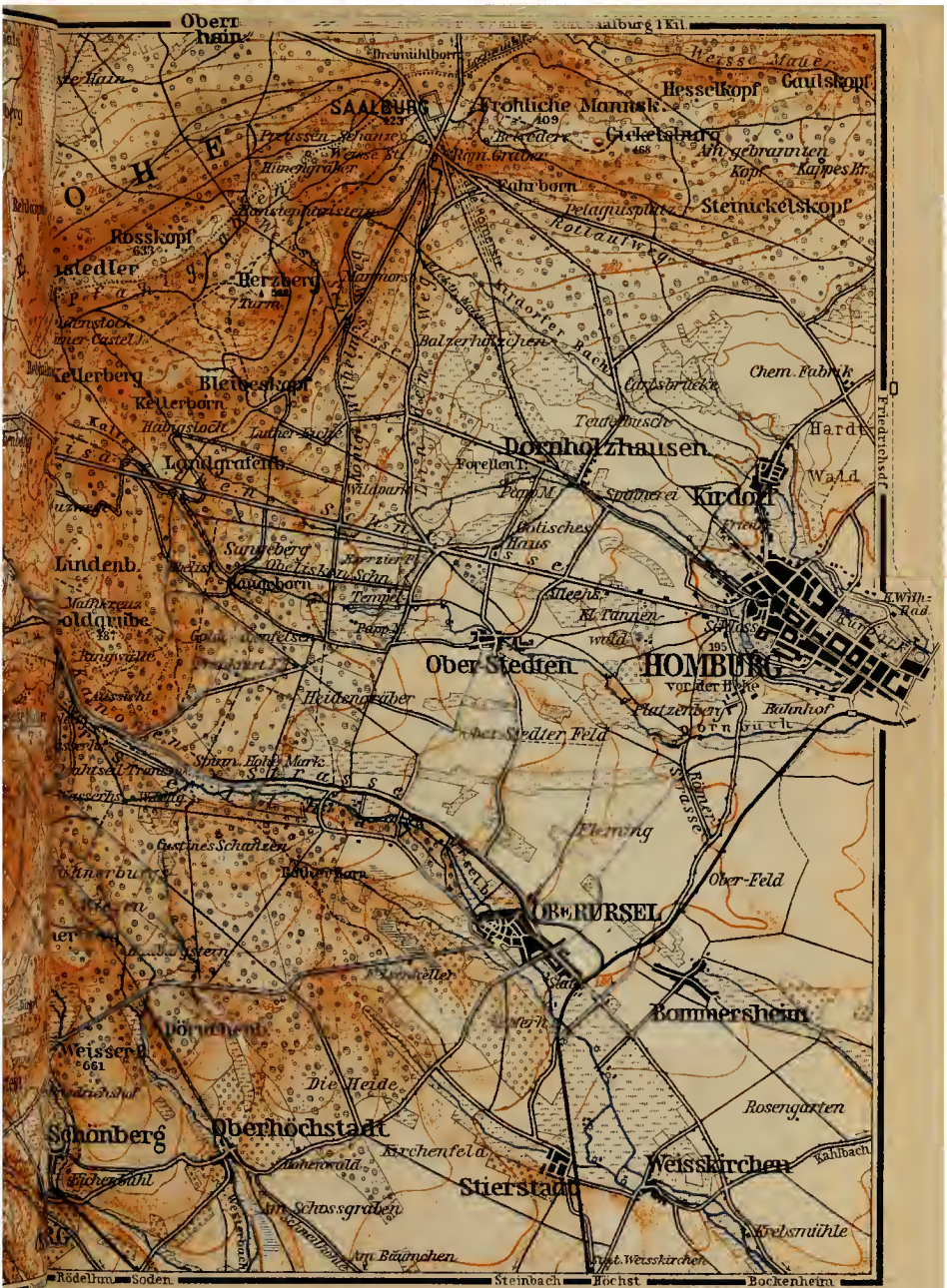

Obern-
hain
Saalburg 1 Kil.
Dreimühlborn
Weisse Mauer
Hesselkopf
Gaulskopf
SAALBURG
Fröhliche Mannsk.
Gickelsburg
Am gebrannten Kopf
Kappes Kr.
Taubborn
Steinickelskopf
Pelagiuspfad
Rotlaufweg
Rosskopf
635
Herzberg
Turm
Kirdorfer Bach
Balzerhäuschen
Chem. Fabrik
Carlsbrücke
Tenderbusch
Dornholzhausen
Forellent.
Wald
Kirdorf
Spinnerei
Kellerberg
Bleibeskopf
Kellerborn
Habichtstock
Luther Eich
Landgrafenh.
Wildpark
Pens. M.
Gallisches Haus
Sandberg
Lindenb.
Kaiserstr.
Tempel
Kl. Tannenwald
Schloss
Kurhaus
Kurpark
Ob. Stedten
HOMBURG
vor der Höhe
Hutzenborn
Bahnhof
Heidenquäler
Ob. Stadter Feld
Spinn. Holz-Mark.
Flemming
Ober-Feld
OBERURSEL
Bommersheim
Die Heide
Rosengarten
Schönberg
Oberhochstadt
Kirchenfeld
Weisskirchen
Kahlbach
Stierstadt
Eichenbühl
Am Schossgraben
Kreismühle
Am Bäumchen
Rödelheim
Soden
Steinbach
Höchst
Bockenheim
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Königstein (ca. 1310 ft.), which was destroyed by the French in 1796. This stronghold is mentioned in history for the first time in 1225; in 1581 it came into the possession of the Electors of Mayence, whose armorial bearings are still to be seen over the entrance; in 1792 it was captured by the French, and in 1793 by the Prussians. The vaults and casemates are still partly preserved. Fine view from the tower.

Excursions. From the E. end of the town we may ascend to (20 min.) the view-tower on the *Hartenberg*. The village of *Mammolshain*, prettily situated 1/2 hr. farther on, amid fruit-trees, lies 20 min. above *Cronthal* (p. 248). — A path, indicated by green marks, leads from the E. end of the town to (35 min.) *Burg Falkenstein*. — From the N. end of the town a road leads through the pretty *Billtal* to (3 1/2 M.) *Ruppertshain*, 1 M. above which is *Eppenhain*. Near the latter is the *Rossert* (p. 249). — From Königstein to *Eppstein*, 5 M., see p. 249.

The highest point of the Taunus Mts. is the **Great Feldberg** (2885 ft.), the top of which consists of quartzose rock, while the slopes are composed of clay-slate. The whole mountain, except the flat grassy plateau on the summit, is clothed with wood. The dining-room of the oldest of the three inns at the top (D. 2, pension 4 *M*) contains some good pictures by Frankfort painters. The view tower on the summit (98 ft. high), built in 1901-2, commands an admirable panorama in clear weather, which, unfortunately, occurs but seldom. The block of quartz, 10 ft. in height and nearly 39 ft. in breadth, near the inns, is mentioned in a document as early as 812, and has been known as the *Brunhildenbett* since 1043.

To the S.E. of the Feldberg rises the **Altkönig* (2615 ft.), to the S.W. the *Kleine Feldberg* (2710 ft.). The summit of the former is enclosed by a huge double girdle of loose stones, with a rectangular outer rampart on the S.W. side. The outer circle has a circumference of 1518 yds., the inner one of 1070 yds. The stones of this pre-Roman fortification were probably originally arranged in layers with trunks of trees between, so as to form a perpendicular wall.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Falkenstein (1 3/4 hr.). A broad road (white marks) ascends gradually from the upper part of the village to (2 min.) a finger-post indicating a path on the left to the *Hattensteiner Schlag* and the (3/4 hr.) *Fuchstanz* (rfmts. at the refuge-hut in summer), and thence to the top. — A path marked with red leads to the right from the upper end of Falkenstein viâ the *Streng-Hütte* to the *Altkönig*. The path from the Altkönig to (35 min.) the Fuchstanz is marked at first with yellow (path to Obernrsel), then with green marks.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Königstein, 2 1/4 hrs. (carriage 12 *M*). We ascend the Frankfort and Limburg road for about 2 1/2 M., then take the Reifenberg road to the right, which leads viâ the *Seelenborn* to the (1 1/2 M.) *Rote Kreuz* (inn). Thence we may either follow the red marks, to the right, viâ the (1 1/4 M.) saddle between the *Little* and the *Great Feldberg*, to the (20 min.) summit of the latter; or, following the blue marks, we may make a détour of about 1/2 M. viâ the remains of a Roman fort and entrenchments discovered in 1892.

From Oberursel (3 hrs.). The road, popularly known as the Kanonen-Strasse, ascends along the left bank of the stream. In 1 hr. we reach the *Hohe Mark* spinning-mill (restaurant), the terminus of the electric tramway (p. 242), beyond which the route is indicated by brown marks. In about 1 hr. more (about 100 yds. before a wide curve of the road) we ascend

a few steps to the right and follow the path (finger-posts) to the (20 min.) *Buchborn*, a fresh spring. Thence we proceed straight on, crossing the Kanonen-Strasse and skirting the intrenchment, to the Schieferhruch, which is within 1/2 hr. of the top. Numerous finger-posts.

From Homburg (3 1/4 hrs.). Leaving the (1/2 hr.) *Gothic House* (p. 244), we follow the straight '*Elisabethen-Schneise*' (route marked with yellow crosses). At the top of the hill called the '*Sandplacken*' (2 1/4 hrs.; refuge-hut; path to the Saalburg, see p. 245) a finger-post indicates the way to the Feldberg to the left. [A finer path (marked by green crosses) diverges to the left about 1/4 M. from the S.W. exit of the Schloss-Garten, on this side of the bridge, and leads past the *Frankfurter Forsthaus* and the *Hohe Mark* (p. 247).]

The Feldberg may be ascended also from *Camberg* (p. 250) and from *Idstein* (p. 249).

d. From Frankfort to Soden.

10 M. Railway in 1/2-1 hr. (fares 1 *M* 30 pf., 1 *M*, 70 pf.; express 1 *M* 50, 1 *M* 10, 80 pf.).

From Frankfort to *Höchst*, see p. 241. — Thence by a short branch-line viâ *Sulzbach* to —

Soden. — **Hotels** (all with electric light, restaurants, and gardens). *Kurhaus; *Hôtel Colloseus, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 3, pens. from 6 *M*; *Europäischer Hof, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 3, pens. 6-10 *M*; *Russischer Hof, R. 2 5, B. 1, D. 2 1/2-4 *M*; Schöne Aussicht, similar charges; Uhrich, Adler, the last two suited for passing tourists.

Carriage per hour 3 *M*, to Königstein 3 1/2, to Cronberg 4 1/2, to the top of the Feldberg 20 *M*.

Visitors' Tax for 1 pers. 14, for 2 pers. 20, for each addit. pers. 5 *M*.

Soden (490-655 ft.), a village with 1917 inhab., lies at the foot of the Taunus Mts., in the sheltered valley of the *Sulzbach*. On the Königstein road, which intersects the town from S.E. to N.W., are most of the hotels and the pleasant *Kur-Park*, with the *Kurhaus*, the *Bath House* (admirably fitted up), and the new *Inhaling House*. The baths are visited by about 2500 patients annually. The numerous warm Springs contain salt, iron, and carbonic-acid gas, and are chiefly prescribed for heart and bronchial affections and mild diseases of the lungs. They are used both for drinking and bathing, and rise in different parts of the valley. The *Milchbrunnen*, *Warmbrunnen*, *Solbrunnen*, and *Champagner-Brunnen*, which are chiefly used for drinking, rise in the Quellen-Park, in the so-called Haupt-Strasse.

Walks. To the *Drei Linden* (820 ft.; blue way-marks), a good point of view, near Neuenhain (see below); to the *Altenhainer-Tal* (red marks), 1/2 hr. to the N.W.; to the *Sodener Wäldchen*, etc.

From Soden to Cronberg, 3 M. The road diverges to the W., at the lower end of the Kur-Park. About 1/4 M. from Soden there is a finger-post indicating the footpath and the carriage-road (yellow marks) to (2 M.) *Cronthal*, which possesses two saline springs, and to Cronberg.

From Soden to Königstein, 3 M. The road ascends rather steeply and passes (1 M.) *Neuenhain* (790 ft.), where there is another chalybeate spring used for sanatory purposes. — *Königstein*, see p. 246.

e. From Frankfort to Eppstein and Limburg.

46½ M. Railway in 1½-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ 90, 2 ℳ 50 pf.).

Frankfort, see p. 223. 6 M. *Griesheim;* 8½ M. *Höchst*, see p. 241. The line describes a curve and crosses the Taunus railway. 12½ M. *Kriftel.*

13½ M. **Hofheim** (445 ft.; *Krone*, R. 1¼-2½ ℳ, very fair, moderate charges; *Pfälzer Hof*), an early Roman settlement (comp. p. 149), is now a pleasant village of 3200 inhab. at the entrance to the *Lorsbacher-Tal*, a grassy valley, enclosed by wooded slopes and watered by the *Schwarzbach.*

Pleasant walks lead to the (½ hr.) lofty *Hofheimer Kapelle* (750 ft.) and on to the (¼ hr.) *Meisterturm* (958 ft.; key at Hofheim, open on Sun.), which affords an admirable survey of the extensive valley of the Main, the Taunus Mts., the Bergstrasse, and the Mts. of the Palatinate.

The line ascends the Lorsbacher-Tal and crosses the Schwarzbach several times. 16½ M. *Lorsbach*, a prettily-situated village.

19½ M. **Eppstein.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Seiler & Kurhaus Bergfriede, at the station, R. 1¼-2, B. ¾, pens. 4-5 ℳ, well spoken of; Oelmühle, outside the village, at the mouth of the Fischbach-Tal, with shady garden, very fair. — Kaiser-Tempel (see below; open in summer only), 1½ M. from the station, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-5 ℳ.

Eppstein (605 ft.), a straggling little town with 1100 inhab., lies in the *Lorsbacher-Tal*, above the mouth of the *Fischbach-Tal* and below those of the *Draisbach-Tal* and *Goldbach-Tal.* On a precipitous rock above the place rises the picturesque *Castle* of the same name, mentioned in history as early as 1120, the ancestral seat of a celebrated family, five members of which were archbishops and electors of Mayence between 1060 and 1305. It is now the property of Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode.

On a (25 min.) projection of the *Staufen* is the *Kaiser-Tempel.* Adjacent is the hotel mentioned above. Fine view. The summit of the Staufen (1480 ft.; ¾ hr. to the E.; yellow way-marks) is occupied by a private villa and a belvedere. — Good views are also obtained from the (¼ hr.) *Malerplätzchen* and the (½ hr.) *Kolossal-Bank.*

The **Rossert** (1690 ft.), which is easily reached from Eppstein in 1 hr. by a path (yellow marks) ascending the valley and then by a road to the left, commands a fine view of the valleys of the Rhine and Main. Below the summit is a refuge-hut, shaded by trees (rfmts. on Sun.). From the Rossert to Königstein 1¾ hr., see p. 247.

Immediately below Eppstein the Königstein road ascends the *Fischbach-Tal* to (1¾ M.) *Fischbach* (730 ft.; p. 246). Thence we cross (blue way-marks) a lofty plateau to (2¼ M.) *Schneidhain* (p. 246), whence a light railway runs to (1½ M.) *Königstein* (p. 246).

Beyond Eppstein the train passes through a tunnel. — From (23 M.) **Niedernhausen** (850 ft.; *Hôt. Villa Sanitas*, R. & B. 2-3, pens. 4½-5 ℳ, closed in winter) a branch-line runs to *Auringen-Medenbach*, *Igstadt*, *Erbenheim*, and (12½ M.) *Wiesbaden* (in ½-¾ hr.).

28 M. **Idstein** (872 ft.; *Lamm*, well spoken of; *Merz*, R. 1-2 ℳ; *Deutscher Kaiser*), a town of 3395 inhab., with many old houses, was once the residence of a branch of the Nassau family. The château, re-erected in the 16-17th cent., is to be restored; the

church, richly adorned with marble, dates from 1667. The Grosse Feldberg (p. 247) may be ascended hence in 3½ hrs. — 31 M. *Wörsdorf.* — From (34 M.) *Camberg* (700 ft., Gutenberger Hof, R. & B. 2 *M*), a little town with 2400 inhab., the top of the Feldberg may be reached in 4½ hrs.

About 9 M. to the E. lies *Neu-Weilnau* (1280 ft.; Zur Schönen Aussicht, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-6 *M*), in the prettiest part of the wooded valley of the *Weil*. Opposite is *Alt-Weilnau* (1293 ft.), with a ruined castle. — From Neu-Weilnau a yellow-marked path leads viâ *Treisberg* to (3 M.) *Schmitten* (1510 ft.; Ochs, R. 1-1¼, B. ½ *M*), frequented by consumptives. Diligence to Anspach, see p. 245.

36½ M. **Nieder-Selters** (*Caspary*, R. 1-1½ *M*, B. 60 pf.), formerly belonging to the Electorate of Trèves.

Nieder-Selters has been celebrated since the 16th cent. for its mineral waters, in which carbonate of soda and salt are agreeably blended, widely known under the erroneous name of 'Seltzer Water'. The buildings of the spring are near the station.

39 M. *Oberbrechen;* 41 M. *Niederbrechen.*

46½ M. *Limburg on the Lahn*, see p. 219.

30. From Frankfort or Mayence to Mannheim and Heidelberg.

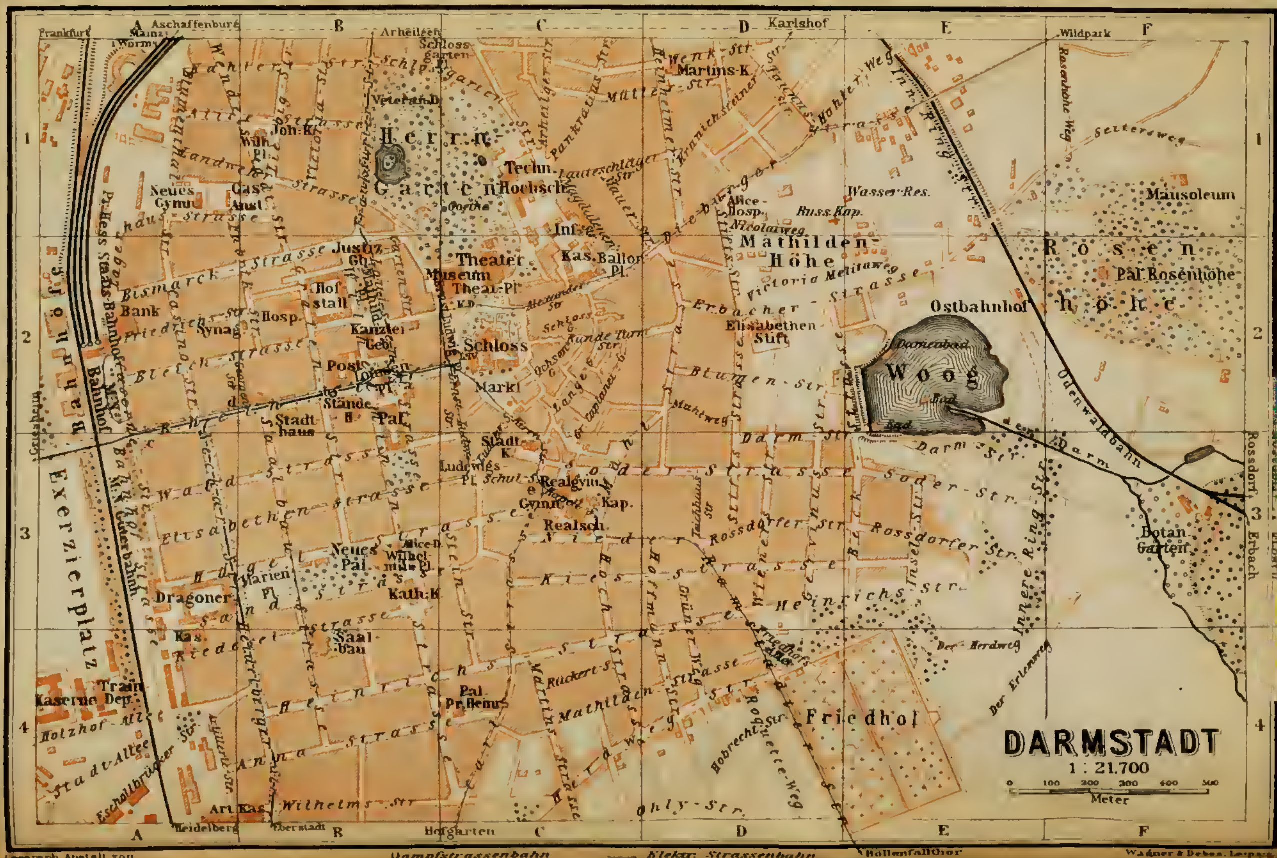
a. Viâ Lampertheim to Mannheim *(Carlsruhe)*.

50½ M. (or 47 M.). Railway in 1¼-2½ hrs. (fares from Frankfort 6 *M* 50, 4 *M* 90, 3 *M* 30 pf.; from Mayence 6 *M* 10, 4 *M* 60, 3 *M* 10 pf.).

From Frankfort to (4 M.) *Goldstein*, see p. 240. The line traverses the plain watered by the Rhine and the Main. — 9½ M. *Walldorf;* 10½ M. *Mörfelden.* — 16 M. *Dornberg* is the junction for the Mayence and Darmstadt railway (p. 251). 18½ M. *Dornheim;* 20½ M. *Leeheim-Wolfskehlen.* — 21½ M. *Goddelau-Erfelden* is the junction for the Darmstadt and Worms railway (p. 255). 23½ M. *Stockstadt*, on the Rhine; 25½ M. *Biebesheim.*

28 M. **Gernsheim** (*Post; Darmstädter Hof*, R. & B. 1½ *M*), a small and busy town on the Rhine, with 4180 inhab., mentioned in history as early as 773 and destroyed by Mélac in 1689. It contains a monument to Peter Schöffer, one of the inventors of printing (p. 163), who was born here. — 30½ M. *Gross-Rohrheim.* 33 M. *Biblis*, with a handsome church with two towers, is the junction for Worms (p. 255). 36 M. *Bürstadt*, junction of the Bensheim and Worms railway (p. 257). — 39 M. **Lampertheim** *(Rebstock; Schwan)*, the junction of a branch-line to Worms, is a town with 8946 inhab. and a large new church. Our line divides here, the right branch leading by *Waldhof* to the (47 M.) Neckar suburb of Mannheim, while the left passes *Waldhof* and *Käferthal* and crosses the Neckar to the central station at (50½ M.) *Mannheim* (p. 276).

Continuation of the railway to *Carlsruhe*, see p. 279.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Karlshof
Wildpark
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Erbach
Griesheim
Heidelberg
Oberstadt
Hofgarten
Höllenfallthor
Exerzierplatz
Bahnhof
Pr. Hess. Staats-Bahnhof
M. N. Güterbahnh.
Herrn-Garten
Techn. Hochsch.
Theater
Museum
Schloss
Markt
Mathilden-Höhe
Rosen-höhe
Pal. Rosenhöhe
Mausoleum
Ostbahnhof
Woog
Odenwaldbahn
Friedhof
Botan. Garten
Wasser-Res.
Russ. Kap.
Elisabethen Stift
Alice-Hosp.
Neues Pal.
Realsch.
Realgymn.
Kath. K.
Saal-bau
Dragoner
Kas.
Train Dep.
Kaserne
Art. Kas.
Neues Gymn.
Bank
Synag.
Hosp.
Hofstall
Kanzlei
Post
Stadthaus
Stände H.
Pal.
Ludwigs-Pl.
Stadt K.
Justiz-Gb.
Kas. Ballon Pl.
Martins-K.
Joh. K.
Veteran. D.
Rheinstrasse
Bismarck-Strasse
Wilhelms-Str.
Heinrichs-Str.
Ohly-Str.
Roquette-Weg
Innere Ring-Str.
Der Herdweg
Der Erlenweg
Holzhof-Allee
Stadt-Allee
Eschollbrücker Str.
Darm-Str.
Soder-Str.
Rossdorfer Str.
Erbacher Strasse
Blumen-Str.
Mathilden-Str.
Martins-Strasse
Hoch-Str.
Grüner Weg
Hoffmann-Str.
Kies-Str.
Elisabethen-Strasse
Wald-Str.
Bleich-Strasse
Hügel-Str.
Riedesel-Str.
Landwehr-Strasse
Wendelstadt-Str.
Heinheimer-Str.
Dieburger-Str.
Pankratius-Str.
Arheilger-Str.
Lauteschläger-Str.
Kranichsteiner-Str.
Mühl-Str.
Magdalenen-Str.
Nieder-Ramstädter-Str.
Wenck-Str.
Nolaweg
Nicolaiweg
Victoria-Str.
Mollerweg
Seitersweg
Rosenhöhe Weg
Teichhaus Str.
Bobrechtstr.
Rückert-Str.
Friedhofs Allee
Anna-Strasse
Saalbau-Str.
Casino-Str.
Friedrich-Str.
Frankfurter-Str.
Schlossgarten-Str.
Alexander-Str.
Lange G.
Kaplanei G.
Runde Turm Str.
Schul-Str.
Ernst-Ludwig-Str.

b. Viâ Darmstadt to Heidelberg and Mannheim.

From Frankfort to *Darmstadt* (16½ M.) railway in ½-1 hr. (fares 1 ℳ 95, 1 ℳ 30, 85 pf.; express fares 2 ℳ 30, 1 ℳ 55, 1 ℳ 10 pf.). From Mayence to *Darmstadt* (21 M.) railway in ¾-1 hr. (fares 2 ℳ 75, 2 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 40 pf.; express fares 3 ℳ 10, 2 ℳ 30, 1 ℳ 65 pf.). From *Darmstadt* to *Heidelberg* or *Mannheim*, 38 M., in 1-2 hrs. (fares to Heidelberg 4 ℳ 30, 2 ℳ 85, 1 ℳ 90 pf.; express fares 5 ℳ 20, 3 ℳ 45, 2 ℳ 50 pf.; to Mannheim 5-10 pf. less). Best views to the *left* (E.).

From Frankfort to Darmstadt. Beyond the imposing sandstone bridge over the Main a branch-line diverges to the left to Offenbach and Hanau, and farther on the 'Hessische Ludwigsbahn' to the right to Mayence and Mannheim (p. 240). On the hills to the left is the *Sachsenhäuser Warte*. 2½ M. *Frankfurt-Louisa*. — The following stations are for the most part some distance from the unimportant villages after which they are named. The railway from Mayence to Darmstadt passes beneath our line shortly before we reach (16½ M.) *Darmstadt*.

From Mayence to Darmstadt. Starting from the central station (p. 154), the train runs under the citadel to the *S. Mayence* station, and crosses the Ludwigshafen railway (p. 280) and the Rhine. 2½ M. *Gustavsburg-Kostheim* (p. 240). 5 M. *Bischofsheim* is the junction for the Frankfort Railway (p. 240) and for the junction-line, now under construction, across the Main to *Kastel* (Wiesbaden). 10 M. *Nauheim*. From (12½ M.) *Grossgerau* a branch-line runs to *Dornberg*, the junction of the line to Mannheim viâ Lampertheim (p. 250). — 13½ M. *Kleingerau;* 16½ M. *Weiterstadt*. — 21 M. *Darmstadt*, where carriages are usually changed.

Darmstadt (see Plan). — **Railway Stations.** 1. Central Station, consisting of the former *Main-Neckar Station* (Pl. A, 2; restaurant), on the W. side, and the former *Ludwigsbahnhof* (Restaurant on the 1st floor), on the N. side of the Bahnhofs-Platz, also for the Odenwald line. — 2. *East Station*, the former *Rosenhöhe Station* (Pl. E, 2), on the Odenwald Railway.

Hotels. Traube (Pl. a; B, 2), Luisen-Platz 6, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3 ℳ; Britannia (Pl. d; B, 2), Rhein-Str. 35, with beer-restaurant, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 3 ℳ; Railway Hotel, at the Ludwigsbahnhof, R. 3-4, B. 1¼ ℳ. — Hôtel Köhler (Pl. c; A, 3), Rhein-Str. 48, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ; Prinz Karl (Pl. e; C, 3), Karl-Str. 1.

Restaurants. *Wiener Café*, Rhein-Str. 28; *Burgbräu*, Wilhelminen-Str.; *Palais Restaurant*, Hügel-Str. 35; *Sitte*, Karl-Str.; *Fürstenhalle* (wine and luncheon rooms), Elisabethen-Str. — Cafés. *Wiener Café*, see above; *Eichberg*, Rhein-Str. 16, near the Ludwigs-Säule. — Confectioner. *Ott*, Hügel-Str.

Baths. *Alice-Bad*, Mauer-Str. 17; *Nohl*, Martin-Str. 22. — Swimming Baths in the *Woog* (Pl. E, 2; 42 pf., incl. towel).

Cab with one horse for ¼ hr., for 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; with two horses 80 pf., 1 ℳ; for ½ hr. 1 ℳ, 1 ℳ 40, 1 ℳ 40, 1 ℳ 80 pf.; 1 hr. 2 ℳ, 2 ℳ 40, 2 ℳ 60, 3 ℳ 10 pf. — From the stations 10 pf. extra.

Electric Tramways (see plan) ev. 7 min. in the town, 10 pf.; outside ev. ¼-½ hr., 15 pf.

Steam Tramway to *Griesheim* (p. 255; comp. Pl. C, B, A, 2); and to *Eberstadt* (p. 255; comp. Pl. B, A, 2, 3, 4) and *Arheilgen* (comp. Pl. B, 2, 1).

Theatre (*Hof-Theater;* Pl. C, 2), closed in summer.

Art Exhibition in the *Kunst-Verein*, Rhein-Strasse. — The *Verein zur Förderung Gemeinnütziger Zwecke*, Stein-Str. 2, gives every information to strangers. — *Post Office*, Luisen-Platz (Pl. B, 2).

British Chargé d'Affaires, *A. C. Grant-Duff, Esq.*

English Church Service in the Palace Chapel at 11 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.; H. C. on the 1st and 3rd Sun. in each month.

Darmstadt (480 ft.), the capital of the Grand-Duchy of Hesse, with 83,385 inhab., a town with broad, quiet streets and tasteful pleasure-grounds, was, though dating from the 11th cent. and the residence of the Landgraves of Hesse-Darmstadt since 1567, a place of no importance down to the close of the 18th century. The Grand-Duke Lewis I. (d. 1830) erected the new part of the town, and to him and his successors Darmstadt is indebted for its prosperity. Iron-foundries, boiler-factories, and engineering works may be mentioned among the industrial establishments.

The Rhein-Str. leads from the Central Station (Pl. A, 2), past the *Stadthaus*, to the Luisen-Platz (Pl. B, 2), which contains a *Statue of Grand-Duke Lewis I.*, by Schwanthaler, erected to him by his 'grateful people' in 1844; the statue is borne by a column, 140 ft. in height, the summit of which affords a fine view (fee 50 pf.). In the same square are the *Ständehaus*, and the *Kanzlei-Gebäude*. In the Mathilden-Platz, close by, are a handsome fountain and a bust of *Abt Vogler* (1779-1814), the teacher of Weber and Meyerbeer.

The **Grand-Ducal Palace** (Pl. C, 2), begun in the 15th cent., was largely rebuilt by the Landgrave George I. at the end of the 16th cent.; the portals, belonging to that period, but finished after the landgrave's death, are a good specimen of the German Renaissance. The bulk of the building was erected in 1715-27, by *Rouge de la Fosse*. The tower contains a chime of bells (1671). — A flight of steps ascends from the Markt-Platz to the first floor, containing the *Library*, which consists of about 470,000 vols., 4000 MSS., and numerous typographical curiosities (open on week-days 11-12).

On application at the steward's office (first door to the right in the 'Kirchenhof'), visitors are conducted by an attendant to the *Assembly Rooms* and *Imperial Rooms* (decorated in the rococo and 'Empire' styles) and also to inspect the celebrated **Madonna with the family of Burgomaster Meyer of Bâle, by *Holbein the Younger*, painted in 1526. A skilful restoration by *A. Hauser* (1888) has removed much of the repainting of some of the heads, and the work again shines with its original glory.

In the square in front of the Palace (Pl. B, C, 2) stands a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Lewis IV.* (d. 1892), by Schaper, unveiled in 1898. On the N. side of the square is the New Museum, in front of which stands the *War Monument* for 1870-71, by Herzig.

The new **Museum** (Pl. B, C, 2), built in 1901-5 from the designs of A. Messel, now contains the art and other collections formerly preserved in the Grand-Ducal Palace, and also collections of natural history. The picture-gallery includes several interesting examples of the early German and the Netherlands (Rembrandt) schools, while the collection of industrial art also merits inspection. Adm.

on Tues., Wed., and Frid. 11-1, and on Thurs. 3-5, free; also at other times for a fee. A catalogue is in preparation.

To the right of the Vestibule. I. *Industrial Art* of the 16-18th cent., including admirable specimens of goldsmiths' work of the German Renaissance. — In the glass-roofed Court (II) and adjoining corridor are a Roman mosaic pavement, from Vilbel near Frankfort, and a select *Collection of Prehistoric, Ancient, and Frankish Antiquities.* — From the glass-roofed Court (III) we enter the groundfloor rooms in which are the *Scientific Archaeological Collection* and the *Ethnographical Collections.* — IV The large hall in the E. wing contains the *Plaster Casts;* the *Cabinet of Coins and Medals* is on the first floor of the tower.

To the left of the Vestibule. I. *Weapons and Armour*, including a richly damascened suit said to have belonged to Philip the Generous (16th cent.), inlaid guns and pistols, large ballista, and mediæval shields. — The second door in the N. wall admits to the —

II. *Mediaeval Ecclesiastical Rooms*, which open off a court containing tombstones and coats-of-arms. The *Romanesque Room*, on the N. side, exhibits smaller examples of Rhenish and other early mediæval art, including elaborately ornamented reliquaries, small altars, ivory carvings, etc. — In the *Church Room* adjoining on the W. is a Romanesque portal of stone, with admirable representations of animals; stained glass windows (choir 13th cent., nave and sacristy 15th cent.), altars, tombstones, and church plate of the Gothic period. — From the sacristy we return through the armour room to the S.W. staircase, leading to the —

III. *Museum of Social History*, in the lower story of the W. wing. This comprizes costumes of the 16-18th cent., specimens of rustic art in Hesse, etc. — On the upper stories of the W. wing are the —

IV. *Reproductions of Mediaeval Rooms* and the *Small Art Collections.* Room with furniture, plastic decorations, and altars of the 15th cent., chiefly from the old imperial town of Friedberg in the Wetterau; Italian room, containing plaquettes and majolica (Della Robbia work); Nuremberg room of the 14th cent., with a Crucifixion by Riemenschneider; finely panelled room from Chiavenna (ca. 1580); Late-Gothic room from Tyrol; panelling of 1625, from the upper Rhine.

Straight on from the Vestibule are the collections in the main building. I. On the ground-floor is the *Zoological Department*, systematically and geographically arranged. — II. The entresol accommodates the *Mineralogical and Geological Collections*, with fine fossils. III. On the upper floor is the —

Picture Gallery. Early German Schools. The central glass-roofed room, which we enter first, contains 15th cent. altar-pieces from the Middle Rhine; *School of Meister Wilhelm*, Crucifixion with saints; portraits by *B. Bruyn the Elder* and *G. Pencz; Cranach the Elder*, Saints; *G. David*, Madonna with angelic musicians. — In the cabinets: Ortenberg altar-piece, from the Middle Rhine (ca. 1410); **Stephan Lochner*, Presentation in the Temple (1447); *Master of the St. Bartholomew Altar-Piece*, Madonna and saints; *J. Patinir*, Madonna in a landscape. — **Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of a young man (1515); *Cranach the Elder*, Madonnas, Portraits, etc. On the walls are also some good wood carvings from the Middle Rhine (15th cent.).

Netherlandish Schools. On the left side of the second glass-roofed room: **Neuchatel*, Portrait of a physician; portraits, Biblical scenes, and genre paintings by *B. Fabritius*, *G. Flinck*, and other pupils of Rembrandt; **B. van der Helst* (?), Full-length of an old woman; **Rubens*, Diana hunting; landscapes by *Aert van der Neer*, *Bril*, *Momper*, and others. — In the cabinets: ***Rembrandt*, Scourging of Christ (1658); *D. Teniers the Younger*, Portrait of an officer; works by *Ruysdael*, *Potter*, *Porcellis*, *Kalf*, *Gabron*, *P. de Hooch*, and *Adriaen van Ostade;* **P. Brueghel the Elder*, Dance beneath the gallows-tree (1568); *Gonzales Coques*, Portraits.

Italian and French Schools. On the left side of the third glass-roofed room and in the adjoining apartment: **Titian*, Portrait (1565); *A. Carracci*, Portrait of Domenichino (1603); several excellent works of

the 17-18th cent., by *C. Dolci*, *Feti*, *Schidone*, *Cortona*, *Arpino*, *Sassoferrato*, *Battoni*, and others. — Examples of *Rigaud*, *La Joue*, *Robert*, *Ary Scheffer*, etc.

Modern German Schools (17-20th cent.). On the right side of the second glass-roofed room. Portraits by *Merian* and *Roos;* landscapes by *Schirmer*, *Lessing*, *Morgenstern*, *Radl*, and *Lucas; Steinbrück*, Genoveva; *Enhuber*, Bavarian court of justice; *Hofmann*, Gethsemane; *Noack*, Religious disputation between Luther and Zwingli at Marburg. The two cabinets are mainly devoted to Frankfort and Darmstadt artists of the 17-19th cent.: *Flegel*, *Roos*, *Junker*, *Schütz*, *Fiedler*, *Seekatz*, etc. — On the right side of the third glass-roofed room and in the adjoining apartment: Landscapes by *Becker*, *Röth*, *Munthe*, *Thoma*, and *Lugo;* **Bracht*, Shores of oblivion; three portraits by *Lenbach;* genre-works by *Henseler*, *Raupp*, *Uhde*, and *Männchen; Feuerbach*, Iphigenia (1862). — In the cabinets, examples of *Koch*, *Schwind*, *Kobell*, *Kaufmann*, *Bürkel*, *Achenbach*, *Schleich*, **Heinz Heim*, *L. von Hofmann*, and *W. Trübner*.

Opposite the entrance of the gallery is the approach to the *Cabinet of Engravings*, in the three rooms of which are exhibited selections (periodically changed) from the large collection of engravings, wood-cuts, and drawings.

Between the Museum and the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 2) are *Statues*, by Scholl, of the landgrave *Philip the Generous* (d. 1567) and his son *George I.* (d. 1596), founder of the grand-ducal family.

In the Herrn-Garten (Pl. B, C, 1), behind the theatre, an ivy-clad hill marks the resting-place of the *Landgravine Henrietta Carolina* (d. 1774), 'femina sexu, ingenio vir' according to the inscription on the urn dedicated to her by Frederick the Great. To the N.W. is the *Goethe Monument* (1903), with a fine bronze figure of a youth and reliefs by L. Habich. — To the E. is the *Technical Academy* (Pl. C, 1; 80 professors and about 2000 students).

In the *Markt* (Pl. C, 2) stands the *Rathaus*, a simple Renaissance building of 1600. In the Kirch-Strasse, to the S.E., is the *Stadtkirche* (Pl. C, 3), with a Gothic choir (1500) and the elaborate Renaissance monument of Landgrave George I. — Farther on, to the S.E., are the *Real-Schule* and the *Gymnasium*, founded in 1627. — In the Wilhelminen-Platz (Pl. B, 3) is the modern *Roman Catholic Church* (usual entrance at the S.E. angle), containing the well-executed marble sarcophagus of the Grand-Duchess Mathilde (d. 1862), by *Widnmann*. — On the W. side of the Platz is the *New Palace of the Grand-Duke*, built in 1865, in the Italian Renaissance style.

To the E. of the town, above the *Alice Hospital* (Pl. D, 1; station of the electric tramway), rises the **Mathildenhöhe** (Pl. D, E, 1, 2), with the new *Russian Chapel*. The Mathildenhöhe is the seat of an *Artists' Colony*, established by the Grand-Duke in 1901. Adjacent is the reservoir of the *Town Water Works* (view). A monument to *Gustav Schwab* (d. 1850), the poet, was erected here in 1905. — Farther to the E., beyond the Odenwald Railway (*E. Station*, see p. 263), is the **Rosenhöhe** (Pl. F, 1, 2), with the *Palace* of the same name, and the *Grand-Ducal Mausoleum*, containing the remains of the Grand-Duke Lewis IV. (d. 1892) and his wife, Princess Alice of England (d. 1878). The *Tomb of the Princess Elisabeth, who died when a child, is by *Rauch* (1831).

ENVIRONS OF DARMSTADT. Pleasant walks may be made in the extensive woods. — Electric tramway from Ernst Ludwigs-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2) every 1/2 hr., in the afternoon every 1/4 hr., to the *Fasanerie* on the edge of the wood; thence on foot to (20 min.) the hunting-seat of *Kranichstein*, and (1 hr.) the forester's house of *Einsiedel*. To the S. the *Ludwigshöhe* (795 ft.; 40 min.), with view-tower and restaurant, and the *Rabenflosskopf* (1 1/2 hr.), with the Alhrechts-Turm. To the S.E., opposite the Ludwigshöhe, the *Dommerberg* (948 ft.), with a monument to Bismarck.

FROM DARMSTADT TO WORMS, 27 1/2 M., railway in 1-1 1/2 hr. (fares 3 *M* 60, 2 *M* 70, 1 *M* 80 pf.). 6 M. *Griesheim*, with an extensive artillery-range and camp (steam-tramway); 8 1/2 M. *Wolfskehlen;* 10 M. *Goddelau-Erfelden*, the junction of the Frankfort and Mannheim line (p. 250), which coincides with the Worms line as far as (20 1/2 M.) *Biblis*. 23 1/2 M. *Hofheim (im Ried)*, the junction of the Bensheim and Worms line (p. 257). We cross the Rhine hy means of an iron bridge to (25 1/2 M.) *Worms-Rhein*. The train makes a circuit round the N. side of the town. — 27 1/2 M. *Worms* (p. 282).

FROM DARMSTANT TO MANNHEIM, 38 1/2 M. (fares 5 *M*, 3 *M* 75, 2 *M* 50 pf.; express fares 5 *M* 60, 4 *M* 20 pf., 2 *M* 95 pf.). To *Goddelau-Erfelden*, see above; thence to *Mannheim*, see p. 250.

From Darmstadt to Eberbach, see R. 31b.

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18 M. *Darmstadt South Station* for *Bessungen*, since 1888 a suburb of Darmstadt, with two gardens belonging to the Grand-Duke. — Near this point begins the *Bergstrasse*, an old road originally constructed by the Romans, skirting the fruit and vine-clad W. slopes of the Odenwald (to which the name 'Bergstrasse' is sometimes applied in a wider sense), and leading to Heidelberg. — 21 M. *Eberstadt* (Traube; Darmstädter Hof), 1 M. to the E. of the station. A branch-line runs hence to (1 1/4 M.) the busy little town of *Pfungstadt* (Strauss, with garden), with 6300 inhab. and a well-known brewery. — On the hills to the left rises the ruined castle of *Frankenstein* (1300 ft.), commanding a fine view (inn). The chapel contains tombs of the 16-17th centuries. — 25 M. *Bickenbach.*

FROM BICKENBACH TO SEEHEIM, 3 M., branch-railway in 1/4 hr. — 1 M. *Alsbach* (Krone, R. 1-1 1/2 *M;* Sonne, both plain). Above, to the right, 1/2 hr. from Alshach and 3/4 hr. from Zwingenberg (see helow), is *Burg Bickenbach* or the *Alsbacher Schloss* (775 ft), with an emhattled tower. From this point we may ascend the Melibokus in 3/4 hr., or follow the winding 'Herrenweg' (blue and white marks) to the (2 hrs.) Auerhacher Schloss, or walk on to (1 hr.) Jugenheim.

2 M. **Jugenheim** (530 ft.; **Goldene Krone & Alexander-Bad*, *Post*, at both R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 4 1/2-6 *M; Deutsches Haus*, R. 2-3, B. 1 *M; Schloss-Hotel*, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 *M*), a favourite summer-resort, with pleasant villas. About 1 M. to the S.E. is the château of *Heiligenberg* (710 ft.), the residence of Prince Lewis of Battenberg (fine views in the park). On the way to it we pass a ruined convent, near which, are some (immured) gravestones of the 15th cent. and the 'Cent-Linde', an old lime-tree marking the site of a 'Centgericht' or Court of a Hundred. On an eminence to the W. are a conspicuous golden cross, erected by the Empress Mary of Russia (d. 1880) to her mother, the Grand-Duchess Wilhelmina (d. 1836), aud the Mausoleum of Prince Alexander of Hesse (d. 1888).

2 1/2 M. **Seeheim** (450 ft.; *Hufnagel*, very fair), where there is a grand-ducal summer-château, the garden of which is open to the puhlic. Above Seeheim rises the ruined castle of *Tannenberg* (1115 ft.), destroyed in 1399; it is scarcely visible from below.

27 1/2 M. **Zwingenberg** (318 ft.; *Löwe*, with garden, very fair), an old town, with 1650 inhab., lies at the foot of the wooded

Melibokus or *Malchen* (1690 ft.), the highest point of the Bergstrasse and entirely of granite. On the summit is a tower, erected in 1772 (small gratuity; rfmts).

The ascent of the **Melibokus**, often combined with that of the Felsberg, may be made from Alsbach, Zwingenberg, Jugenheim, or Auerbach. Paths all marked; carriage to the top 10-12 *M*. — FROM ALSBACH (1¼ hr.) we may ascend either viâ the castle or by another path more to the E. — FROM JUGENHEIM (1½-1¾ hr.) we proceed to the mouth of the *Balkhäuser Tal* and then take either the old route (r.) viâ the *Leserberg* or the new route (l.; blue and white marks) viâ *Robertsruhe*. The two routes unite (¾ hr.) near the Kattenberger Schneise. — FROM ZWINGENBERG (1¼ hr.) the steeper route leads to the E. from the '*Löwe*' and ascends the hill; after 8 min. the path follows the water-conduit to the right, leads through a small fir-wood over the *Luzieberg*, and in 25 min. more regains the carriage-road, which is furnished with direction-posts. — FROM THE AUERBACHER SCHLOSS (¾ hr.; blue marks) we follow the 'Herrenweg' to the 'Notgottes-Sattel', and then ascend direct.

29 M. **Auerbach.** — **Hotels.** *KRONE, established originally in the 17th cent., R. 1¾, B. ¾, pens. 3½-5 *M*; BAUER, R. 1½-2 *M*; TRAUBE, R. 2-2¼, B. ½, pens. from 3½ *M*. — Lodgings (R. from 7 *M* per week). — Beer at the *Schützenhof*. — Carriage-tariff at the hotels.

Auerbach (330 ft.), a picturesque village of 2400 inhab., mentioned as early as 795, is a favourite summer-resort, and affords good headquarters for excursions in the W. part of the Odenwald. Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood, the best quality being called Rottwein.

The **Auerbacher Schloss* is situated on an eminence (1135 ft.; inn) to the N.E. of the village, whence footpaths ascend on the S. and W. sides of the hill in ½-¾ hr. The carriage-road leading through the Hochstätter-Tal skirts the S. and E. sides. Said to have been founded by Charlemagne, the castle appears after 1257 as a fortress of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, held at first as a fief of the monastery of Lorsch (p. 257), and then of the Electorate of Mayence. The present building dates from the 15th cent.; in 1674 it was blown up by Turenne. The view from the towers is less extensive but more picturesque than that from the Melibokus. — A little to the W., below the Notgottes-Sattel, the foundations of the ancient *Capelle zur Heiligen Not Gottes* were discovered in 1892, and the site of the altar marked by a new crucifix. From Auerbach the 'Neue Weg', which diverges to the left from the path to the castle at the upper end of the village, leads thither in ¾ hr.

ENVIRONS. One of the prettiest points near Auerbach is the **Fürstenlager**, a small château built during the 18th century by the Landgraves of Hesse, and enlarged by Lewis I. (p. 252), with charming grounds. Coffee and milk may be had at the château. It may be reached by the road in 20 min. from the 'Krone' inn, or (pleasanter) by following the path to the right indicated by the finger-post opposite the inn. — The walk from the Auerbacher Schloss to the Fürstenlager is also pleasant: we follow the broad road to the E. as far as the (exhausted) mineral spring in the *Hochstätter-Tal* (refreshments at the forester's), pass the mill, and turn to the W. to the *Neun Aussichten* ('nine views'), a clearing in the wood, where nine different picturesque views are obtained through the nine forest-paths which converge here. Farther on we reach the Fürstenlager (1¼ hr. in all). — About ½ hr. to the E. of the Fürstenlager lies *Schönberg* (p. 260).

30½ M. **Bensheim** (330 ft.; *Reuter's Hotel*, at the station, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾ *M*; *Deutsches Haus*, good) is a busy town (8200 inhab.) in a picturesque situation at the entrance of the *Lauter-Tal*, through which the road ascends to Schönberg and Reichenbach (p. 260). It dates as far back as the 8th century, and till 1802 belonged to Mayence. The two churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant, are modern.

From Bensheim to Worms, 14 M., railway in about ¾ hr. — 3 M. **Lorsch** (4000 inhab.; *Hôtel Hartmann*), on the *Weschnitz*, with ruins of a monastery (*Laureshamense Monasterium*), founded in 763 on an island in the Weschnitz and afterwards removed to its present site. In 788 Charlemagne assigned it as a place of banishment to Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria, who had been condemned to death as a traitor. To the E. of the Markt-Platz, ¼ hr. from the station, is the *Michaels-Kapelle*, which is now recognized as the monastery-portal erected by Lewis the Younger, the son of Lewis the German, about 880 in the style of a Roman triumphal arch. This building, now used as a chapel, is one of the most elegant and best-preserved specimens of the architecture of the period. It is oblong in form, with a high-pitched roof and a round apse (now used for the staircase only). The two stories are separated by a leaf-pattern frieze resting on four composite columns. On the long sides large round-headed arches have been cut between the pilasters, but the upper story seems to be in its original condition. This story is adorned with an arcade of nine triangular-headed arches resting on Ionic pilasters. The flat surfaces of both stories are covered with a rough kind of mosaic work, in alternate squares of white and red. The interior has been much modernized. Lewis the German and his son, and Kunigunde, wife of Emp. Conrad I., are interred at Lorsch. Their stone coffins seem to belong to the Carlovingian era. The Nibelungen-Lied represents the vaults at Lorsch as the burial-place of Siegfried and Queen Ute (mother of Chriemhilde). Beyond the chapel are some portions of the nave of the convent-church, which was consecrated in 1130.

8 M. *Bürstadt* (p. 250); 10½ M. *Hofheim im Ried*, and thence to *Worms*, see p. 255.

Near (33½ M.) **Heppenheim** (328 ft.; *Halber Mond; Darmstädter Hof;* 6373 inhab.), to the left of the road, rises the *Landberg*, a hill crowned with three trees, where the provincial tribunals were held in the middle ages. The new domed church at Heppenheim occupies the site of one said to have been founded by Charlemagne.

The ruin of **Starkenburg** (965 ft.) is reached by a good path from Heppenheim in ½ hr. It was erected in 1064 by an abbot of Lorsch, captured by the Swedes and Spaniards in the Thirty Years' War, and besieged in vain by Turenne in 1674. It gives its name to a province of Hesse. Fine view from the lofty square tower. — Branch-line to Lorsch (3½ M.; see above).

The train now enters the dominions of Baden. 35 M. *Laudenbach*. Beyond (36½ M.) *Hemsbach* we cross the small *Weschnitz*.

39½ M. **Weinheim.** — Hotels. Pfälzer Hof, a well-known house, with large garden, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-5 *M*; Vier Jahreszeiten, in the town, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 1¾-2 *M*; Prinz Wilhelm, at the station, R. 1½-2, B. ½ *M*.

Weinheim (355 ft.), a leather-making town of 12,536 inhab., lies at the union of the *Gorxheim* and *Birkenau* valleys. It once belonged to the Abbey of Lorsch, and is of ancient origin, though owing to its destruction during the Thirty Years' War and in the

devastation of the Palatinate in 1689, there are few old buildings of any importance. A few towers belonging to the former fortifications, the *House of the Teutonic Order* (now a custom-house), and the Gothic *Rathaus* are the only relics of its former prosperity. The Gothic towers of the *Roman Catholic Church* and of the *Berkheimsche Schloss* are modern, as also the *Rodenstein-Brunnen* in the Bahnhof-Strasse. — To the E. rises the old castle of *Windeck* (720 ft.), with its high conical 'Bergfried' tower (p. 128), mentioned as early as the 12th cent., and later the property of the Palatinate, commanding a beautiful view. Pleasant walks may also be taken to the *Fuchsen-Mühle* (garden-restaurant) in the *Birkenauer-Tal*, the *Gorxheimer-Tal*, the *Kastanienwald*, the *Wachenberg* (1320 ft.), *Geiersberg* (1120 ft.), *Hirschkopf* (1145 ft.), etc.

From Weinheim to Heidelberg, 10½ M., steam-tramway in 1¼ hr. along the Bergstrasse. 2 M. *Lützel-Sachsen* (Traube), known for its red wine; 2½ M. *Gross-Sachsen* (Zähringer Hof; also rail. stat., see below); 3½ M. *Leutershausen;* 5½ M. Schriesheim *(Deutscher Kaiser)*, commanded by the ruins of the *Strahlenburg* (670 ft.; inn). Then past the former stronghold of *Schauenburg* to (7½ M.) *Dossenheim*, with quarries of red porphyry. — 8½ M. Handschuchsheim *(Badischer Hof; Krone;* electric tramway, see p. 266), much visited by Heidelberg students, with a ruined castle and an old church. The line passes over the new Neckar bridge and reaches its terminus in the *Bismarck-Platz* at (10½ M.) *Heidelberg* (p. 265).

From Weinheim to Mannheim, 10½ M., steam-tramway viâ *Käferthal* (p. 250).

Railway from Weinheim to Fürth, see p. 261.

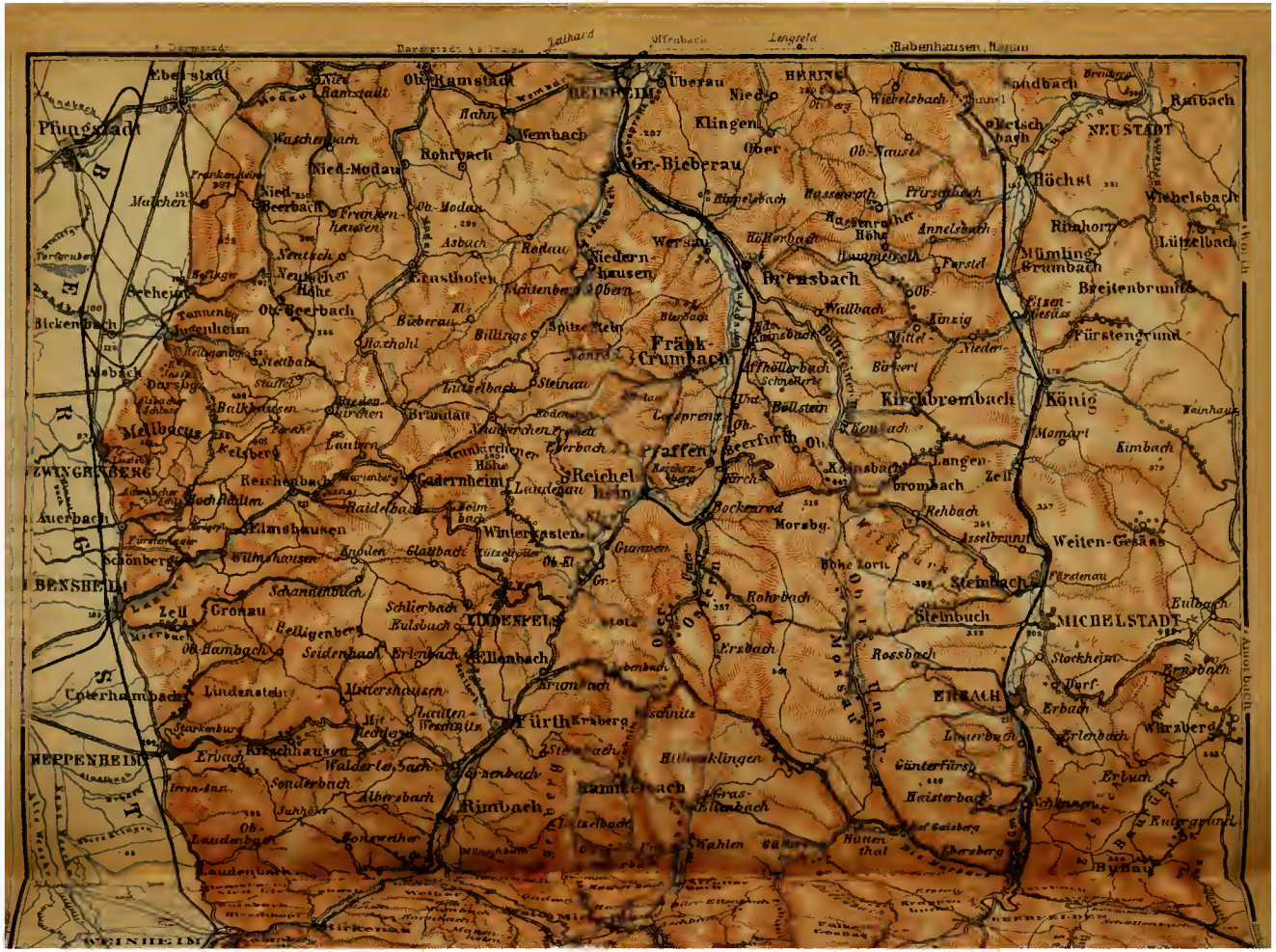
43 M. *Gross-Sachsen* (see above). — 46 M. **Ladenburg** *(Rose)*, the Roman *Lopodunum*, to which the walls and towers, and the old Gothic church of *St. Gallus* (14th cent.) give an air of importance. The Neckar is crossed here by a bridge of red sandstone.

48 M. *Friedrichsfeld*, where the lines to Heidelberg and Mannheim separate. — A branch-line leads hence to (4½ M.) *Schwetzingen* (p. 276).

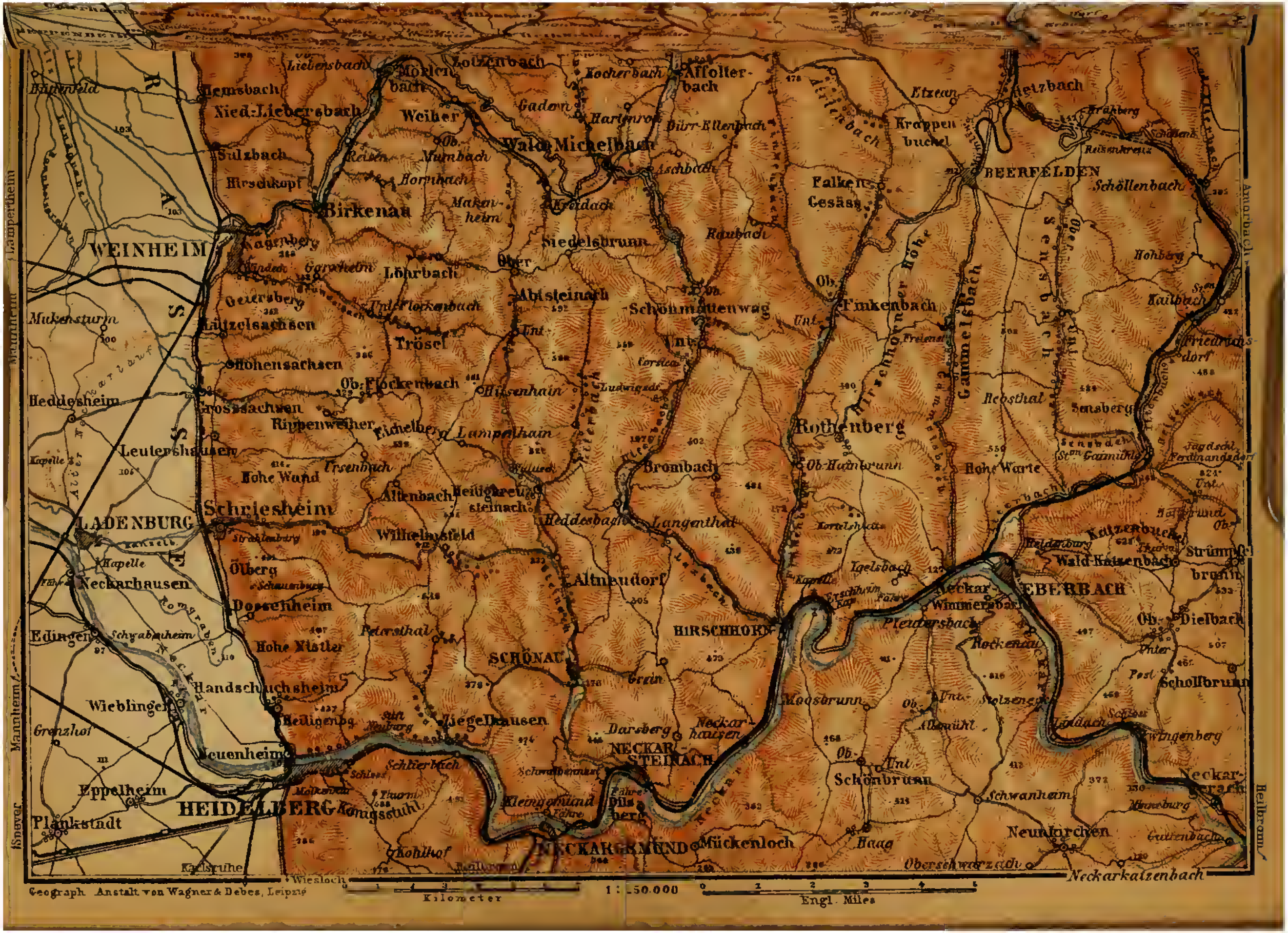
54½ M. **Heidelberg**, see p. 265. — 54 M. **Mannheim**, see p. 276.

31. The Odenwald.

The Odenwald, a wooded mountain-district lying between Darmstadt and Heidelberg and extending on the E. as far as the Main, is abont 25 M. in breadth. Orographically it stands in the same relation to the Haardt (p. 288) as the Black Forest to the Vosges. The Odenwald presents the appearance of a sloping plateau, on the W. side of which the older strata (granite, syenite, red sandstone) are in evidence, while the main mass of the range is formed of variegated sandstone overlying these. This variegated sandstone nowhere reaches the Rhine valley, except in the S., where the Neckar has hollowed out its lateral valley. The W. verge rises somewhat steeply from the plain of the Rhine; its fertile and well cultivated slopes are known as the *Bergstrasse* (p. 255). The 'Hintere Odenwald', essentially a wooded district, is less prosperous. The highest points are the *Katzenbuckel* (2055 ft., see p. 275), the *Neunkircher Höhe* (1935 ft., see p. 260), the *Krehberg* (1965 ft., see p. 261), the *Tromm* (1860 ft., see p. 262), the *Melibokus* (1690 ft., see p. 256), and the *Felsberg* (1645 ft.). This district is picturesque and interesting at places, although inferior to the Black Forest. The *Odenwald Club* has constructed paths (map published at Darmstadt, 1894; 1 *M* 70 pf.) and erected belvederes at various points.



Offenbach
Lengfeld
Rabenhausen, Hanau
Ebersstadt
Pfungstadt
Ob.-Ramstadt
Hahn
Wembach
Rohrbach
Nied-Modau
Nied-Beerbach
Franken-hausen
Ob.-Modau
Asbach
Rodau
Ernsthofen
Niedern-hausen
Ober-Bieberau
Gr.-Bieberau
Wersau
Brensbach
Fränk-Crumbach
Kirchbrombach
König
Höchst
NEUSTADT
Rimhorn
Lützelbach
Mümling-Grumbach
Breitenbrunn
Fürstengrund
Kimbach
Weiten-Gesäss
Steinbach
Steinbuch
MICHELSTADT
Eulbach
Stockheim
Erbach
Erbach
Würzberg
Erbach
Bullau
Rimbach
Fürth
Ellenbach
LINDENFELS
Winterkasten
Gadernheim
Reichelheim
Praffen
Beerfurth
Bockenrod
Morsbg.
Rohrbach
Erzbach
Rossbach
Hüttenthal
Ebersberg
Wahlen
Hammelbach
Hillenklingen
Günterfürst
Haisterbach
Schönnen
Erbach
Lauterbach
Erlenbach
Wiebelsbach
Sandbach
Ruibach
Hering
Klingen
Ober-Nausen
Wallbach
Kinzig
Nieder-
Birkert
Langen-brombach
Rehbach
Asselbrunn
Zell
Rehbach
Kainsbach
Momart
Weiten-Gesäss
Fürstenau
Eulbach
Stockheim
Ernsbach
Erbach
Würzberg
Erbach
Bullau
Eutergrund
Lindenstein
Unterhambach
Ob.-Hambach
Zell
Gronau
Schönberg
Auerbach
Elmshausen
Reichenbach
Melibocus
Kelsberg
Balkhausen
Darsbg.
Bickenbach
Jugenheim
Seeheim
Neutsch
Neutscher Höhe
Ob.-Beerbach
Stettbach
Hoxhohl
Billings
Spitzenstein
Lützelbach
Steinau
Brandau
Neunkirchen
Laudenau
Ob.-Kl.
Gr.-
Ober-Ostern
Ober-Mossau
Unter-
Bensheim
Zwingenberg
Heppenheim
Kirschhausen
Walderlenbach
Sonderbach
Albersbach
Laudenbach
Birkenau
Weinheim
Wurzbach
Anerbach



Amorbach
Heilbronn
Lampertheim
Mannheim
Speyer
Karlsruhe
Wiesloch
WEINHEIM
LADENBURG
HEIDELBERG
Schriesheim
Birkenau
BEERFELDEN
EBERBACH
HIRSCHHORN
NECKAR-STEINACH
NECKARGEMÜND
SCHÖNAU
Wald-Michelbach
Affolter-bach
Mörlen-bach
Weiher
Lörbach
Abtsteinach
Schönmattenwag
Rothenberg
Finkenbach
Falken-Gesäss
Hetzbach
Sensbach
Gammelsbach
Brombach
Langenthal
Heiligkreuz-steinach
Wilhelmsfeld
Altneudorf
Ziegelhausen
Schlierbach
Neckarhausen
Edingen
Wieblingen
Eppelheim
Plankstadt
Neuenheim
Handschuhsheim
Dossenheim
Ölberg
Leutershausen
Grosssachsen
Heddesheim
Lützelsachsen
Hemsbach
Sulzbach
Nied.-Liebersbach
Neckarelz
Moosbrunn
Schönbrunn
Mückenloch
Neunkirchen
Schwanheim
Zwingenberg
Strümpfelbrunn
Wald-Katzenbach
Neckarkatzenbach
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
1 : 150.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles

a. Western Portion.

ONE DAY: From *Jugenheim* viâ the *Felsberg* and *Lindenfels* to *Fürth* (p. 262), 6 hrs.

TWO DAYS. First day, as above to *Lindenfels*. Second day: by the *Tromm* to *Waldmichelbach* 3½ hrs., thence by *Ober-* and *Unter-Schönmattenwag* to *Hirschhorn* 4 hrs., or viâ *Schönau* to *Neckarsteinach* 5 hrs.

From *Jugenheim* (p. 255) to the Felsberg (1½ hr.). Beyond the château of *Heiligenberg* (see p. 255) we ascend to the right through the grounds, and, at the finger-post indicating the way (*'Wilhelminenweg'*) to the *Felsberg*, turn to the left round the hill, whence a pleasing glimpse of the Melibokus is obtained. We next ascend along the edge of the wood (view of the Auerbacher Schloss) to the *Staffeler Kreuz* (Kuralpe Inn), and then to the right (somewhat steeper) to the **Felsberg** (1645 ft.; **Hôtel Felsberg*, with dépendance at the *Forester's*, R. 1½, pens. 3½-4 *M*). The view to the E. embraces a great part of the Odenwald, and extends to the Spessart. — A rough cart-track (finger-posts behind the hotel) leads to (5 min.) the *Altarstein*, a cubical block of syenite, bearing traces of an attempt to hew it into lengths for a huge architrave. About 5 min. lower down, in a small gully, is the *Riesensäule*, a column of the same material, 30 ft. in length and 3-4½ ft. thick, with a notch 1½ inch deep in the middle. There is no doubt that an old Roman quarry once existed here, which perhaps also furnished the columns on the Schlossbrunnen at Heidelberg (p. 271). The *Felsenmeer* ('sea of rocks'), on the side of the road, below the Riesensäule, consists of blocks of syenite scattered in huge and confused masses, covering an area of 500 paces by 200. — A path, indicated by blue marks, descends past the Felsenmeer to Reichenbach (p. 260) in less than ¾ hr.

FROM THE MELIBOKUS TO THE FELSBERG is a walk of nearly 1½ hr. The path (blue marks) ascends on the E. side of the hill (to the right the 'Neunkrümmweg', see below) to the saddle separating the Balkhäuser-Tal from the Hochstätter-Tal, and then follows the N.W. flank of the Felsberg.

ASCENT OF THE FELSBERG FROM AUERBACH (p. 256), 2-2½ hrs. One path (to the left as we quit the village; red and white marks) leads viâ *Hochstätten*, another (yellow marks) viâ the *Fürstenlager* (p. 256). The return should be made by the picturesque path leading towards the Melibokus (see above; blue marks) until we reach the Neunkrümmweg. We then follow the latter, on the height above the Hochstätter-Tal to the Notgottes-Sattel (p. 256), and then the 'Herrenweg' (blue; p. 255) to the (1½ hr.) Auerbacher Schloss.

FROM FELSBERG TO LINDENFELS VIÂ THE NEUNKIRCHER HÖHE, 3½ hrs. This is the route usually chosen by tourists. We take the above-mentioned cart-track to the *Altarstein*, but diverge to the left before reaching this and follow the yellow way-marks to *Beedenkirchen*, taking care to go straight on beyond the church, and not to the right (to Lautern). Beyond Beedenkirchen guide-posts indicate the route to (ca. ½ hr.) *Brandau* (1040 ft.), whence a public vehicle plies twice daily to Ober-Ramstadt (8 M.; see p. 263). From Brandau to Neunkirchen we may either take the direct path (white way-marks) in 1½ hr.; or choose the longer route (1¾-2 hrs.) viâ *Lützel-*

bach (inn, very fair), near which, to the left of the road to Klein-Bieberau (white and blue way-marks), is a lofty precipice known as the *Wildfrauhaus*. — At **Neunkirchen** (1680 ft.; *Grüner Baum*, very fair) a monument commemorates Herr Ohly, the founder of the Odenwald Club.

A path indicated by white marks descends from Neunkirchen and then ascends through wood to the (1/2 hr.) 'Weinweg' (see below), whence it again descends to the (1/2 hr.) ruin and farm of *Rodenstein* (p. 263).

An easy path (red way-marks) ascends from Neunkirchen to the (1/2 hr.) top of the **Neunkircher Höhe** (1985 ft.), the highest point in the Hessian Odenwald, with a view-tower (79 ft.; 20 pf.) commanding an extensive survey as far as the Haardt, Taunus, Vogelsberg, and Spessart. A path (green marks), rough at first, descends hence to the S. to the road and (35 min.) *Winterkasten* and thence, passing the pavilion on the *Litzelröder*, to (35 min.) *Lindenfels* (p. 261).

Amongst the other paths radiating in all directions from the Neunkircher Höhe one (yellow and blue marks) leads to the S.W. to (3/4 hr.) *Gadernheim* (see below); and another (yellow) to the N.E. viâ *Freiheit* (a little beyond which, to the left, above, is the *Wildweibchenstein*) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Rodenstein* (p. 263) and (3/4 hr.) *Nonrod*. From the latter path, about 20 min. from the Neunkircher Höhe, the *Weinweg* (see above; red and white triangular marks) diverges to the left and leads through wood to the (1 1/4 hr.) saddle above Nonrod (fine view) and thence to (1 1/2 hr. more) *Gross-Bieberau* (p. 263).

High Road from Bensheim to Lindenfels, 11 M., motor-omnibus twice daily in summer in 1 hr. The road ascends the valley of the *Lauter* to (1 3/4 M. from Bensheim) **Schönberg** *(Sonne; Traube)*, a village with a château of Count Erbach-Schönberg. Fine view from the garden of the château and from the village-church. — Thence we proceed viâ *Wilmshausen* and *Elmshausen* to (2 1/2 M. farther) **Reichenbach** (625 ft.; *Traube*), a village of 1600 inhab., with a war-monument and a fountain in the market-place formed of hewn blocks of syenite from the Felsberg (p. 259). The way to the (1 hr.) Felsberg, past the monument, to the right, is indicated by a guide-post.

The road now ascends the gradually contracting valley, past the ultramarine works of *Lautern*, to (2 1/2 M.) *Gadernheim* (1155 ft.; Rettich's Inn) and, past Schmidt's Inn, to (1 1/4 M.) *Kolmbach* (1340 ft.), and finally crosses the *Kolmbacher Höhe* (1475 ft.; fine view) to (3 M.) Lindenfels.

A shorter footpath (1 1/4 hr.; blue marks) diverges to the left from the Lindenfels highroad to the E. of Reichenbach, and joins the road leading to Count Erbach's farm of *Hohenstein*. At the (1/2 M.) *Hohe Stein*, a quartz crag projecting from the woods (beside which is a memorial stone to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria), we diverge once more to the left, and, beyond *Unter-Raidelbach*, we rejoin the highroad at a point between Gadernheim and Kolmbach.

Knoden, where the key of the view-tower on the hill (1755 ft.) is to be obtained at Reinig's Inn, lies 1/2 hr. to the S. of the farm of Hohenstein, 1 1/2 hr. to the E. of Schönberg (viâ *Gronau* and *Schrannenbach*), and

3/4 hr. to the S.W. of Gadernheim. To the S. of Knoden is the wooded *Krehberg* (1965 ft.). •

Lindenfels. — **Hotels.** *Hessisches Haus, with shady garden, in the town, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, pens. 4½-5 *M*; Victoria, in the Bensheimer-Str., outside the town to the N., in an open, sunny situation; Odenwald, Harfe, both in the town, these three also good, pens. 4-5 *M*; Traube, Darmstädter Hof, to the S., both plain. — Villa Maria (for invalids; Dr. Schmidt); Dr. Weissmann's Lodging House, opposite the Hessische Haus, with pretty view, for ladies, pens. 4-5 *M*; Pens. Einsiedel, well spoken of.

Lindenfels (1170 ft.), a favourite summer-resort (1600 inhab.), the finest point in the Odenwald, with a modern Prot. church and an older Rom. Cath. church, is picturesquely situated on an eminence. It is surrounded by the remains of old fortifications and is commanded by a large ruined *Château* (1310 ft.), formerly the property of the Palatinate. — On the beautiful wooded hill 1 M. to the E. is the *Ludwigshöhe*, a small wooden temple commanding a fine view. Towards the E., the prospect is more extensive from a point ¼ hr. higher up. — Attractive views are also obtained from the *Karolinen-Tempel*, ½ hr. to the N.W. of Lindenfels, in the 'Buch', above the road to Kolmbach and Gadernheim, and from the *Litzelröder*, 20 min. by a path diverging from the Bensheim road opposite the Hôtel Victoria.

From Lindenfels to Heppenheim, about 9 M., pleasant footpath (red and white way-marks). We take the path descending to the left at the last house before the gate of the château, and then the third path on the right. Beyond *Eulsbach* we climb to the top of the hill on the other side of the valley and at the beginning of the wood turn to the left to (¾ hr.) *Erlenbach* and (½ hr.) *Mittershausen*, a little beyond which we strike the highroad from Fürth to Heppenheim. Following this over the saddle, we then take the path through the meadows on the left to (¾ hr.) *Kirschhausen* and in ¾ hr. more reach Heppenheim (p. 257). A guide-post just beyond Kirschhausen indicates the route to the right to the Starkenburg (p. 257).

From Lindenfels to Fürth, highroad, see p. 262. A shorter footpath (green and white way-marks) descends to the S. from Lindenfels, enters the (10 min.) wood to the left, (25 min. farther) crosses a fir-clad eminence (avoid the path to the left here), and reaches Fürth in 10 min. more.

From Weinheim to Fürth, 10 M., branch-railway in about 1 hour. — *Weinheim*, see p. 257. The train passes the station *Birkenauer Tal* and ascends the picturesque valley, which is watered by the *Weschnitz*. — 2½ M. *Birkenau*, a village with 1900 inhab., possesses a Prot. and a Rom. Cath. church, and a château and park of Baron von Wambolt. — 3½ M. *Reissen*. — 5½ M. *Mörlenbach* (Krone), with 1050 inhabitants.

From Mörlenbach to Wahlen, 10 M., railway in ca. 1 hr. — 2 M. *Weiher*; 5 M. *Kreidach*; 6 M. *Waldmichelbach* (see below); 7 M. *Unter-Waldmichelbach*; 7½ M. *Aschbach*; 8½ M. *Affolterbach*. — 10 M. *Wahlen*.

Waldmichelbach (1215 ft.; *Odenwald*, pens. 3-4 *M*; *Starkenburg*, pens. 3-4 *M*), a picturesquely situated little town (pop. 2053), and a capital centre for excursions. Fine view from the *Schimmelberg* (1640 ft.), 1 hr. to the N.W. (blue and white marks), near *Stallenkandel* on the highroad, 3 M. from Zotzenbach (p. 262; blue marks). — To Hirschhorn (p. 275), 12½ M., a diligence plies once a day from Waldmichelbach viâ *Schönmattenwag* (Hirsch Inn at Unter-Schönmattenwag), *Heddesbach*, and *Langenthal*.

Another path, marked by white wheels, leads from Waldmichelbach to (1 hr.) *Siedelsbrunn* (Morgenstern). Thence we may continue to follow the same path viâ *Ober-Absteinach*, *Unter-Absteinach*, the *Eichelberg* (1730 ft.), the *Schriesheimerhof*, and the *Hochstrasse* to (6¼ hrs.) Heidelberg. Or we may take the path indicated by blue marks to (3½ hrs.) *Heiligkreuz-Steinach* (Löwe), whence another (red circles) leads to (1 hr.) *Schönau* (p. 274) and *Neckarsteinach* (p. 274).

7 M. *Zotzenbach*, ½ M. from the village of that name. — 8 M. **Rimbach** (*Deutscher Kaiser*, very fair) is a village with 1800 inhabitants. — 9½ M. *Lörzenbach-Fahrenbach*. — 10 M. **Fürth** (620 ft.; *Adler*, very fair), with 1450 inhab., 4½ M. by road from Lindenfels (p. 261) viâ *Krumbach* (two-horse carriage 6 ℳ), and about 3 M. by the footpath (white and green marks).

Paths ascend from Rimbach (white triangular way-marks) and from Fürth (green and white marks) to the S.E. to the (1½ hr.) top of the **Tromm** (1860 ft.), which commands an extensive view (belvedere on the top; key at the *Inn zur Schönen Aussicht*). We then proceed to the S. (green and white marks), passing several hovels, and at the point where the path enters an oak-plantation descend to the right to *Gadern*. Hence the route leads through a pleasant valley to (1¼ hr.) *Waldmichelbach* (p. 261).

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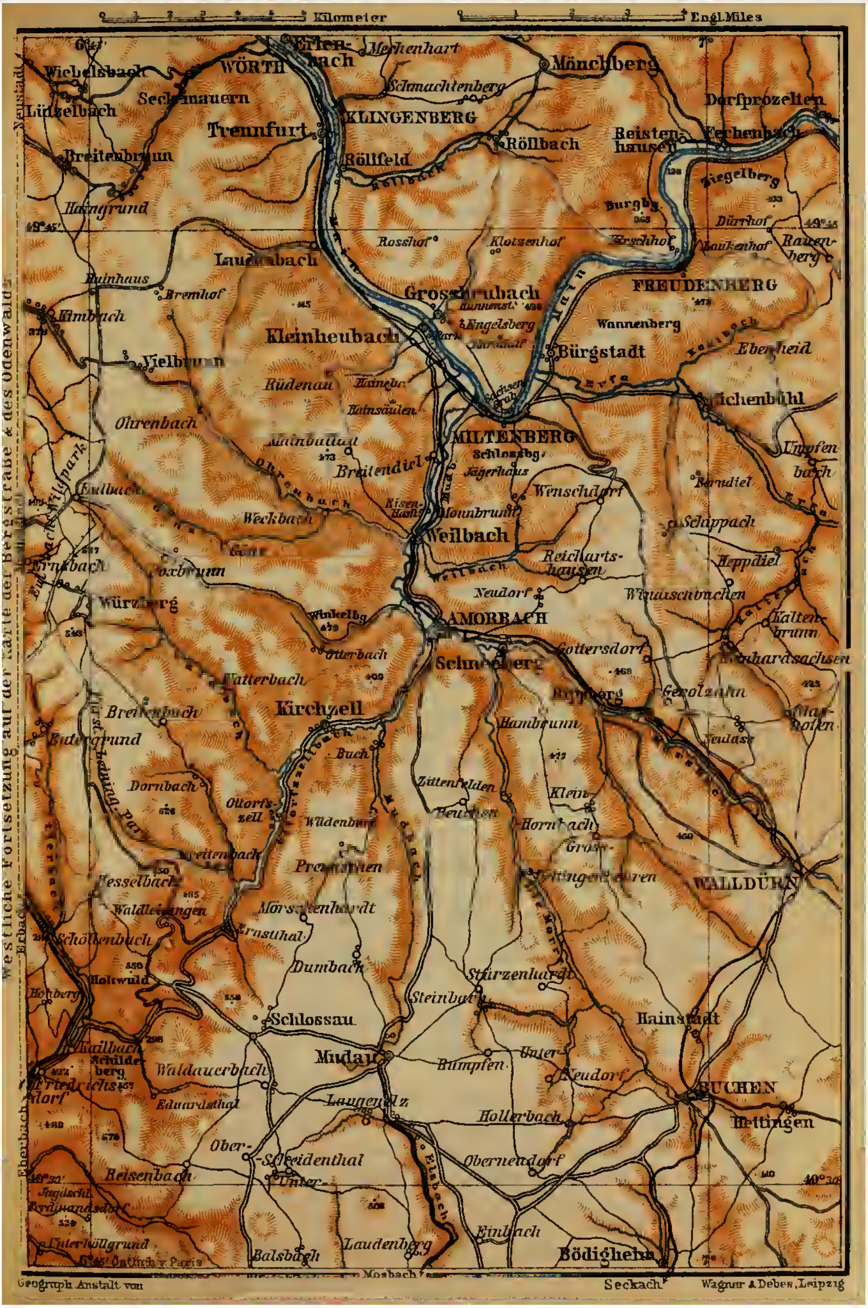
b. Eastern Portion.

From Frankfort to Eberbach, 66 M., in 3-4 hrs. (fares 8 ℳ 50, 6 ℳ 40, 4 ℳ 30 pf.). — From Darmstadt to Wiebelsbach, 17½ M., in 1 hr. (fares 2 ℳ 30, 1 ℳ 70, 1 ℳ 20 pf.); at Wiebelsbach the two lines unite.

Frankfort, see p. 223; departure from the E. station. — 3 M. *Mainkur*. About 2 M. to the N., on the hill, is *Bergen* (Zur Schönen Aussicht, a garden-restaurant), a favourite resort of the Frankforters. To the N., on the road to Vilbel (p. 240), are the *Bergener Warte* (view) and the battlefield where Marshal Broglie defeated the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick in 1759. — To the right, on the other side of the Main, are the village and château of *Rumpenheim*. — 6 M. *Hochstadt-Dörnigheim*. 8½ M. *Wilhelmsbad*, another favourite resort of the Frankforters, near which is a Bismarck column (1905).

10 M. *Hanau*, W. station; 11 M. *Hanau*, E. station (*Restaurant), the junction for the express-trains from Frankfort and Stuttgart to Berlin. **Hanau** (*Adler*, R. 2½-5, B. 1 ℳ, well spoken of; *Riese*), situated near the confluence of the *Kinzig* and the Main, is a pleasant-looking town with 31,637 inhab. and flourishing manufactures of trinkets and tobacco. In the Neustädter Marktplatz is a monument to the brothers *Grimm*, who were born here (1785 and 1786). On the Main lies the château of *Philippsruhe*, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse.

The Odenwald railway now crosses the Main. — 13 M. *Klein-Auheim*; 14 M. *Hainstadt*. — 17½ M. *Seligenstadt*, a small town with 4100 inhab., owes its name to a celebrated Benedictine abbey founded about 828 by Eginhard, the biographer of Charlemagne. The church has been entirely modernised in appearance, and few traces of the original building have been left.


Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Westliche Fortsetzung auf der Karte der Bergstraße & des Odenwalds
Wiebelsbach
WÖRTH
Erlenbach
Mechenhart
Mönchberg
Schmachtenberg
Seckmauern
Lützelbach
KLINGENBERG
Dorfprozelten
Trennfurt
Röllbach
Reistenhausen
Fechenbach
Breitenbrunn
Röllfeld
Ziegelberg
Haingrund
Burgberg
Dürrhof
Rosshof
Klotzenhof
Kirschhof
Laukenhof
Laudenbach
Grossheubach
FREUDENBERG
Bremhof
Engelsberg
Wannenberg
Kimbach
Kleinheubach
Bürgstadt
Eberheid
Vielbrunn
Rüdenau
Mainsäulen
Ohrenbach
MILTENBERG
Schlossbg.
Jägerhaus
Breitendiel
Umpfenbach
Eulbach
Wenschdorf
Weckbach
Mönbrunn
Schippach
Weilbach
Reichartshausen
Ernsbach
Neudorf
Würzberg
AMORBACH
Winkelbg.
Kaltenbrunn
Otterbach
Schneeberg
Gottersdorf
Watterbach
Breitenbuch
Kirchzell
Hambrunn
Buch
Dornbach
Zittenfelden
Ottorfszell
Wildenburg
Hornbach
Preunschen
Hesselbach
WALLDÜRN
Waldleiningen
Mörschenhardt
Ernstthal
Schöllenbach
Dumbach
Holzwald
Sturzenhardt
Steinbach
Schlossau
Hainstadt
Mudau
Bumpfen
Unter-Neudorf
Waldauerbach
Eduardsthal
Langenelz
BUCHEN
Hollerbach
Hettingen
Ober-Scheidenthal
Unter-
Obernendorf
Reisenbach
Einbach
Laudenberg
Balsbach
Bödigheim
Elzbach
Eberbach
Erbach
Mosbach
Seckach
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

23½ M. *Babenhausen*, the junction of the Darmstadt and Aschaffenburg railway. The Protestant church, an edifice in the Transition style with a late-Gothic choir and aisle, contains some interesting monuments of the Counts of Hanau and a late-Gothic carved altar of 1518. — 26 M. *Langstadt;* 28 M. *Klein-Umstadt;* 30½ M. *Gross-Umstadt;* 33 M. *Wiebelsbach-Heubach* (see below).

Darmstadt, see p. 251. Beyond (2½ M.) the *E. Station* (p. 254; branch-line to Grosszimmern) the line traverses extensive woods. — 5½ M. *Nieder-Ramstadt-Traisa.* We skirt the little *Modau.* — 7½ M. *Ober-Ramstadt* (Wiener's Inn; to Brandau, see p. 259); 10 M. *Zeilhard.* — 12½ M. *Reinheim* (528 ft.; Darmstädter Hof), an old town with 1900 inhab., on the *Gersprenz*, is the junction for *Offenbach* (23½ M., in 2-2½ hrs.) and for Reichelsheim.

From Reinheim to Reichelsheim, 11 M., railway in about 1 hr. (fares 1 ℳ 10, 75 pf.). The line follows the busy *Gersprenz-Tal.* — 1¾ M. *Gross-Bieberau* (Post), with 1650 inhab., whence several footpaths lead viâ the Neunkircher Höhe to Lindenfels in 3-4 hrs. — 7 M. *Nieder-Kainsbach* is the station for *Fränkisch-Crumbach* (Hörr zum Rodenstein), a market-town ¾ M. to the S.W., with a château. To the S.E. of Nieder-Kainsbach, overlooking the *Kainsbacher-Tal*, is the (1½ M.) ruined castle of *Schnellerts* (see below). — 11 M. Reichelsheim (755 ft.; *Goldener Engel; Swan; Adler*), a prettily-situated village, commanded by the ruin of *Reichenberg* (1075 ft.). In a sequestered hilly and wooded region, ¾ hr. to the N.W. of this point, rises the ruined castle of *Rodenstein*, from which, according to the popular legend, when a war is about to break out, the Wild Huntsman and his train gallop with fearful din to the castle of Schnellerts (see above). — From Reichelsheim to *Lindenfels*, 5 M. (diligence daily).

15½ M. *Lengfeld* (660 ft.; Krone). At the top of the *Otzberg* (1205 ft.; 40 min.), round which lies the little town of *Hering*, is the old castle of that name, with a massive tower (extensive view).

17½ M. *Wiebelsbach-Heubach*, where the line unites with that from Frankfort (see above).

36½ M. (from Frankfort) **Höchst** (520 ft.; *Post*, very fair, R. 1½-2, B. ½ ℳ; *Burg Breuberg*), a town with 1900 inhab., lies in the valley of the *Mümling*, which the train now ascends to Erbach.

About 2½ M. lower down the pleasant Mümling-Tal (diligence twice a day) lies *Neustadt* (Zum Ochsen), above which rises the imposing, partly ruined castle of *Breuberg* (1000 ft.; restaurant). — A marked path leads from Neustadt to (2½ hrs.) *Wörth.*

38 M. *Mümling-Grumbach;* 40½ M. *König* (Büchner); 42 M. *Zell-Kirchbrombach.* The valley contracts. To the right, farther on, is Schloss Fürstenau (p. 264).

44½ M. **Michelstadt** (680 ft.; **Hôtel Friedrich*, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, pens. from 3½ ℳ; *Löwe*, in the market-place; *Alt-Deutscher Hof; Fürstenauer Hof*), a town with 3433 inhab., mentioned in history as early as 741, lies in one of the prettiest parts of the Mümling-Tal. The late-Gothic *Parish Church* contains monuments of the Counts of Erbach and an old library. The *Rathaus* (1484) and some other buildings are interesting examples of timber-archi-

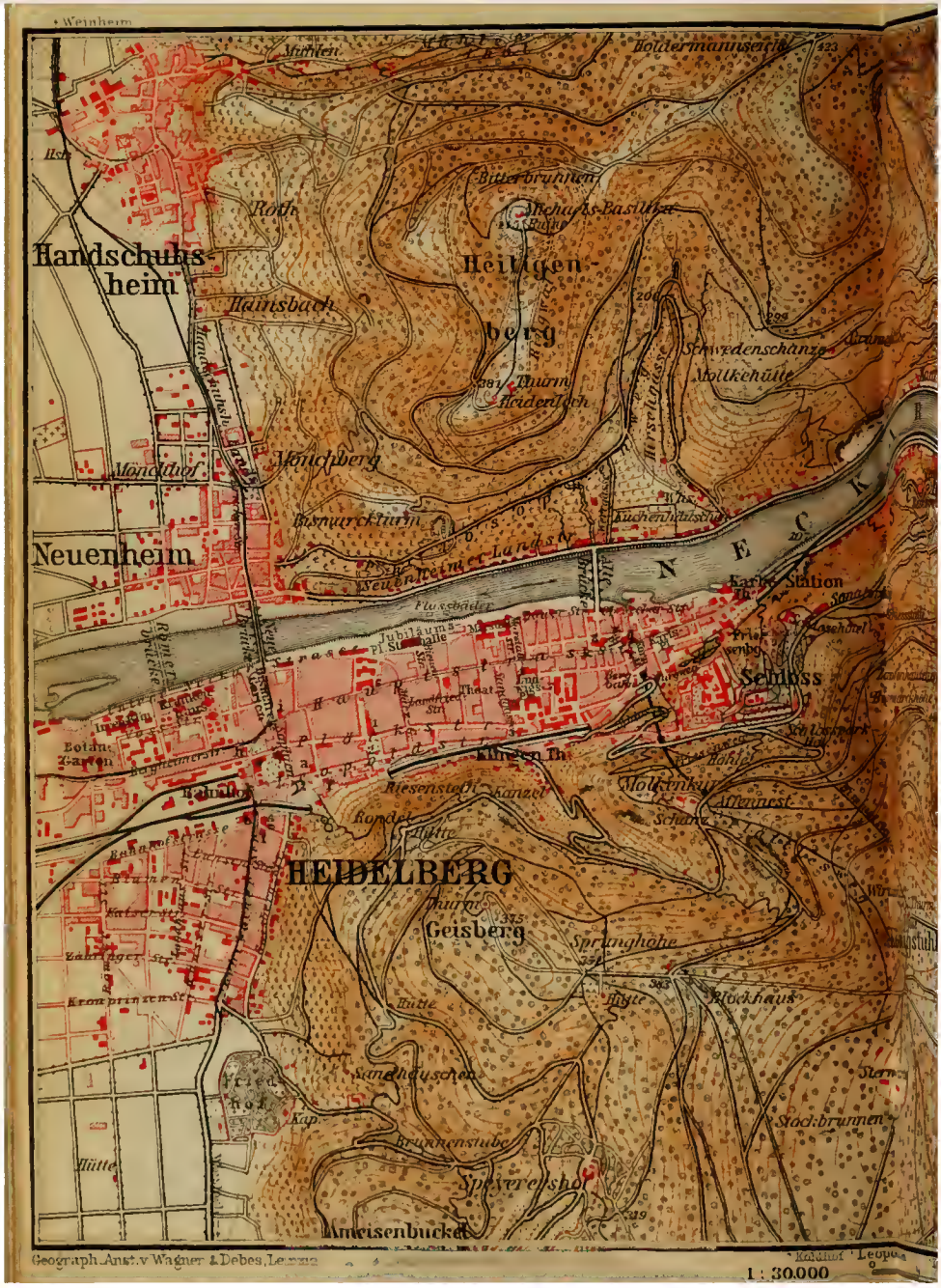
tecture. The *Market Fountain* dates from 1541. A few relics of the old fortifications still exist. Near the station is *Dr. Giggelberger's Hydropathic Establishment.* — About 1/4 M. to the N. of the station is *Schloss Fürstenau*, partly built before 1270, with four towers and a shady park, which has been the seat of the Counts of Erbach-Fürstenau since the 14th century. To the W., at the beginning of the village of *Steinbach*, are the remains of an interesting convent-church, founded by Eginhard (p. 262) in 827. The nave, the apse, the smaller apse of the N. transept, and part of the crypt are preserved. — Marked paths lead to many fine points of view in the environs, such as the *Hermannsberg*, the *Adalbertshöhe*, and the *Lärmfeuer* (990 ft.; 3/4 hr. to the W.).

From Michelstadt a road ascends to the E., passing *Dorf Erbach* and (4 1/2 M.) Count Erbach's shooting-box *Eulbach*, with its fine deer-park, to (7 1/2 M.) Amorbach. In the park of Eulbach the remains of lake-dwellings discovered here and at *Würzberg*, 3 M. to the S., have been re-erected. — **Amorbach** (545 ft.; *Badischer Hof*, R. 1 1/4, B. 3/4 *M*; *Post*, both very fair), a town with 2260 inhab., is the junction of railways to Aschaffenburg and to Walldürn and Seckach. It is the residence of Prince Leiningen, and contains a suppressed Benedictine abbey, the church of which (now Prot.) has two Romanesque towers and a nave rebuilt in the 18th century. In the convent building is a fine rococo library hall. In the neighbourhood are several Roman camps. — From Amorbach a diligence runs daily to (13 M.) Kailbach (p. 265), viâ *Ernstthal* (Prinz Ernst, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 1 *M*), 1 1/2 M. from which is *Wald-Leiningen*, a modern château in the English-Gothic style, with a deer-park. Pedestrians should select the red-marked path viâ (1 1/2 hr.) the *Wildenburg* (or *Wildenfels*), one of the most important ruins in the Odenwald, about 1 3/4 hr. from Ernstthal. A pleasant walk may also be taken from Kailbach or Ernstthal viâ *Eduardsthal*, *Reisenbach*, *Mülben*, *Katzenbach*, and the *Katzenbuckel* (p. 275) to Eberbach.

From Amorbach to Miltenberg, 5 1/2 M., railway in 1/2 hr. — 1 3/4 M. *Weilbach* (Engel).

5 1/2 M. **Miltenberg** (*Engel; Riese*), a busy little town with 3900 inhab., charmingly situated on the *Main*, with extensive quarries of red sandstone, which were known to the Romans. The old *Château* of the Electors of Mayence, built in the 15th cent. and destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg in 1552, has been recently restored (private property). The town contains several curious timber-dwellings (*e.g.* the 'Riese' Inn) and gate-towers. — Lower down the river, on the right bank lies the Franciscan monastery of *Engelsberg* (view), and opposite it *Kleinheubach* with a château. In the woods, to the W. of Miltenberg, are the so-called *Heunen-Säulen* ('columns of the Huns'), twelve gigantic columns of syenite, the remains of a quarry of the Roman period, which appears to have been suddenly abandoned. — From Miltenberg to *Aschaffenburg*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

47 M. **Erbach** (720 ft.; **Schützenhof; Odenwald*, very fair; *Adler*, unpretending), a town with 2980 inhab., situated in the Mümling-Tal, is the principal place in the dominions of Count Erbach. The *Schloss*, rebuilt in the Renaissance style in the 16th cent. on the site of a very ancient castle, and frequently restored, contains an interesting collection of armour, old fire-arms, valuable stained glass of the 13-17th cent., Etruscan vases, and other antiquities (the upper rooms, containing the antiquities, closed in winter; catalogue 50 pf.). In the court is a statue of *Count Franz von Erbach* (d. 1823), the founder of the collections. In the chapel is a stone *Sarcophagus*


Weinheim
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Mühlen
Boddermannseck
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Thurm
Heidenloch
Schwedenschanze
Moltkehütte
Mönchhof
Mönchberg
Bismarckturm
Neuenheim
Neuenheimer Landstr.
Karls-Station
Schloss
Jubiläums-Halle
Theater
Ludwigs-Th.
Riesenstein
Kanzel
Molkenkur
Allemannst.
Schanze
Rondell
Hütte
HEIDELBERG
Thurm
Geisberg
375
Sprunghöhe
Blockhaus
Sandhäuschen
Kapelle
Kruxnenstube
Stockbrunnen
Stern
Sperrer-Hof
Ameisenbuckel
Kronprinzenstr.
Zähringer Str.
Bahnhofstrasse
Bismarckstr.
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
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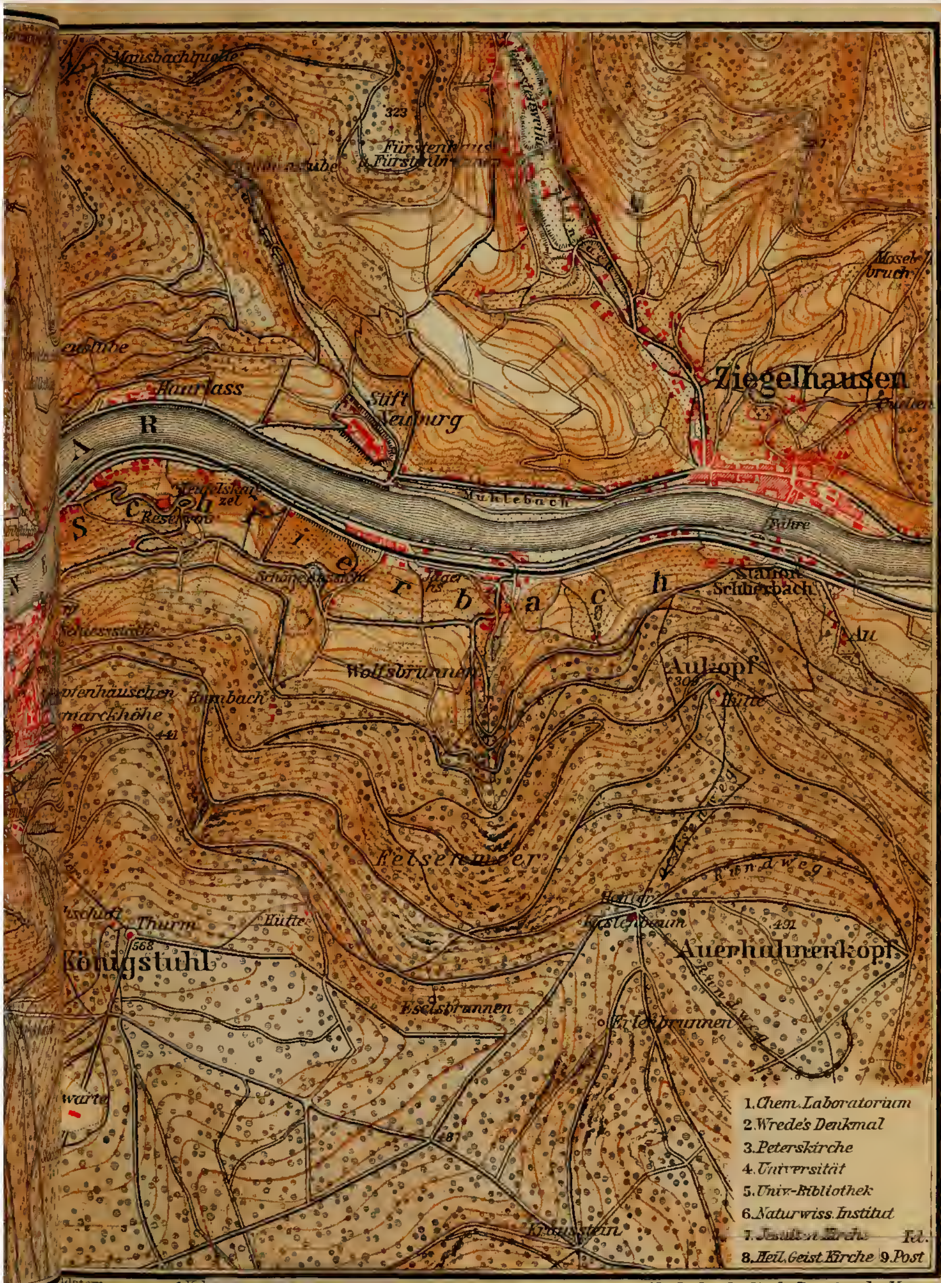


Nach der badisch. Topograph. Karte.

of the 13th or 14th cent. which once held the remains of Eginhard (d. 840; p. 262) and his wife Emma (d. 836), brought from the church of Seligenstadt in 1810 (fee 75 pf.).

The train now crosses the Mümling and gradually ascends the E. side of the valley, high above the river. Near (51½ M.) *Hetzbach* it traverses the *Himbächel Viaduct*, 820 ft. long and 145 ft. high. From Hetzbach (968 ft.) a branch-line runs to the little industrial town of *Beerfelden* (1300 ft.; Traube, R. 1-1½, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M*), 3 M. to the S.W., whence the picturesque *Gammelsbacher Tal* stretches down to the Neckar. — Our line penetrates the *Krähberg* by a tunnel 2 M. long and follows the winding course of the *Itter*. 54½ M. *Schöllenbach;* 57½ M. *Kailbach* (p. 264); 61½ M. *Gaimühle* (to the Katzenbuckel 1¼ hr., see p. 275). — 66 M. *Eberbach*, see p. 275.

32. Heidelberg and the Valley of the Neckar.

The **Railway Station** (365 ft.; *Restaurant*, D. 2 *M*) is on the W. side of the town. The quick trains alone have through-carriages. The Neckar-Tal line has a second station at the *Karlstor;* see p. 274.

Hotels. *Near the Station:* *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. a), in the Leopold-Str., with garden, R. 4-6, B. 1½, D. at 1 p.m. 4, pens. 9½-12 *M;* *Grand-Hôtel (Pl. g), Rohrbacher-Str. 11, also with garden, R. from 3 *M*, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 3½, pens. from 7½ *M;* *Victoria (Pl. f), Leopold-Str. 6, with veranda, R. 3-10, B. 1¼, D. at 1 p.m. 3½, pens. from 8 *M;* Schrieder (Pl. b), at the station, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 7 *M;* Métropole, Anlage 22, R. from 2, B. 1¼, pens. from 6 *M*. — Darmstädter Hof (Pl. i), near the Bismarck Garden, very fair, R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 5½ *M;* the following with restaurants: *Hôt.-Pens. Lang (Pl. l), Rohrbacher-Str. 13, near the station, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-8 *M;* Bayrischer Hof (Pl. h), Rohrbacher-Str. 2, near the station, R. 2-3½, B. 1, pens. from 6 *M;* Heidelberger Hof, Wrede-Platz (p. 267), R. 1½-3, B. ¾, pens. 4-6 *M;* Hôt. Harrer & Pens. Beau-Séjour, Anlage 32 & 39, with American bar, R. 2-4, B. ¾, D. 2, pens. from 5 *M;* Reichspost, next the post-office, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 1½-2½ *M*, very fair.

In the Town (1 M. from the station): *Prinz Karl (Pl. c), in the Kornmarkt (p. 268), an old-established house, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 7½ *M*. — With restaurants: Adler (Pl. d), in the Kornmarkt; Hôtel zum Ritter (Pl. k; p. 268), R. 2-6, B. 1 *M*, well spoken of; Badischer Hof, Haupt-Str. 113; Silberner Hirsch, in the market-place, good wine from the cask, R. 1 *M* 40 pf.-3, B. ¾ *M*; Prinz Max, Marstall-Str., R. 1½ 3, B. ½ *M*; Holländischer Hof, by the old bridge, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾ *M*, both plain. — Perkeo, Haupt-Str. 75, hôtel garni, R. 1½-3, B. ¾ *M*.

On the Hill, behind the Castle: *Schloss-Hôtel (p. 272), commanding a fine view, first-class, omn. from the station 1 *M* (closed in winter); Bellevue, belonging to the same company, R. 2-10 *M*, B. 1 *M* 30 pf., D. 4, omn. 1¼ *M;* *Schlosspark Hôtel & Pension. Wolfsbrunnenweg 12, a little higher up, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-9 *M*. — *Kohlhof (p. 273), reached from the station by cab in 1¼ hr. (10 *M*).

On the right Bank of the Neckar: Scheffelhaus, R. 2, B. ¾ *M*.

Pensions. *Pension Internationale & Anglaise (English)*, Anlage 8-10 (pens. 5-7 *M*); *Silvana*, Anlage 51a (3½-5½ *M*); *Schildecker*, cor. of the Plöck-Str. and Theater-Str. (from 3½ *M*); *Continentale*, Anlage 30 (4-8 *M*); *Flora*, Anlage 24 (4-5½ *M*); *Alt-Heidelberg*, Rohrbacher-Str. 29; *Primosole*, Ried-Str. 3 (R. from 2, pens 4-6 *M*); *Spitz*, Schlierbach Road 166 (R. 1½-2, pens. 4½-5½ *M*); *Karlstor*, Haupt-Str. 248 (4-5 *M*); *Quisisana*, Blumen-Str. 9, at Neuenheim (p. 273; English; pens. 4-6 *M*).

Restaurants. **Perkeo* (p. 265), D. from 1¼ *M*; *Roter Hahn*, Haupt-Str. 44; *Stadthalle* (p. 273), and *Stadtgarten*, in the Anlage (concerts in the evening); *Rodensteiner*, Haupt-Str. 118 and Sandgasse; *Luxhof*, Haupt-Str. 24. — **Wine-Rooms.** *Goldene Gerste*, Haupt-Str. 93; *Badische Weinstube* (restaurant), Haupt-Str. 11. — **Schermers' Luncheon Rooms*, Haupt-Str. 71. — **Open-air Restaurants.** *Bremeneck*, in the new Schloss-Str., beside the cable-railway; **Schloss-Restaurant* (p. 272), D. 2-3 *M*; *Schiff*, beyond the new bridge; *Waldhorn* (Scheffelhaus, see p. 265).

Cafés. *Café Impérial*, Wrede-Platz; *Häberlein*, Leopold-Str. 35, both in the Anlage (p. 267); *Theatre Café*, Theater-Str. 2a.

Cabs (all with two horses). For a drive within the town, or beyond the bridges to Neuenheim: 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 90, 3 pers. 1 *M* 5, 4 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf.; between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. douhle fares; each heavy box 25 pf. — *By time:* per ¼ hr. 60, 90, 1 *M* 5, 1 *M* 20 pf.; each addit. ¼ hr., 40, 50, 60, 70 pf. — *Taxameter Cabs*, with 4 seats: in the town, 1000 mètres 50 pf., each addit. 500 mètres 10 pf.; at night and on the hill, 200 mètres 50 pf., each addit. 100 mètres 10 pf. — To the *Castle* (direct) 1-4 pers. 2 *M*, there and back 4 *M*; *Schloss-Hôtel* 3 *M* 30 pf., there and back 4 *M*; *Castle* and *Molkenkur* 5, there and back 6 *M*; *Castle*, *Molkenkur*, and *Wolfsbrunnen* 7 or 8 *M*; *Castle*, *Molkenkur*, and *Konigstuhl*, 12 or 14 *M*; *Kohlhof*, 10 or 12 *M*.

Electric Tramway (10-40 pf.) from the principal station by the Haupt-Strasse and Kornmarkt (station of the castle-railway) to the Karlstor station (p. 268); from the Schlachthaus by the Bergheimer Strasse and Bismarck-Platz to Handschuchsheim; from the principal railway station to Wiesloch (p. 356), and to the Cemetery (p. 274).

Cahle Railway from the *Kornmarkt* (p. 263) to the *Castle* in 8 min. (station 75 yds. from the entrance) and to the *Molkenkur* in 8 min. more (fare to the Schloss Station 35, to the Molkenkur 70 pf., return-fares ½, 1 *M*). Trains run every ¼-½ hr. Several tunnels.

Baths. Plöck-Str. 32; river-baths in the Neckar, between the bridges.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 9), opposite the station.

Reading Room, with English newspapers, at *O. Petter's*, Leopold-Str. 5.

English Church, Plöck-Strasse 46 (300 seats); services at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. E. T. Bird*, Anlage 24.

Principal Attractions (½ day). We proceed from the rail. station through the Leopold-Str. to *St. Peter's* and by the Schloss-Str. to the *Castle* (½ hr.). Or we may take the tramway to the Kornmarkt and the cable-railway to the Castle. An inspection of the Castle takes 1 hr. at least. We next walk (20 min.) or take the cable-railway to the *Molkenkur*. We then descend viâ the Kornmarkt (½ hr.) and the Heilig-Geist-Kirche to the *Old Neckar Bridge*, and follow the right hank to the *New Bridge*, which crosses to the station (¾ hr.). — In summer the Castle is often illuminated soon after dark; it is best seen from the right bank of the Neckar between the two bridges (cab 8 *M*).

Heidelberg, with 49,150 inhab. (15,000 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the *Neckar*, at the point where that river debouches from the Odenwald in the plain of the Rhine. Few towns can vie with it in the beauty of its environs and its historical interest. Conrad of Hohenstaufen, who became Count Palatine of the Rhine in 1155, selected Heidelberg as his principal residence, and under him and his successors the insignificant little place soon became a town of considerable importance. It continued to be the capital of the Palatinate for nearly five centuries, until the Elector Charles Philip in 1721, owing to ecclesiastical differences with the Protestant citizens, transferred his seat to Mannheim. Since 1802 Heidelberg has belonged to the grand-duchy of Baden.

The old town of Heidelberg is squeezed in between the castle-hill and the Neckar, and consists mainly of the so-called *Haupt-Strasse*, a street about $1^1/_4$ M. long. The newer residential quarters are built on the W. slope of the Geisberg and in the valley, partly in the district of *Bergheim*, which, like Neuenheim (p. 273), dates back to the Roman period. In this quarter are the *Railway Station* and the *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. 9), opposite each other. On the river are several *Medical Institutes* and the *Botanical Garden* of the University, and lower down the river are factories.

From the Railway Station we may approach the Haupt-Strasse (tramway p. 266) viâ the *Bismarck Platz*, from which the *Bismarck Garden* (with a marble bust of the chancellor by Donndorf) extends to the left to the new bridge (p. 273); or we may turn to the right and follow the Leopold-Strasse, with the Anlage, or public promenade, which is the pleasanter way to the castle for pedestrians. In front of the Victoria Hotel is a fountain with a bust of the local poet *K. G. Nadler* (d. 1849). Farther on, in the Wrede-Platz, and near the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. 1), is a *Statue of the Bavarian Field Marshal Prince Karl von Wrede* (Pl. 2; 1767-1838) by Brugger, erected in 1860.

Near the E. end of the Anlage, on the left, is the Protestant **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. 3), built at the end of the 15th cent. and restored in 1865-70, with a fine open-work Gothic tower, several monuments, and, in the aisles, two pictures by Hans Thoma. — Opposite, on the other side of the railway, is the *Klingentor* (see p. 272), near which is a bust of *Karl Metz* (d. 1877), founder of the German volunteer fire-brigade system. From this point the street known as the '*Schlossberg*' ascends to the entrance of the Schloss-Garten at the Elisabeth-Pforte (20 min.; see p. 269).

Turning to the *left* at the choir of St. Peter's Church, we pass the new *University Library* (Pl. 5; p. 268), erected in the French early-Renaissance style, and reach the Ludwigs-Platz, in which, in front of the university, stands an *Equestrian Statue of Emperor William I.*, by Donndorf (1901).

The **University** (Pl. 4; about 1600 stud.), the famous *Ruperto-Carola*, the cradle of science in S. Germany, and after the universities of Prague and Vienna the oldest in Germany, was founded in 1386 by Elector Rupert I. Its period of greatest prosperity was in the latter half of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th cent., when, under Electors Otho Henry, Frederick III., and Frederick IV., it was the centre of 'Humanism', and the chief Reformed seat of learning in Germany. During the stormy times of the Thirty Years' War and the devastation of the Rhenish Palatinate by the French it survived with difficulty. It is indebted for its modern development to Charles Frederick of Baden, who in 1804 provided it with eminent professors and scientific collections. The aula was restored

in 1886, the five-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the university (apply to the janitor).

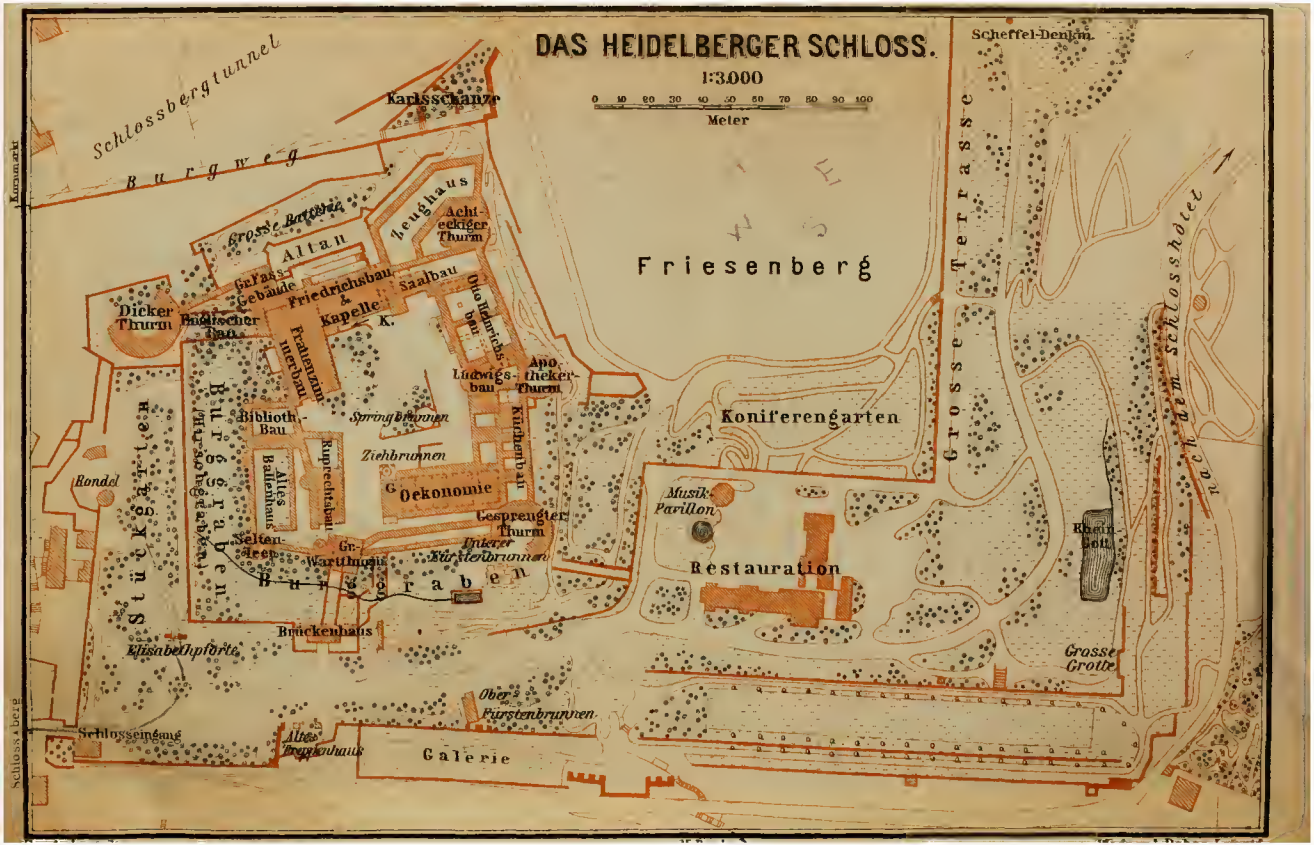
The *Library* (transferred to the new building mentioned on p. 267 in 1905) contains 400,000 vols., about 4000 MSS., 3000 papyri, and 3200 ancient documents. It is open 11-1 (during the holidays 10-12) on Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Frid., and 2-4 on Wed. & Sat. (from May to August, 3-5). Scarcely one-third of the MSS. in the famous Bibliotheca Palatina, which was transferred to Rome after the capture of Heidelberg by Tilly, have been returned. (Thirty-eight were restored in 1814, and eight hundred and thirty-eight in 1816, including some original MSS. of Luther.) A number of MSS. (many with miniatures, including the 'Manesse' Minnesänger MS. of the early 14th cent.), autographs, documents, incunabula, and portraits, are exhibited on the ground-floor, to the left; adm. gratis on Wed., 2-4 (summer, 3-5), on other week-days for 50 pf. (30 pf. for each member of a party); application is made in the lending-room.

The *Jesuiten-Kirche* (Pl. 7), dating from the beginning of the 18th cent., was decorated with polychrome ornamentation in 1873.

In the Market Place (380 ft.) rises the Gothic **Heilig-Geist-Kirche** (Pl. 8; sacristan, Augustinergasse 9), erected at the beginning of the 15th cent. under King Rupert (see below). In 1705 the nave was separated from the choir by a wall, in order that the Roman Catholics might worship in the latter (now used by the 'Old Catholics'), while the Protestants retained the nave. The choir contains the tomb of King Rupert and his wife Elizabeth, sister of the first Elector of Brandenburg. — Opposite the church, to the S., is the *Hôtel zum Ritter* (Pl. k), erected in 1592 in the style of the Otto Heinrichs-Bau (p. 270), almost the only house which escaped destruction in 1693. — Opposite the choir, on the E. side of the market-place, is the *Rathaus* (1703), containing a new hall adorned with paintings by Lindenschmit. — A few paces to the N., via the Steingasse, is the old *Neckar Bridge* (p. 273).

The last of the side-streets to the right of the Market Place is the *Oberbadgasse*, at the upper end of which begins the Schloss-Strasse (p. 269), leading to the castle. — The station of the Cable Railway to the Castle (p. 266) is in the neighbouring *Kornmarkt*, beside the 'Prinz Karl' Hotel. — Pedestrians cross the Kornmarkt diagonally to the right, and ascend the Burgweg, which leads in 12 min. (long vaulted gateway near the top) to the great balcony (p. 271). A footpath diverges to the left from the Burgweg, leading along the Friesenberg. — A fourth route to the castle is to take the tramway to the E. end of the town near the *Karls-Tor* (built in 1775-81), and thence ascend the *Friesenberg* (to the right) on foot, proceeding at the top either to the left by the Karmeliter-Wäldchen, or to the right along the castle-hill.

The ****Castle** (640 ft.), situated on the 'Jettenbühl', a wooded spur of the Königstuhl, may possibly have been founded by *Conrad of Hohenstaufen* (d. 1195; see p. 266), but more probably by *Count Palatine Louis I.* (1214-31). A more imposing building was erected by *Rupert III.* (1398-1410), who was elected Roman king at Rhens in 1400. The castle and the fortifications were enlarged by the


DAS HEIDELBERGER SCHLOSS.
1:3.000
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Meter
Schlossbergtunnel
Burgweg
Karlsschanze
Grosse Batterie
Altan
Zeughaus
Achteckiger Thurm
Gr. Fass-Gebäude
Friedrichsbau & Kapelle
Saalbau
Otto Heinrichsbau
Dicker Thurm
Englischer Bau
Frauenzimmerbau
Ludwigsbau
Apotheker-Thurm
Bibliothek-Bau
Springbrunnen
Küchenbau
Ziehbrunnen
Oekonomie
Alles Ballenhaus
Ruprechtsbau
Gesprengter Thurm
Unterer Fürstenbrunnen
Selten-leer
Gr. Wartthurm
Burggraben
Stückgarten
Rondel
Brückenhaus
Elisabethpforte
Ober Fürstenbrunnen
Schlosseingang
Altes Treppenhaus
Galerie
Friesenberg
Koniferengarten
Musik-Pavillon
Restauration
Grosse Terrasse
Scheffel-Denkm.
Rhein-Gott
Grosse Grotte
nach dem Schlosshôtel
Kurmarkt
Schlossberg

electors *Frederick I.* 'the Victorious' (1449-76), and *Lewis V.* (1508-44). The palatial parts of the edifice were afterwards erected by the electors of the 16th and 17th cent., particularly *Otho Henry* (1556-59), *Frederick IV.* (1583-1610), and *Frederick V.* (1610-21), King of Bohemia (husband of Elizabeth†, daughter of James I. of England). In 1622, when Heidelberg was taken by Tilly during the Thirty Years' War, the castle escaped almost uninjured. It was afterwards restored by *Charles Lewis* (1632-80). After the death of *Charles*, the last Protestant Elector (in 1685), Louis XIV. preferred a claim to the Palatinate, and began the cruel and destructive war which involved the Castle of Heidelberg and so many others in one common ruin. On 24th Oct., 1688, the town and castle capitulated to *Count Mélac*, the French general, who spent the following winter here. On the approach of the German armies, however, he determined to evacuate the place, and on 2nd March, 1689, he caused the fortifications to be blown up. These were subsequently restored, but in 1693 the imperial commander surrendered the place to the French almost without a blow, and Marshal de Lorge completely destroyed the castle and much of the town. The *Electors Charles Philip* (1716-42) and *Charles Theodore* (1742-99) made some attempts to render the castle once more habitable; but in 1764 it was struck by lightning and finally reduced to the ruinous condition in which we see it at present. Farther decay is prevented by careful preservation and (where necessary) restoration, and visitors may help this good cause by joining the *Heidelberger Schlossverein* (annual subscription 3 *M*).

From the terminus of the funicular railway (p. 266), at the top of the Schloss-Strasse (p. 268), we pass through the W. entrance of the Castle (comp. the Plan; guide superfluous) into the Schloss-Garten, laid out in 1808 on the ruins of the fortifications. The paths to the left, of which the second passes through the *Elisabeth-Pforte*, erected by Frederick V. in 1615 in honour of his consort (see above), lead to the *Stückgarten*, an old bastion, which, together with the corner-tower, the so-called *Dicke Turm*, defended the castle on the W. side. A tablet here commemorates the visits of Goethe and Marianne Willemer ('Suleika') in 1814 and 1815. Between the Dicke Turm and the Friedrichsbau (p. 270) is the plain *Englische Bau*, or *Elisabethbau*, which also was erected by Frederick V.

We now cross the *Bridge* over the S. moat of the Castle, pass under the *Great Watch Tower*, and enter the **Schlosshof*, or castle-yard, the focus of the whole structure. Almost all the architectural ornamentation of the castle was lavished on the inner façades abutting on the court, as the external walls served chiefly for purposes of defence. The irregular grouping of the buildings reveals at once

† Her daughter Sophia was married at Heidelberg in 1658 to Ernest Augustus, afterwards Elector of Hanover, and became the mother of George I. of England.

the lack of any systematic plan in their construction. This, however, is directly responsible for the picturesqueness of the general effect, which is farther enhanced by the clinging ivy and the verdant trees. The two most interesting buildings are the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, on the E., and the Friedrichs-Bau, on the N., both constructed of red Neckar sandstone, with sculptures and details in yellowish sandstone from Heilbronn.

The **Otto-Heinrichs-Bau*, begun in 1556, the finest example of the German early-Renaissance style, rises in three stories, partly of the Ionic and partly of the Corinthian order, with a strong emphasis on the horizontal lines. The lower story, with the Kaisersaal to the left and the Elector's Rooms to the right, is of considerable elevation. It is at present fitted up for the exhibition mentioned at p. 271. The two upper stories, the first containing the large dining-hall, are each not more than half as high. The top ends in two small gables. The whole façade is richly adorned with beautiful sculptures, all recently restored. The cornice of the portal, to which a double flight of steps ascends, is supported by Caryatides. Above it is the bust of the founder, the Elector Otho Henry, with armorial bearings and inscription. In the niches of the façade are a number of statues, all having a symbolical meaning after the fashion of the Renaissance. In the four lower niches are Joshua, Samson, Hercules, and David, the representatives of force and courage, the foundations on which a princely house rests; in the middle niches, allegorical figures of Strength, Justice, Faith, Charity, and Hope, the virtues which adorn a princely family; in the upper niches, Saturn, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Diana, Apollo, and Jupiter, or the seven gods of the planets, symbolising the higher powers, who rule the destinies of all. In the window-arches are medallion-heads of eminent men of antiquity. The designer of this beautiful building is still uncertain; recent critics have ascribed it to *Peter Flettner* (d. 1546), of Nuremberg, *i.e.* to the reign of Frederick the Wise. The plastic ornamentation was executed first under the superintendence of *Master Antoni*, of whom we know nothing further, and afterwards (from 1558 on) by *Alexander Colin* of Malines (b. 1526), who, however, went to Innsbruck in 1562 to work on the Monument of Emp. Maximilian.

The **Friedrichs-Bau*, erected in 1601-7 from *Joh. Schoch's* designs and restored since 1898, is an imposing building in the late-Renaissance style, and consists of three stories (Doric, Tuscan, and Ionic), surmounted by Corinthian pediments. In ornamentation it is inferior to the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, which it perhaps surpasses in structural grandeur. In the niches are 16 statues of Charlemagne, Otho of Wittelsbach, and the Counts Palatine down to Frederick IV. These are replicas of the admirable originals executed by *Sebastian Götz* of Coire. — Between the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau and the Friedrichs-Bau is the *Gläserne Saalbau* or *Neue Hof*, erected by

Frederick the Wise in 1549, and showing a quaint mixture of Gothic and Renaissance forms.

A vaulted passage (at Pl. K) leads under the Friedrichs-Bau to the **Balcony*, constructed in 1610, which commands a beautiful view (the back of the Friedrichs-Bau is here seen to advantage). The foot-path (*Burgweg*; p. 268) to the town begins at the base of this platform.

Adjoining the Friedrichs-Bau on the left is the so-called *Bandhaus* or *Königs-Saal*, erected by Lewis V. for the ladies of the court, but afterwards altered. Farther back is the *Library* or *Archives*, usually called the *Alte Bau*, and farther on the *Ruprechts-Bau*, a simple Gothic structure erected by Rupert III., the upper part rebuilt by Lewis V. The imperial eagle with the arms of the Palatinate recall the election of Rupert to the sceptre of the Roman kingdom. Over the entrance is a garland of five roses borne by two angels; the half-open pair of compasses is a sign that the building is commended to the care of the Holy Virgin.

Opposite is a covered *Well*, with four columns of syenite (from the Felsberg, p. 259), which once adorned the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim, and were brought here by Count Palatine Lewis V.

Adjacent is the office in which tickets are issued for admission to the Interior: charge, 1 pers. 1, 2 pers. 1½ *M*, 3 or more pers. 50 pf. each; for the 'Great Tun' alone, each pers. 10 pf.; for the Collection of Antiquities 40 pf. each (extra); for the upper rooms of the Friedrichs-Bau, 50 pf. each.

Visitors are first conducted to the groundfloor of the Ruprechts-Bau (see above), where the original sculptures of the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau and the Friedrichs-Bau are preserved; on the first floor is a fine Renaissance chimney-piece. — Thence they are led through the lower rooms of the Library and the dungeon to the casemates of the Englische Bau (p. 269) and to the Dicke Turm (p. 269); the last should be ascended for the sake of the view. They then return to the court by the Königs-Saal (see above), which has been restored for students festivals.

In the Friedrichs-Bau visitors are admitted to the Chapel and to the upper rooms (adm. see above), which are architecturally interesting and have been redecorated.

To the left of the Friedrichs-Bau is the entrance to the Cellar (Pl. K; adm. see above), containing the famous *Heidelberg Tun*, a monster cask capable of holding 49,000 gallons. The present tun was constructed in 1751 by the Elector Charles Theodore, as the successor to two others, the first of which was erected in 1591 by the Count Palatine Casimir, the second by the Elector Charles Lewis in 1662 and restored by Charles Philip in 1728. By the tun stands a grotesque wooden figure of Perkeo, court-jester of Elector Charles Philip. Another large tun bears humorous inscriptions.

We next cross the court to the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau (p. 270; Kaisersaal), and then pass to the left into the Gläserne Saalbau and to the octagonal tower, which may be ascended (123 steps). Finally, crossing the court once more, we visit the Kitchens and the Gesprengte Turm (p. 272; fine view from the platform).

The municipal **Collection of Art and Antiquities** (adm., see above; catalogue, 80 pf.), arranged in the lower story of the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, was founded by *Count Charles de Graimberg* (d. 1864). — Room I. Views of Heidelberg by *Seb. Münster* (1527), *M. Merian* (1620), *Rottmann* (1798-1850), and *Verhas* (1843). Views of the castle by *Ulrich Kraus* (1683). Portraits of electors, Heidelberg professors, and other worthies. Frankenthal porcelain (p. 281). — Room II. Portraits of princes. Renaissance chimney-piece. Frankenthal porcelain. — Room III. 1st Sec. (r.): Por-

traits of electors, seals, weapons, early prints (Heidelberg, 1486). 2nd Sec.: Miniatures, model of the Castle (1851), portraits of Perkeo (p. 271). 3rd Sec.: Portraits. Documents, incl. a charter of 896 (No. 1020). Letters of Melanchthon (No. 1034), Tilly, etc. Luther's wedding-ring.

We leave the court by the Great Watch Tower, cross the moat (p. 269), and turn to the left in the garden. The '*Gesprengte Turm*' (blown-up tower), or *Pulver Turm*, at the S.E. angle of the castle, in the fosse to the left of the exit from the court, is of masonry so solid that, when the French blew it up in 1693, one-half became detached and fell in an unbroken mass into the moat, where it still remains. The tower is 79 ft. in diameter, the walls 21 ft. thick; beneath it are long casemated passages. It was near this spot that Matthison composed his fine 'Elegie in den Ruinen eines alten Bergschlosses', an imitation of Gray's famous 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard'. — A few paces farther on is the *Schloss-Restaurant* (p. 266), where a band plays in the afternoon.

The **Great Terrace* to the N.E., constructed in 1613, commands beautiful views of the castle itself and of the town. A *Statue of Victor von Scheffel* (1826-86) was erected here in 1891. — The plantation of coniferæ on the *Friesenberg* (p. 268), below the terrace, contains many rare trees.

Behind the terrace is the *Schloss-Hôtel* (p. 265; 735 ft.), and a little higher up is the *Hôtel Bellevue* (p. 265); fine view from the terrace.

About 1½ M. farther to the E. is the **Wolfsbrunnen** (590 ft.; *Restaurant*), once a favourite resort of Frederick V. and his wife Elizabeth, and celebrated in a sonnet of Martin Opitz, who was a student at Heidelberg in 1619. According to tradition, the enchantress Jetta was here killed by a wolf, whence the name. In the vicinity is the reservoir supplying the water for the town-aqueduct. We may then proceed, enjoying a series of pleasant views, to (1½ M.) *Schlierbach* (p. 274), and cross the Neckar to *Ziegelhausen* (p. 274), where boats are always ready to take walkers back to Heidelberg by the river.

The Route to the Molkenkur (20 min.; finger-posts; railway in 3 min., see p. 266) ascends the steps opposite the Gesprengte Turm, passes through a small gate, and reaches the road which passes at the back of the castle (finger-post). We may now either ascend by the road or by the zigzag footpath. If we follow the latter, we may after a few minutes either diverge by the 'Friesenweg' to the right, or continue to follow the zigzag path. (Several finger-posts.)

The ***Molkenkur** (985 ft. above the sea-level; 345 ft. above the castle) is a restaurant (rooms also) which commands an admirable view, and is the only point from which the castle is seen from above.

A road leads from behind the Molkenkur to the S., and after a few yards reaches a point where four roads meet (finger-post). That on the left descends to the Schloss; the next asceuds to the Wolfsbrunnen (see above) aud (20 min.) the **Bismarck-Höhe* (1445 ft.; view-tower); the one straight on ascends to the Königstuhl (p. 273), while that to the right descends to Heidelberg, which it reaches at the *Klingentor* (p. 267). From the last, after ½ M., a road ('Speyerershof-Weg') diverges to the left and ascends in 5 min. to a *Bench*, commanding an excellent view of the upper part of the town and of the Schloss. A few paces farther on is the **Kanzel** ('pulpit'), a small projecting platform, with a parapet, affording a survey of Heidelberg and the plain. The **Rondell** (800 ft.), reached hence in 5 min.,

an open space in front of a covered seat, is also a charming point of view. From the Rondell a broad path (indicated by a guide-post 'nach dem Bahnhof') leads by the 'Sieben-Linden' and the Wolfshöhle to Heidelberg, emerging at the Victoria Hotel (Pl. C, 5). — Immediately beyond the Rondell is a footpath ascending to the top of the (20 min.) *Geisberg (1230 ft.), the tower on which commands one of the finest views near Heidelberg. — About 1 M. from the Geisberg is the *Speyererhof* (965 ft.; inn), a favourite point for a walk. Thence to the Heidelberg station about 1¾ M.

The **Königstuhl** (1865 ft.) is reached from the Molkenkur by a shady path ('Plättlesweg') in ¾ hr., or by the carriage-road in 1 hr. The tower on the top, 95 ft. in height, commands a most extensive view of the Rhine, Neckar, Odenwald, Haardt Mts., Taunus, and the Black Forest as far as the Merkuriusberg at Baden. — About 1 M. to the S. of the Königstuhl, beyond the new University Observatory, is the **Kohlhof** (1580 ft.; **Hotel*, with 100 beds, baths, electric light, etc., R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-10 *M*), a health-resort with pleasant shady promenades. The tower at the *Possellslust* (1580 ft.), 7 min. to the S.W., commands a good view.

The **Old Bridge** over the Neckar, constructed by Elector Charles Theodore in 1786-88, is embellished with a statue of the Elector and allegorical groups at each end. About 1300 yds. lower down is the handsome **New Bridge**, erected in 1877. Both bridges command beautiful views. Between the two bridges, on the left bank, is the *Stadthalle* (opened 1903), a large hall with an orchestra which can be sunk and a restaurant.

On the right bank of the Neckar are the Neuenheim Road with many villas, which also extend up the slope, and the suburb of *Neuenheim* (Schiff, with garden), near the New Bridge. The first road beyond the latter ascends to the right to the **Philosophenweg**, a beautiful walk extending along the slope of the *Heiligenberg*, and commanding a splendid view of the town and of the plain of the Rhine as far as the Haardt Mts. The pleasantest way back is through the small lateral valley of the *Hirschgasse*, past the well-known students' tavern and duelling-place of that name (1 hr. in all; mostly without shade).

Those who have time should not fail to ascend from the Philosophenweg (beyond the quarry to the left), passing the Bismarck Tower (1903), to the (¾ hr.) ***Heiligenberg**, the ancient *Mons Piri*, an early-German sacrificial station, afterwards consecrated to Mercury. On the S. summit (1250 ft.) is a view-tower, commanding an admirable survey of Heidelberg, the Castle, the valley of the Neckar, and the Bergstrasse. Adjacent is the *Heidenloch*, an old cistern. On the N. summit (1455 ft.), 10 min. farther on, are the foundations of the Romanesque *Abbey Church of St. Michael*, established about 880 and discovered in 1886. Both summits are surrounded with double ring-walls of the prehistoric era. We return to Heidelberg viâ Handschuchsheim (see p. 258).

The road ascending the river to Ziegelhausen passes the restaurants *Waldhorn* (p. 266) and *Ickrath*, which afford an admirable view of the castle. — Farther on, 1½ M. from the Old Bridge, is the convent (secularized) of *Neuburg* (Stiftsmühle Restaurant).

Beyond it is the village of *Ziegelhausen* (Adler, very fair), a favourite resort of the Heidelbergers (ferry over the Neckar, 2 pf.).

The Heidelberg Cemetery, on the slope of the Geisberg (p. 273), to the S. of the railway-station, contains the tombs of Gervinus (d. 1871), Bluntschli (d. 1881), and other eminent professors. At the S. end is a *Crematorium*. — Tramway, see p. 266.

The Valley of the Neckar from Heidelberg to Neckarelz.

Railway to Neckarelz, 31½ M., in 1-1¾ hrs.; fares 4 *M* 10, 2 *M* 80, 1 *M* 80 pf.; express fares 4 *M* 70, 3 *M* 30, 2 *M* 30 pf. — Besides the ordinary trains, there are in summer eight (on Sun. fourteen) local trains every day to *Neckargemünd* (fares 10-20 pf.; tickets obtained in the train), calling at *Karlstor*, *Jägerhaus*, *Schlierbach*, and *Kümmelbacher Hof* (fine view). — When the state of the Neckar permits, a Steamboat plies once or twice daily from Heidelberg to *Neckarsteinach* (up 2 hrs., down 1 hr.); fares 1 *M*, 60 pf. On Frid. it goes on to (13 hrs.) Heilbronn.

The train passes from the main railway-station to (2 M.) the *Karlstor Station* by a long tunnel under the castle-hill. The abbey of *Neuburg* and the village of *Ziegelhausen* (see above) are seen to the left, on the right bank of the river. — 3¾ M. *Schlierbach* (Restaurant and Pension Völker).

6 M. **Neckargemünd** (405 ft.; *Pfalz*, with garden on the Neckar; *Ebert*, well situated, pens. 4½-5 *M*; *Hirsch*; *Stadt Athen*, Greek wine-room), a pleasant little town with 2205 inhab., at the point where the Neckar is joined by the *Elsenz*, the valley of which is ascended by a railway to Neckarelz viâ Meckesheim. Walks may be taken to the *Bockfelsen*, the *Tilly-Stein*, and the castle of *Reichenstein*.

The Neckartal Railway crosses the Neckar, penetrates a tunnel leading into the valley of *Schönau*, and reaches —

10 M. **Neckarsteinach** (420 ft.; *Harfe*, with garden on the river; *Schiff*; *Schwalbennest*, opposite the station), a small town with 1600 inhab., in a highly picturesque situation, once the seat of the valiant race of the Steinachs, who became extinct in 1653. The church contains numerous monuments of the family, several of whom bore the surname of Landschaden ('land-scourge'), perhaps from the perpetual feuds in which they were engaged. The four old castles still bear testimony to their power. A path leads viâ the *Vorderburg*, the *Mittelburg* (restored in the mediæval style and surrounded with a park by its present proprietor, Baron von Dorth), and the *Hinterburg*, to (½ hr.) *Burg Schadeck*, or the '*Swallow's Nest*', which frowns above a lofty precipice. A good view of the pleasing valley of the Neckar is obtained from the tower. A pleasant walk from the Swallow's Nest follows the 'Mittlere Bergweg' to (¾ hr.) Neckargemünd.

In the *Steinach-Tal*, 3 M. above Neckarsteinach, lies **Schönau** (535 ft.; *Löwe*), with the ruins of a Cistercian convent, founded in 1136. The old refectory is now the Protestant church.

On the left bank of the Neckar, on a wooded eminence, rises the castle of *Dilsberg* (1090 ft.), unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly

during the Thirty Years' War. At the beginning of the 19th century it was used as a state-prison, particularly for Heidelberg students, and the rigour of the confinement is shown by the story that one day when some strangers, visiting the castle, desired to see the cells, they were told by the officer in command that he could not oblige them, as the prisoners were then making a tour in the Odenwald and had taken the keys with them.

12½ M. *Neckarhausen.* — 14 M. **Hirschhorn** (430 ft.; *Zum Naturalisten; Erbach-Fürstenauer Hof;* beer at the *Engel*), a small town with 2180 inhab., the most picturesque point in the lower valley of the Neckar. Above the town (¼ hr.) and connected with it by walls is the handsome and loftily-situated old *Castle* of the once powerful, but now extinct barons of Hirschhorn or Hirzhorn. The interior (remodelled in 1583-86) contains remains of Gothic windows and some old frescoes (13th cent.?). A path with steps descends to a monastery erected by the Hirschhorns in 1406, containing eight monuments of the 15-16th centuries. The *Erschheimer Kapelle*, rising above the river on the left bank (ferry), a late-Gothic building of 1517, also contains monuments of the Hirschhorns. — Two tunnels are passed through.

19½ M. **Eberbach** (430 ft.; *Bohrmann's Hotel, Leininger Hof*, pens. 3½-4 *M*, both very fair, with gardens; *Brockenhof*, pens. 3½ *M*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town with 6136 inhab., belonging to the Prince of Leiningen and carrying on a brisk trade in timber. Pleasant wood-walks in the vicinity. — From this point we may in 2 hrs. (finger-posts) ascend the **Katzenbuckel** (2055 ft.), the highest of the Odenwald Mts., either viâ *Burghalde-Emichsburg* or (somewhat longer) viâ *Waldkatzenbach* (Adler). The mountain is composed of sandstone, through which diorite protrudes at the top. The tower commands a fine view of the valley of the Neckar, Wurtemberg as far as the Swabian Alb, and the Black Forest. We may descend to *Zwingenberg* (see below) in 1¾ hr. — Railway to Erbach, Höchst, and Darmstadt (or Frankfort), see R. 31.

Beyond Eberbach the train passes *Stolzeneck*, on the left bank, the ruins of a castle of the 13th century. — 25½ M. **Zwingenberg** (480 ft.; *Anker; Schiff*), on the right bank, lying close to the river, is commanded by a picturesque castle of the Grand-Duke of Baden, which was rebuilt in 1594-95, and has lately been restored and rendered habitable. Five of the eight towers are still preserved. The chapel contains some mediæval wall-paintings. The Katzenbuckel may also be ascended hence (2½ hrs.), the best route leading through the romantic *Wolfsschlucht*, behind the castle.

27¼ M. *Neckargerach* (Krone), on the left bank. On the hill above are the ruins of the *Minneburg*, which was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The valley now expands. On the left bank is the *Reiherhalde*, so called from the flocks of herons (Reiher) which have established themselves here. A little above *Obrigheim*, on the

left bank, is the ruin of *Dauchstein*. At *Diedesheim* the river is crossed by a bridge-of-boats. — Near (28 M.) *Binau* the train passes through a tunnel $^1/_2$ M. in length.

31$^1/_2$ M. **Neckarelz** (505 ft.; *Klingenburg*, very fair, R. 1$^1/_2$-2$^1/_2$, B. $^3/_4$, pens. 4-6 *M*; *Löwe; Rail. Restaurant*), on the right bank, at the influx of the *Elz* into the Neckar, contains a late-Gothic lodge of the Templars. Opposite the town rises the *Neuburg*.

Neckarelz is the junction for the Heilbronn and Meckesheim line, by which we may return to Heidelberg (32 M. in 2 hrs.). The stations are *Asbach*, *Aglasterhausen*, *Helmstadt*, *Neckarbischofsheim*, *Waibstadt*, *Neidenstein*, *Eschelbronn*, *Meckesheim* (junction for the Heilbronn line), *Mauer*, *Bammenthal*, and *Neckargemünd* (p. 274), where it rejoins the line above described.

From Neckarelz to Würzburg and to Heilbronn viâ Jagstfeld, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

From Heidelberg to Speyer, 16 M., railway in 1$^1/_4$ hr. (fares 3 *M* 10, 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 30 pf.). — 3 M. *Eppelheim;* 4$^1/_2$ M. *Plankstadt.*

5$^1/_2$ M. **Schwetzingen** (*Hôtel Hassler*, at the station; *Hirsch*, *Adler*, *Restaurant Ritter*, all by the entrance to the château), a pleasant little town with 6858 inhab., attracts numerous visitors from Heidelberg. The *Schloss* ($^1/_4$ hr. from the station), erected by Elector Charles Lewis in 1656, and destroyed by Mélac in 1689, but afterwards restored, was the residence of the electors at the beginning of the 18th century. The gardens (117 acres) were laid out by Elector Charles Theodore in the middle of the 18th cent. in the style of the grounds at Versailles and embellished with statues, temples, artificial ruins, a mosque with lofty minarets, and other objects in the taste of the period. In 1775 the beautiful old avenues were surrounded with grounds in the English style. The fountains play daily from the middle of April to the middle of October. A walk round the whole of the gardens takes about two hours ('Guide', 50 pf., at the entrance). — *Hebel* the poet (d. 1826) is buried in the old churchyard.

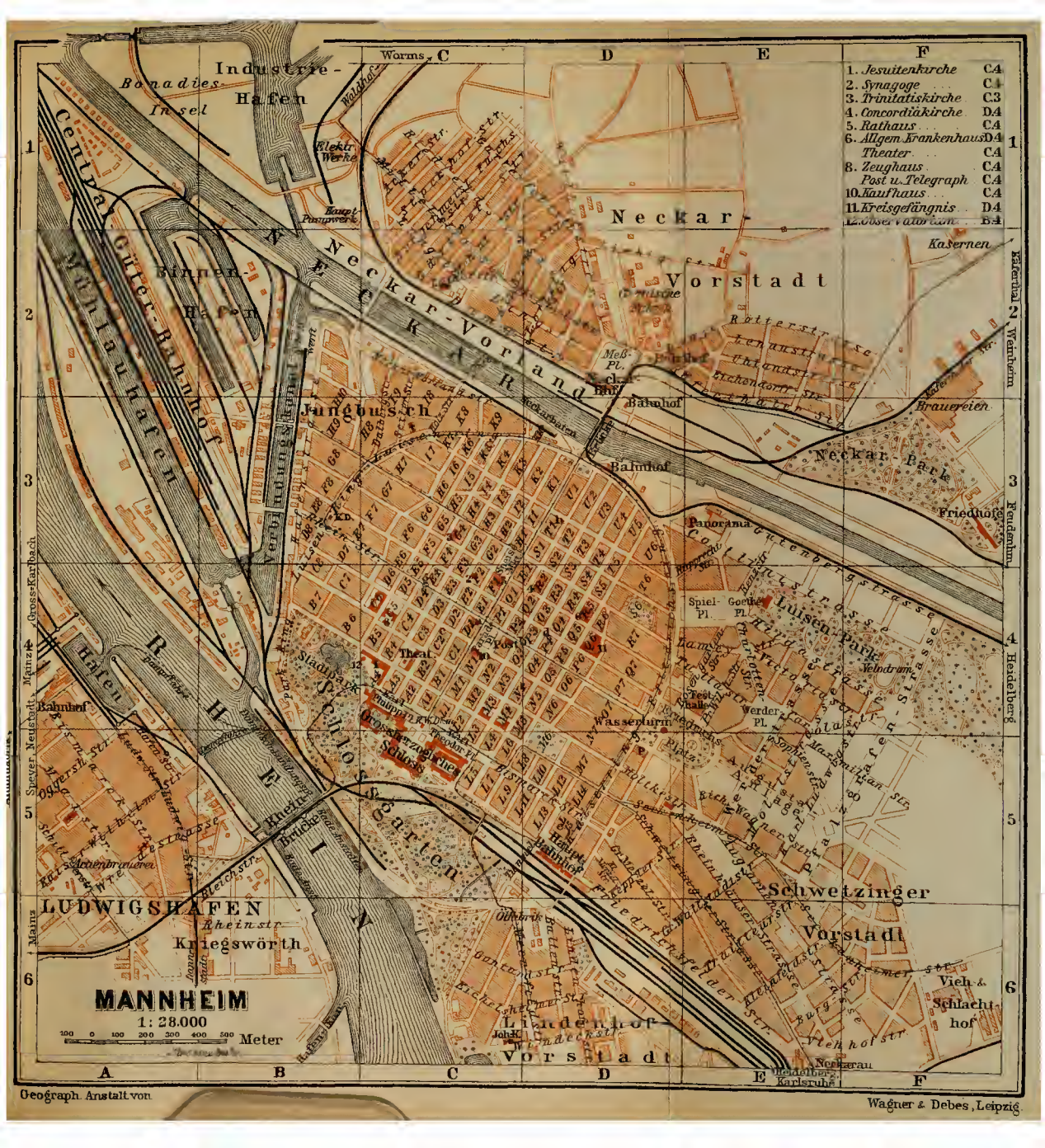
Schwetzingen is the junction of the Speyer line with the railway to Mannheim and Carlsruhe (p. 280), and of a branch-line to Friedrichsfeld (p. 258). All the express-trains stop here. — The Speyer line passes (10 M.) *Thalhaus* and crosses the Rhine by a bridge of iron pontoons near (13 M.) *Altlussheim*.

Speyer, see p. 297. The *Rhine Station* (14 M.) is near the cathedral; the *Principal Station* (16 M.) is reached in 10 min. more.

33. Mannheim and Ludwigshafen.

Railway Stations. The *Central Station* (restaurant) lies on the S. side of the town (Pl. D, 5). A second station for the line to Lampertheim and Frankfort or Mayence (R. 30a), and the stations for the steam-tramways to Weinheim (p. 257), Heidelberg (p. 265) and Feudenheim lie near the Neckar Bridge (Pl. D, 2).

Hotels. *Park Hotel (Pl. p; D, 5), Friedrichs-Platz, R. 3-6, B. 1$^1/_4$, D. 3-4 *M*; *Pfälzer Hof (Pl. a; C, 4), Parade-Platz, a long-established house of the first class, R. 2$^1/_2$-5, B. 1$^1/_4$, D. 3$^1/_2$ *M*. — *Deutscher Hof


MANNHEIM
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100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
1. Jesuitenkirche C4
2. Synagoge C4
3. Trinitatiskirche C3
4. Concordiakirche D4
5. Rathaus C4
6. Allgem. Krankenhaus D4
Theater C4
8. Zeughaus C4
Post u. Telegraph C4
10. Kaufhaus C4
11. Kreisgefängnis D4
12. Observatorium B4
Industrie-Hafen
Bonadies-Insel
Central-Güter-Bahnhof
Mühlauhafen
Binnen-Hafen
Neckar-Vorland
Neckar-Vorstadt
Neckar-Park
Jungbusch
Schloss-Garten
Luisen-Park
Schwetzinger Vorstadt
Lindenhof Vorstadt
LUDWIGSHAFEN
Rheinschanze
Kriegswörth
Rheinbrücke
Friedrichsbrücke
Friedrichsfelder Str.
Schwetzinger Str.
Rheinhäuser Str.
Waldhof
Worms
Kasernen
Brauereien
Friedhöfe
Vieh- & Schlachthof
Wasserturm
Hauptbahnhof
Rheinau
Weinheim
Heidelberg
Speyer, Neustadt, Mainz
Gross-Karlbach
Mains
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

(Pl. c; C, 4), commercial, R. 2½-4, B. 1 *M*. — KAISERHOF (Pl. b; C, D, 4), opposite the post-office; NATIONAL (Pl. e; D, 5), LEHN, both near the Central Station; VICTORIA, O, 6, 7. — SCHLOSS-HÔTEL (Pl. f; C, 5); NECKARTAL (Pl. h; D, 3), near the Neckar Bridge.

Restaurants. *Hoftheater-Keller*, in the Theatre (Pl. C, 4); *Goldner Stern*, *Café zur Oper*, *Café Français*, these three near the Theatre; *Festhalle* (p. 279); *Café Victoria*, *Wiener Café Central*, near the Strohmarkt; *Ballhaus*, in the Schloss-Garten, in the W. wing of the Schloss; restaurant in the *Stadt-Park*, military music on summer afternoons. — WINE. *Arche Noah*, F, 5, 2, much frequented; *Zähringer Hof*, near the Speisemarkt.

River **Baths**, above the bridge.

Cabs. *From the Station to the Town:* With one horse 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 80 pf., 3 pers. 1, 4 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf.; with two horses half as much again. — *By time:* Per ½ hr., one-horse, for 1-2 pers. 1, 3 or more pers. 1 *M* 50 pf.; per hr. 2 or 2 *M* 50 pf., etc. With two horses: 1-2 pers. per ½ hr., 1 *M* 50 pf., 3 or more pers. 2 *M*; per hr., 2 *M* 50 pf. or 3 *M*, etc. — *Luggage:* 22-55 lbs., 20 pf.; 56-110 lbs., 30 pf; over 110 lbs., 40 pf.

Electric Tramways. From the Central Railway Station (Pl. D, 5) round the N. side of the inner town, and to the station at Ludwigshafen (Pl. A, 4); from the Waldhof (to the N. of the Neckar-Gärten, Pl. C, 1) to Lndwigshafen (Aniline Factory, Hemshof, Friesenheim; Pl. A, 4); from the Gontard-Platz (Pl. C, D, 6) to Käferthal (Pl. F, 2); from the Jungbusch quarter (Pl. B, C, 2, 3) to the Slaughter House (Pl. F, 6); from the Rhein-Strasse (Pl. B, 3) to Neckarau (Pl. E, 6).

Steam Ferry (Pl. B, 5) to Ludwigshafen, every 5 minntes.

Steamboat. The landing-place is below the bridge over the Rhine, ¾ M. from the station at Ludwigshafen, and 1 M. from the Mannheim station. Comp. the Plan. Steamboat to Mayence, viâ Worms, in 4 hrs.

British Consul: *Dr. Paul Ladenburg.* — **American Consul:** *Heaton Harris, Esq.*

Post Office (Pl. C, 4), Parade-Platz; another office at the Central Station.

Mannheim (310 ft.), a town with 162,607 inhab., situated on the right bank of the Rhine, near the confluence of the Neckar and connected by a bridge with *Ludwigshafen* (p. 279), was founded in 1606 by Elector Palatine Frederick IV. The castle he then built was destroyed along with the infant town in the Thirty Years' War, and again by the French in 1689. When, owing to ecclesiastical differences, Elector Charles Philip (1716-42) transferred his residence from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1720, the latter enjoyed a period of prosperity that lasted until Charles Theodore (1742-99), the next elector, in his turn removed the court to Munich in 1778. For its more recent importance Mannheim is indebted to the development of the Rhine navigation, of which it is the terminus, and of railways. Within the last 50 years it has increased its population fivefold, and it is now the most important commercial town of the Upper Rhine, coal, grain, petroleum, rice, and coffee being the staple commodities. A considerable manufacturing industry (chemicals, machinery, etc.) has also sprung up. — Mannheim is the most regularly built town in Germany, being divided into 136 square sections like a chess-board. The streets are distinguished, according to the American system, by letters and numerals, only those outside the Ring-Strasse being named.

The **Grand-Ducal Palace** (Pl. C, 4, 5), a spacious building in the baroque style, was erected in 1720-29 and 1749-60 and

thoroughly restored in 1896-1903. It contains three courts and has a façade 656 ft. long. In the large court are a handsome *Monument to Emp. William I.*, by Eberlein (1894), and two *Monumental Fountains* by the same sculptor (1898), representing the Rheingold and the legend of the Rhine. The *Interior is adorned with fine plaster-work and tapestry. Besides the apartments of the Grand-Duke the castle contains also several collections. All of these may be visited at any time on payment of ½-1 *M*; the Collection of Antiquities is open free in summer on Sun., 11-1 and 3-5; the Cabinet of Natural History on Sun., 11-1 and 3-5, and on Wed., 3-5; the Picture Gallery throughout the year on Sun. & Wed., 11-1 and 3-5.

The central structure (entr. in the S. angle of the court) contains the **Antiquarian Collections.** — VESTIBULE. Mediæval sculptures in wood and stone. — ROOM I. Vases, terracottas, bronzes, marble sculptures, cinerary urns from Greece and Italy. — ROOMS II. & III. Roman and Germanic antiquities, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Mannheim. — We return through the entrance-hall to ROOM IV. Weapons and military relics of the 17-19th centuries. — ROOM V. Plans and views of Mannheim; reminiscences of Schiller, Karl Sand, the murderer of Kotzebue (1819), and the Revolution of 1848. — ROOM VI. Objects relating to the Palatinate. — ROOM VII. Ethnographical collection. — ROOM VIII. Guild antiquities and recent acquisitions.

The E. wing (entrance in the court, near the monument) contains a **Collection of Casts**, acquired at Paris in 1803 and since enlarged. — In the same wing (entr. from the Karl-Theodor-Platz) is the **Natural History Cabinet**, in six rooms in the baroque style. — On the upper floor of the E. wing are the **Public Library** (11-1; 60,000 vols.), in a fine hall, richly decorated in the rococo style, and the —

Picture Gallery, founded in 1803 by Grand-Duke Charles Frederick and since combined with the Municipal Collection founded in 1874 (catalogue 30 pf.). The CORRIDOR contains works of *K. Kuntz* (1770-1830), a native of Mannheim, and other paintings. ROOMS I and II are devoted to German works, including landscapes by *F. Kobell* (d. 1799). — In ROOM III are Italian paintings of the 17th and 18th centuries. — ROOMS V-VII contain a number of good Netherlandish works by *A. van Ostade*, *S. van Ruysdael*, *Phil.* and *Pieter Wouverman*, *Rubens* (*Isabella Brant, his first wife), *D. Teniers the Younger*, *Snyders*, and landscapes by *Gaspard Poussin*, and *N. Poussin*. — ROOM VIII is the chief room of the Municipal Collection and contains a number of good modern pictures by *A.* and *O. Achenbach*, *Dieffenbacher*, *Dill*, *Feuerbach*, *Grützner*, *Gude*, *Gudin*, *K. Hoff*, *Lenbach*, *Cl. Meyer*, *Riefstahl*, *Rottmann*, and others. — ROOMS IX and X. Periodical Exhibition of the Kunstverein (50 pf.) and Engravings.

The *Palace Garden* (Pl. B, C, 4, 5), the *Städtische Anlage*, and the *Town Park* (Pl. B, 4) are pleasant resorts.

The *Theatre* (Pl. C, 4) was built in 1776-79. Schiller's first pieces, the 'Robbers', 'Fiesco', and 'Cabal and Love', were performed here with the co-operation of Iffland and partly under his own direction (1782-84). *Schiller's Monument*, by Cauer, in front of the theatre, was erected in 1862. Adjacent, on the right and left, are statues of *Iffland* (d. 1814), a distinguished actor and poet who began his career at Mannheim, and *Von Dalberg* (d. 1806), intendant of the theatre in 1779-1803, both by Widnmann. — The *Church of the Jesuits* (Pl. 1; C, 4), with an elaborately adorned façade, was built in 1733-56. The former *Arsenal* (Pl. 8; C, 4)

was built in 1777-78. In front of it a bronze statue of *Moltke*, by Uphues, was erected in 1902. — The curious monument by Grupello in the Parade-Platz (Pl. C, 4) represents 'Time's Changes' (1741); that in front of the *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 3, 4), erected in 1771, refers to the foundation of Mannheim. — By the old Rhein-Tor is a *War Monument*, by Volz (1896). — In the Kaiser-Ring, near the Central Station, is a *Bismarck Monument* by Hundrieser (1900). Near the *Water Tower* (Pl. D, 4), in the E. extension of the town, is the *Städtische Festhalle* (Pl. E, 4; adm. on week-days 2-4, Sun. 1-2, 50 pf., at other times 1 ℳ each), called the Rose Garden, erected in 1899-1903 in the modern baroque style by Prof. Bruno Schmitz; it contains the huge Nibelungen-Saal, with a frieze in relief representing the legeud of Siegfried, and the smaller, richly adorned Musen-Saal. Farther N. is a *Panorama* (Pl. E, 3; 50 pf.). — The Neckar is spanned by the *Friedrichs-Brücke* (Pl. D, 3), constructed in 1890-91.

The spacious ***Harbour** (Pl. A, B, 4, 3, 2, 1), at the mouth of the Neckar below the town, has been greatly extended since 1897, and is admirably equipped with the docks, warehouses, railway connections, and so forth, that are required to deal with the important trade of the town (p. 20).

The **Rhine Bridge** (Pl. B, 5), built in 1865-68, and a steam-ferry connect Mannheim with Ludwigshafen. The former, nsed by the railway, tramway, and foot-passengers, has handsome portals designed by *Durm* and adorned with groups of figures by *Moest*.

Ludwigshafen. — **Railway Station**, near the Rhine (Pl. A, 4); trains to *Neustadt*, etc., see p. 294; to *Worms*, see pp. 282, 281; to *Speyer*, see p. 297. Passengers to or from Mannheim change carriages.

Hotels. Deutsches Haus, cor. of Ludwigs-Str. and Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str., R. from 2, B. 1, D. at 12.30 p.m. 2½ ℳ; Pfälzer Hof.

Restaurants. *Gesellschaftshaus*, opposite the Roman Catholic Church, with garden and baths, D. 1¼ ℳ; *Heim's Brewery*, Kaiser Wilhelm-Strasse.

Ludwigshafen, an important commercial and manufacturing town with 72,287 inhab., begun in 1843, was originally only the *tête-de-pont* of Mannheim. During the revolutionary war at the end of last century it was several times the scene of sanguinary contests. The *Wharves* are among the finest on the Rhine. The new churches, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, are well worthy of inspection. The former (Roman Catholic) contains frescoes by Süssmeier. At the rail. station is a monumental fountain (1897). — Above the town is the Leopold Harbour, opened in 1897. — Branch-line to (8 M.) *Dannstadt*.

From Ludwigshafen to Grosskarlbach, 14½ M., railway in 2-2¾ hrs. Stations: *Friesenheim* (tramway, see p. 277), *Oppau*, *Edigheim*, *Frankenthal* (p. 281), *Hessheim*, *Heuchelheim*, *Dirmstein*, *Laumersheim*.

From Mannheim to Carlsruhe, 38 M., *Rhine Valley Railway* in 1-1¾ hr. (fares 4 ℳ 90, 3 ℳ 30, 2 ℳ 10 pf.; express 5 ℳ

60 pf., 3 ℳ 90, 2 ℳ 80 pf.). The fast express between Cologne and Bâle traverses this line. — Immediately after leaving Mannheim, and again at Schwetzingen, we see on the left the mountains near Heidelberg. 2 M. *Neckarau*, an industrial suburb of Mannheim; 5 M. *Rheinau*, with a large new harbour. — 8½ M. *Schwetzingen*, see p. 276. The line now traverses pine-forests; on the right the Palatinate Mountains are visible nearly the whole way. — Beyond (13½ M.) *Hockenheim* we catch sight of Speyer Cathedral, across the Rhine. 15 M. *Neulussheim*. 19½ M. *Waghäusel*, where the Baden insurgents were signally defeated in 1849. — 20½ M. *Wiesenthal*. — 25 M. *Graben-Neudorf*, junction of the Bruchsal and Germersheim railway (p. 357), is connected with Carlsruhe by a local line also. — 28½ M. *Friedrichthal*; 31 M. *Blankenloch*; 34 M. *Hagsfeld*. — 38 M. *Carlsruhe* (p. 358).

34. From Mayence to Ludwigshafen *(Mannheim)*. Worms.

42 M. Railway in 1¼-2¼ hrs.; fares 5 ℳ 60, 4 ℳ, 2 ℳ 70 pf. *Preussisch-Hessische Staatsbahn* as far as *Worms* (in ¾-1½ hr.; fares 3 ℳ 70, 2 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 90 pf.; express 4 ℳ 20, 3 ℳ 10, 2 ℳ 20 pf.) and beyond it the *Pfälzische Bahn*.

Mayence, see p. 154. — The train starts from the Central Station, traverses the tunnel under the citadel to the *South Station*, near the Neutor, and passes under the Darmstadt line (p. 251). — 4½ M. *Laubenheim*; 6 M. *Bodenheim*, junction of a branch-line viâ Undenheim (see below) and Gau-Odernheim (p. 281) to (19½ M.) *Alzey* (p. 286; 1½ hr.); 8½ M. *Nackenheim*. These three wine-producing villages lie on the vine-clad hills to the right, not far from the Rhine.

11 M. **Nierstein** *(Deutscher Kaiser; Krone)*, a town with 4443 inhab., is noted for its careful vine-culture. 'Niersteiner' is one of the best-known and most wholesome of Rhenish wines; it is marked by a mildly-acid flavour with considerable aroma. Most of the wine of Rhenish Hesse is sold under this name. On the hill to the right rises an old watch-tower. Branch-line to (6 M.) *Undenheim* (see above).

12½ M. **Oppenheim** *(*Ritter*, at the station, R. & B. 2-2½ ℳ), an industrial town with 3700 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill rising above the river, is commanded by the church of St. Catharine and the ruined castle of Landskron. The town is mentioned in the Roman itineraries as *Bauconica*; it afterwards became a city of the empire and enjoyed the patronage of the Franconian emperors, particularly Henry IV.; and at a still later period it was an important member of the league of the Rhenish towns. In 1689 the town was destroyed by the French.

On leaving the station we descend the avenue in a straight direction, then turn slightly to the left, pass the lofty round clock-tower, and go through an archway below one of the streets. We then

ascend, skirting the mediæval walls to the (10-12 min.) ruins of the once famous imperial fortress of *Landskron*, which was burned down by the French in 1689. It was erected in the reign of the Emp. Lothaire, and restored by Emp. Rupert, who died here in 1410. It commands a magnificent view of Oppenheim and the valley of the Rhine. — We next descend to the —

**Katharinen-Kirche*, a superb Gothic edifice, erected in 1262-1317 on the site of an older church, partly destroyed in 1689, and thoroughly restored in 1878-89 from the designs of the late architect Schmidt of Vienna. The E. part of the church forms a cruciform edifice with a tower over the crossing and two W. towers. The W. choir (abbey-church), which was consecrated in 1439, is now unused and shut off by a screen. The windows contain beautiful tracery; most of the stained glass is modern. The clustered columns with their delicate capitals should also be noticed. There are numerous monuments of the Dalberg, Sickingen, and other families. The details of the exterior repay a careful study. The sacristan lives on an upper floor to the left of the steps at the principal S. entrance (40 pf.). To the N., in the old churchyard, is *St. Michael's Chapel* (charnel-house).

In front of the S. portal of the church is the market-place, with a *War Monument for 1870-71*; the monument incorporates a column of syenite with an inscription, dug up on the Landskron, and probably found in the Roman quarry on the Felsberg (p. 259).

17½ M. **Guntersblum** *(Krone)*, a small town with 2000 inhab., possesses a Romanesque church with helmet-shaped towers. On the N. side of the town is the château of Count Leiningen, with its gardens.

19 M. *Alsheim;* 21 M. *Mettenheim.* — From (23½ M.) *Osthofen* branch-lines run to *Gau-Odernheim* (12 M., in 1 hr.) and to *Westhofen* (3½ M.). On the *Petersberg*, near Gau-Odernheim, are the ruins of an old abbey (ca. 1200).

28½ M. **Worms**, see p. 282.

From Worms to Mannheim, see p. 250; to *Darmstadt*, see p. 255; to *Bensheim* and *Heppenheim*, see p. 257; to *Monsheim* (Bingen, Dürkheim, etc.), see p. 287; to *Grünstadt*, see p. 288.

31½ M. *Bobenheim.* — 35½ M. **Frankenthal** *(Hôtel Lang; Pfälzer Hof)*, a busy industrial town with 18,194 inhab., is known to have existed in the 8th cent. and after 1554 was the refuge of many Protestants who were banished from the Netherlands by the Spaniards. It was fortified in 1608-89 and afterwards completely rebuilt. An important porcelain factory flourished here from 1755 to 1799. The portal of the late-Romanesque *Abbey Church*, situated at the back of the Roman Catholic church, founded in 1119 and consecrated in 1224, is worth inspection.

From (Ludwigshafen) Frankenthal to Freinsheim (p. 288), 8 M., railway in ½ hr. (75, 50 pf.). Stations: *Flomersheim-Eppstein*, *Lambsheim*, *Weisenheim am Sand.*

39 M. *Oggersheim* (Krone), a town with 6100 inhabitants. The

Loretto Church here is a fine building. A tablet on a house in the Schiller-Strasse records that Schiller resided here in 1781. He was at that time engaged in writing his 'Kabale und Liebe'.

42 M. **Ludwigshafen,** see p. 279. — Passengers for Mannheim, Heidelberg, etc., change carriages here. Routes to Neustadt, Neunkirchen, Landau, Speyer, etc., see pp. 289, 290, 294, 297.

Worms. — The CENTRAL STATION (Pl. B, 2), for all the above-mentioned lines, is situated 1/4 M. from the cathedral. The RHINE STATION lies about 1/2 M. to the N. of the town, near the railway-bridge, see p. 255.

Hotels. *In the Town:* ALTER KAISER (Pl. c; C, 3), Andreas-Str., near the cathedral, an old-established house with electric light and hot-air heating, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 2½, omn. ½ *M*; HÔTEL HARTMANN (Pl. d; C, 3), Kämmerer-Str. 24, R. 2¼, B. ¾, D. 2½, omn. ½ *M*. — WILDER MANN (Pl. e; C, 3), Peters-Str. 11, near the market-place, patronized by Jews, R. 1½ *M*. — *Near the Station* (with restaurants): EUROPÄISCHER HOF (Pl. a; B, 2); KAISERHOF (Pl. f; B, 2); REICHSKRONE (Pl. g; B, 2), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 19, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., well spoken of; BAHNHOFS-HÔTEL (Pl. b; B, 2), plain.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant*, very fair; *Café Weiss*, Kämmerer-Str. 23; *Festhaus Restaurant* (p. 286), with garden, D. 1½ *M*; *Zur Cajüte*, Woll-Str.; *Zwölf Apostel; Ebersburg*, Petersgasse; *Casino Restaurant*, Hardtgasse 4, with garden. — **Wine-Rooms.** *Zum Tochtermann*, Hafergasse; *Clemens*, Woll-Str.; *Malepartus*, Crimhilden-Str., with small garden.

Electric Tramways from the station to the town and suburbs (*e.g.* to *Pfiffligheim-Hochheim*, p. 287).

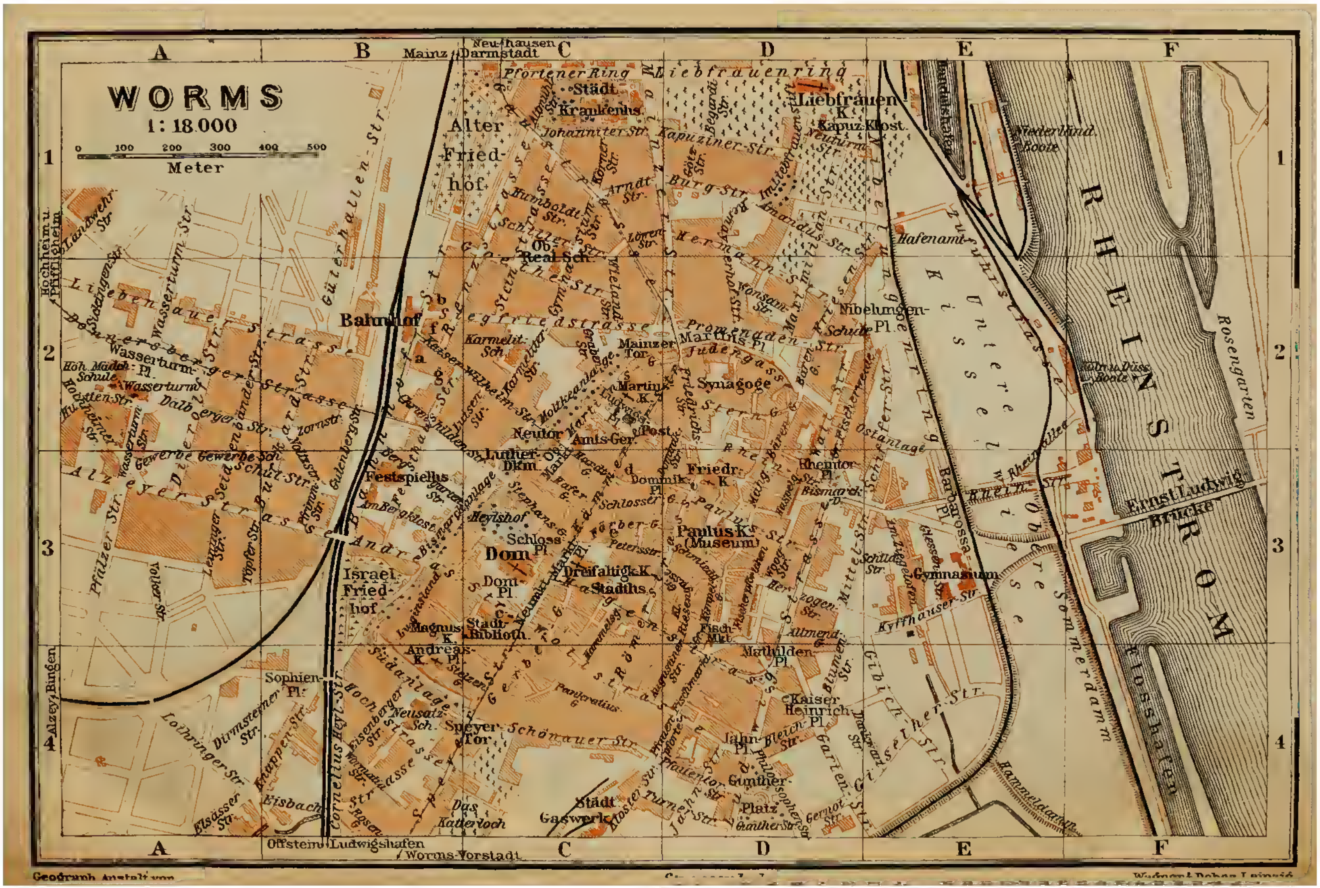
Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 2), Kämmerer-Strasse.

River Baths, below the Ernst Ludwig Bridge.

Steamboats to Mayence in 2¾-3 hrs. The Cologne & Düsseldorf boats start near the Ernst Ludwig Bridge (comp. Pl. F, 2), those of the Netherlands line ½ M. lower down (Pl. E, 1).

Worms (325 ft.), one of the most ancient, and in the middle ages one of the most important towns in Germany, with 44,288 inhab. (nearly 2/3 Prot., 1/3 Rom. Cath., and 2500 Jews), lies in the rich plain of the *Wonnegau*, on the left bank of the Rhine. The large new harbour has an imposing warehouse in the old German style and there are manufactories of leather, wool, yarn, and sparkling wine, etc., in the town. Of the old fortifications only two towers (in the Ludwig-Str.; Pl. D, 3) and a portion of the inner wall are still extant.

Worms is the Roman *Borbetomagus*, the seat of the *Vangiones*. For a short time, during the period of the migrations of the barbarian hordes, it was the capital of the *Burgundians*, who had descended from the Baltic Sea, but the supremacy of that race terminated with the defeat of King Gundicar by the Huns in 437. The Frankish kings, and afterwards Charlemagne and his successors, frequently resided at Worms. The war against the Saxons was planned here in 772, and here the great contest concerning the investiture of the bishops with ring and staff was adjusted by the Concordat between the Emp. Henry V. and Pope Calixtus II. (1122). As a free city of the Empire, Worms, in the disputes between the emperors and the princes, always espoused the cause of the former, and was specially faithful to the unfortunate Henry IV. Its fidelity was rewarded by the grant of various privileges, chiefly of a commercial character. The union between Worms and Mayence laid the foundation for the Confederation of Rhenish Towns (1254). At Worms, in April, 1521, was held the Imperial Diet, at which Luther defended his doctrines before the Emperor Charles V., six Electors, and a large and august assemblage, concluding with the words: '*Here I stand, I cannot act otherwise, God help me! Amen.*'


WORMS
1:18.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Mainz
Neuhausen
Darmstadt
Alzey, Bingen
Hochheim u. Pfiffligheim
Offstein
Ludwigshafen
Worms-Vorstadt
Bahnhof
Festspielhs.
Alter Friedhof
Israel. Friedhof
Dom
Schloss
Dom Pl.
Dreifaltigk. K.
Stadths.
Paulus K. (Museum)
Synagoge
Martins Pl.
Mainzer Tor
Martin K.
Neutor
Amts-Ger.
Post
Luther-Dkm.
Heylshof
Friedr. K.
Dominik. Pl.
Rheintor Pl.
Liebfrauen K.
Kapuz. Klost.
Städt. Krankenhs.
Ob. Real Sch.
Karmelit. Sch.
Magnus K.
Andreas K.
Stadt-Biblioth.
Speyer Tor
Städt. Gaswerk
Gymnasium
Mathilden Pl.
Kaiser Heinrich Pl.
Jahn Pl.
Gunther Platz
Sophien Pl.
Nibelungen Pl.
Ernst Ludwig Brücke
RHEINSTROM
Rosengarten
Floßhafen
Sommerdamm
Hammeldamm
Barbarossa Pl.
Hafenamt
Pfortener Ring
Liebfrauenring
Johanniter Str.
Kapuziner Str.
Güterhallen Str.
Siegfriedstrasse
Promenaden Str.
Judengasse
Kaiser Wilhelm Str.
Cornelius Heyl Str.
Schönauer Str.
Speyerer Str.
Römer Str.
Wasserturm Str.
Liebenauer Strasse
Alzeyer Strasse
Pfälzer Str.
Andreas Str.
Gibich Str.
Giselher Str.
Kyffhäuser Str.
Mittel Str.
Lothringer Str.
Dirmsteiner Str.
Elsässer Str.
Gewerbe Sch.
Wasserturm Pl.
Höh. Mädch. Schule
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The Thirty Years' War proved very disastrous to Worms, which was repeatedly occupied and laid under contribution by Mansfeld and Tilly, the Spaniards, and the Swedes. In 1689 the town was treated with savage cruelty by Mélac and the young Duc de Créqui. After having been pillaged, it was set on fire, and, with the exception of the cathedral and synagogue, soon became one smouldering heap of ruins. The town retained its independence down to the Peace of Lunéville in 1801, and after the short-lived French supremacy was annexed to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1815, when its inhabitants numbered about 5000.

To Worms and to the Rosengarten (p. 286), on the opposite bank, attach many ancient traditions, preserved in the 'Nibelungenlied' and other heroic poems. Worms, indeed, is the centre of these romantic legends; as the city of the Burgundian King Gunther it was the scene of Siegfried's heroic achievements, of his death through the treachery of Hagen, and of the revenge of Chriemhilde.

From the railway-station the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 2; electric tramway, see p. 282) leads to the former Neu-Tor and to the *Luther-Platz*, situated at the entrance to the old town. The square is embellished with ***Luther's Monument** (Pl. C, 2, 3), designed by *Rietschel* (d. 1861) in 1856, and modelled by *Kietz*, *Donndorf*, and *Schilling* of Dresden (erected in 1868).

This imposing memorial of the great Reformer of Germany, the execution of which occupied 12 years and cost about 17,000*l.*, merits examination. A massive platform, 16 yds. square and 9½ ft. high, bears in its centre a large pedestal, surrounded by seven smaller ones. The central base or pedestal is surmounted by another pedestal in bronze, adorned with reliefs from Luther's life, and medallion-portraits of his contemporaries who contributed to the Reformation. On it stands Luther's statue in bronze, a commanding figure, 10½ ft. in height. In his left hand he holds a Bible, on which his right hand is placed emphatically; while his face, on which faith is admirably pourtrayed, is turned upwards. 'He is surrounded by a row of bold spirits, who before, or along with him had fought the last struggle for the freedom of the Reformation, or were privileged to promote it in various positions of life.' At the corners of the chief pedestal, in a sitting posture, are four precursors of the Reformation: in front, r. Huss (d. 1415), l. Savonarola (d. 1498); at the back, r. Wycliffe (d. 1387), l. Petrus Waldus (d. 1197). On the side-pedestals in front are Philip the Generous of Hesse on the right, and Frederick the Wise of Saxony on the left; at the back Melanchthon on the right, and Reuchlin on the left (each 9 ft. in height). Between these, on lower pedestals, are allegorical figures of the towns of (r.) Magdeburg (mourning), (l.) Augsburg (making confession), and (at the back) Speyer (protesting). Between these figures are the arms of the 24 towns of Germany which first embraced the reformed faith. — Best light in the morning.

To the S. of the Luther-Platz is the *Heylshof*, built for Baron Heyl in 1884 on the site of the *Bischofshof*, or episcopal palace, in which Luther made his defence in 1521, and which was destroyed by the French. The garden is open daily, 11-5 (entr. in the Schloss-Platz; gratuity).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 3; Rom. Cath.), dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is of very ancient origin, dating as to its ground-plan and its oldest part (lower half of W. towers) from the 11th and early 12th cent. (consecrated in 1110); the remainder of the building was consecrated in 1181. The W. choir and towers are under restoration, while the dome over the cross has been rebuilt. The S. portal, richly adorned with sculptures of Scriptural subjects and alle-

gorical figures of the Church and the Synagogue, was re-erected in the Gothic style about the end of the 13th century. With its four slender round towers, two domes, and double choir, the cathedral ranks, like those of Speyer and Mayence, among the finest examples of Romanesque architecture in the Rhineland. The exterior in particular is strikingly effective.

The **Interior** (closed 12-2; entrance on the S. side; a boy may be sent for the sacristan; 1 pers. 30, 2 pers. 50 pf., 3-5 pers. 1 *M*) is 146 yds. long, 29 yds. wide, across the transept 40 yds. wide, nave 105 ft. high. Immediately to the right, in the second S. chapel (St. Joseph's), is a white-washed relief (12th cent.), representing Daniel in the lions' den. — The *Baptistery*, on the right side of the S. Portal, contains five large **High Reliefs* in stone, dating from 1487 and 1488, admirably executed, brought hither on the demolition of the old cloisters of 1484; they represent the Adoration of the Shepherds (I), Annunciation, Deposition in the Tomb, Resurrection, and Genealogy of Christ. The coats-of-arms and keystones placed here are also from the cloisters. The late-Gothic *Font* is from the chapel of St. John, taken down in 1807.

The *Tombstone of the Three Frankish Princesses* of the 14th cent., now in the N. aisle, is interesting. — To the left in the E. choir is a mutilated Romanesque relief of St. Juliana and the Devil, inscribed 'Otto me fecit'. The choir-stalls and rococo high-altar should be noticed.

It may interest those versed in German lore to know that the space in front of the cathedral is said to have been the scene of the quarrel between Brunhilde and Chriemhilde, recorded in the 14th Adventure of the Nibelungenlied.

In the Dechaneigasse, to the S. of the cathedral-square, is the building of the *District Court* (1738) on the right, and the *Town Library* (Pl. C, 3), containing some rare impressions, on the left. — A little to the S.W. is the late-Romanesque *Andreas-Kirche* (Pl. B, 4; closed).

The streets to the E. lead from the cathedral to the Market Place, which contains the *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3) or Church of the Trinity, built in 1724.

In the Hagen-Strasse, to the E. of the market-place, rises the Stadthaus (Pl. C, 3), rebuilt in 1883-84 after designs by *Seidl*. The large hall contains a fresco by *Prell*, representing Emp. Henry IV. conferring important commercial privileges on the town (1074). The extensive archives are housed in the pavilion in the court.

The Kämmerer-Strasse (Pl. C, 3, 2; electric tramway), leading N. from the market-place, is the chief business thoroughfare of the town. — We follow the Färbergasse to the E. to the —

Paulus-Kirche (Pl. D, 3), a Romanesque building of 1102-16, inferior in interest to the cathedral alone. The W. porch and the choir, in the form of a half decagon, date from the beginning of the 13th century. The interior, restored at the beginning of the 18th cent. in the baroque style, contains the *Paulus Museum*, an extensive and well-arranged collection of Germanic antiquities of all epochs, among which are particularly good examples of Roman glass, helmets, and swords. Adm. on Sun., 10.30-12.30, free; on

other days, on application to the custodian, 50 pf., for a party 25 pf. each.

The doors of the handsome Romanesque W. Portal are a copy of those of Hildesheim Cathedral.

Interior. On the left and right side respectively of the VESTIBULE are prehistoric antiqnities of the earlier and the later iron age; also Roman altars, milestones, piles of Roman bridges, etc. In the NAVE are *Roman Antiquities*, chiefly from Worms and its neighbourhood, including an extensive collection of Roman glass; three helmets, a military diploma of 90 A.D., terracotta vessels, etc. The *Frankish Antiquities* are also arranged here: bronze vessels with early Christian representations; numerous objects found in tombs; mediæval objects; tombstones of the 14-18th centuries. — In the CHOIR are two panel paintings from the cathedral, perhaps part of a reliquary (ca. 1250); late-Gothic wood-carvings, painted and gilded (15th cent.); articles found in the tomb of Bishop Conrad of Worms (d. 1192). — The SACRISTY contains works in iron and a collection of coins, including about 2000 'bracteates' of the 13th century. — In the GALLERY are antiqnities of the civic guilds; goblet, hat, gloves, and heralds' staves used by the delegates from Worms to the Frankfort 'Pfeifergericht', mentioned by Goethe in 'Dichtung und Wahrheit'. In the side-rooms are ethnographical collections, views of the city, etc.

In the CLOISTERS are Roman well-heads, roof-tiles, vessels, etc. Roman and Byzantine textiles (2nd-7th cent.); also prehistoric antiquities of the stone age.

A room, furnished in the Gothic style, in the N. tower beside the W. portal, contains the '*Luther Library*', with rare early editions of the works of Luther and his contemporaries and also three letters of Luther. — The S. tower contains works printed at Worms in 1512 and later.

In the LUDWIGS-PLATZ (Pl. C, 2) is an *Obelisk* to the memory of Grand-Duke Lewis IV., erected in 1895. Close by, in the Martinsgasse, stands the *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. C, 2), built in 1265, partly destroyed by fire in 1689, and restored in 1883; it contains old mural paintings (ruined). — In the Judengasse, to the right, is the **Synagogue** (Pl. D, 2), an insignificant building dating from the 11th cent., remodelled in the 13th cent., and now quite modernised (key at No. 27, Judengasse; fee 50 pf.). Behind the adjacent Raschi Chapel (which owns prayer-books of the Romanesque period), the old *Jewish Bath* (11th cent.) was discovered in 1900. The Jewish community of Worms is one of the oldest in Germany.

In the industrial Mayence suburb, which was destroyed by the Swedes and French and has but lately been rebuilt, the noble late-Gothic **Liebfrauen-Kirche** (*Church of Our Lady*; Pl. D, 1), alone escaped (key at Liebfrauenstift 21). The church, which was restored in 1882-83, is in the shape of a cruciform basilica, with an ambulatory and two W. towers. It replaces an older edifice and was consecrated in 1467; the keystone of the vaulted roof bears the arms of the different corporations of Worms who caused it to be built. Inside, to the right of the entrance is a painted sculpture of the Entombment (14th cent.). The stained glass is modern. Handsome choir-stalls. — The wine called *Liebfrauenmilch* is yielded by vineyards near the church.

Worms is connected with the right bank of the Rhine by a railway-bridge (p. 255) and by the *Ernst-Ludwig-Brücke* (Pl. F, 3; toll 3 pf.), an iron bridge of three arches, erected in 1898-1900. From the centre of the

latter we command a good view of the Odenwald and of the Haardt. — The barren right bank of the river immediately below the bridge is all that represents the famous *Rosengarten* (Pl. F, 2), once an island in the Rhine.

In the Festhaus-Strasse, 1/4 M. to the S.W. of the station, is the municipal *Spiel & Fest-Haus* (Pl. B, 3), for popular recreations, with a restaurant. — The *Water Tower* at the end of the Dalberger-Str. (Pl. A, 2), in the new W. quarter of the town, commands a wide panorama (adm. by order from the Director of the Town Water Works, Kloster-Str.).

On the branch railway from *Worms* to *Gundheim* (7 M. in 1/2 hr.) lies (2 M.) *Herrnsheim*, with a beautiful private park, to which visitors are admitted.

35. From Bingen or Mayence viâ Alzey to Kaiserslautern, Worms, or Neustadt.

Railway from Bingen to Alzey, 20 1/2 M., in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 2 ℳ 80, 2 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 40 pf.); to Worms, 39 M., in 2 1/4 hrs. (fares 5 ℳ 20, 3 ℳ 90, 2 ℳ 60 pf.). — From Mayence to Alzey, 25 1/2 M., in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 3 ℳ 40, 2 ℳ 60, 1 ℳ 70 pf.). — From Alzey to Kaiserslautern, 35 M., in 2 hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 60, 2 ℳ 60, 1 ℳ 80 pf.). — From Alzey to Neustadt ('Hessische Ludwigsbahn' to Monsheim, and beyond it 'Pfälzische Bahn'), 36 M., in 2 1/2-3 hrs. (2nd cl. 3 ℳ 40 pf., 3rd cl. 2 ℳ 20 pf.). — The route from Mayence to Neustadt viâ Ludwigshafen is preferable (express in 2 hrs.).

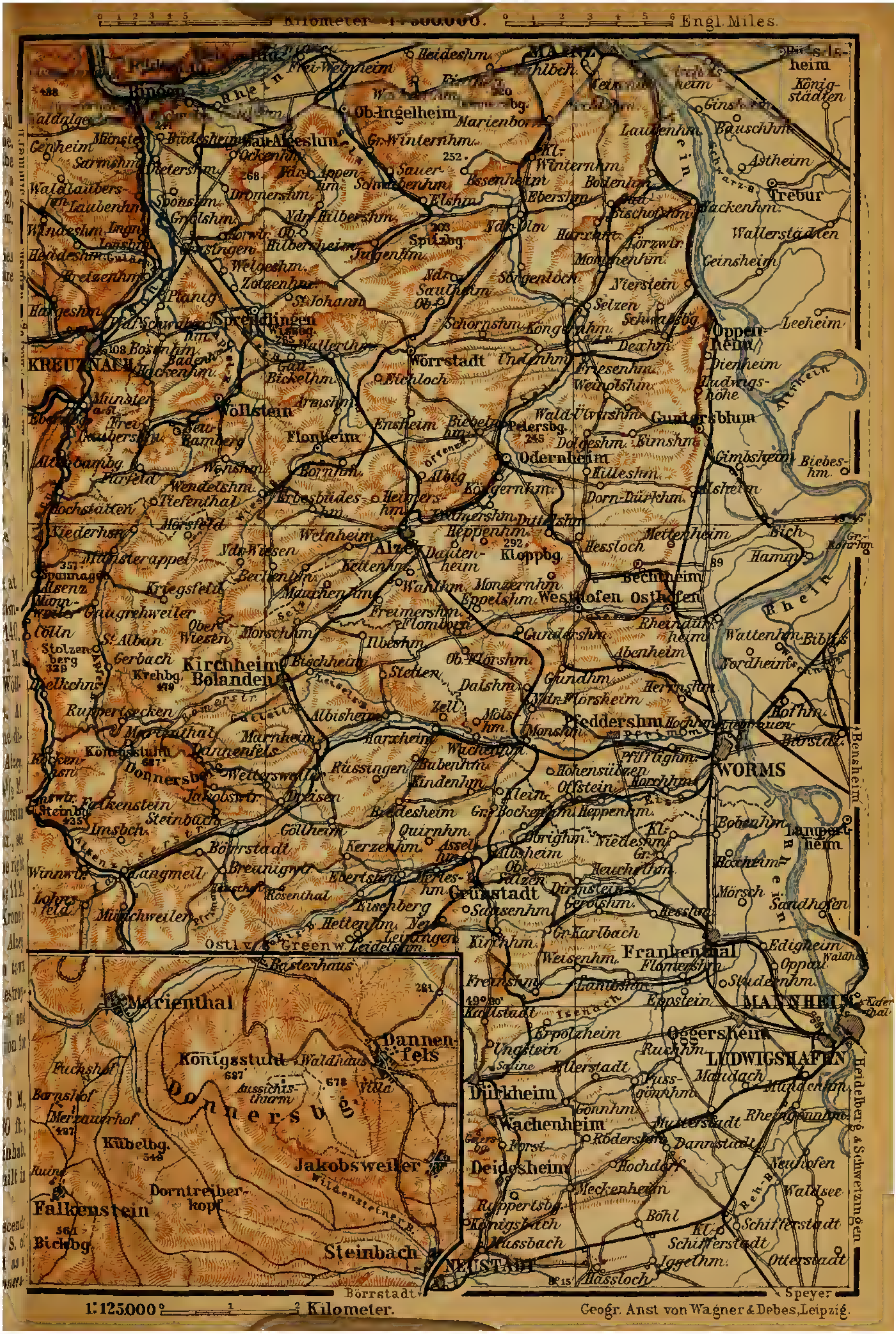
From Bingen (p. 129) to Alzey. — The train leaves the Rhine at (2 M.) *Kempten* (Krone), and turns southwards. — 3 1/2 M. *Büdesheim-Dromersheim* is also a station on the strategic line mentioned at p. 140. Both villages produce wine. — 7 M. *Gensingen-Horrweiler;* 8 1/2 M. *Welgesheim-Zotzenheim;* 10 M. *Sprendlingen* (branch-line to *Wöllstein-Fürfeld*); 12 1/2 M. *Gaubickelheim;* 13 1/2 M. *Wallertheim*. At (16 M.) *Armsheim*, with a Gothic church of 1430, a branch-line diverges for *Flonheim* and *Wendelsheim*. 19 1/2 M. *Albig*. — 20 1/2 M. *Alzey*.

From Mayence (central station; p. 154) to Alzey. — 4 1/2 M. *Gonsenheim*, a favourite resort of the Mainzers (pleasant excursion through the *Mühlbach-Tal* to the *Lenneberg* or *Leniaberg*, 1/2 hr., see p. 165). To the left is the Roman aqueduct of Zahlbach; to the right lies Finthen. — 6 M. *Marienborn;* 8 1/2 M. *Klein-Winternheim;* 11 M. *Nieder-Olm;* 14 M. *Nieder-Saulheim;* 16 1/2 M. *Wörrstadt* (Krone); 20 1/2 M. *Armsheim* (see above); 24 M. *Albig*. — 25 1/2 M. *Alzey*.

Alzey *(Darmstädter Hof*, R. 1 3/4, D. 2 *ℳ)*, a Hessian town with 7484 inhab., on the *Selz*, possesses the ruins of a castle destroyed by the French in 1687. It was the *Altiaia* of the Romans and its name occurs in the Nibelungenlied. Alzey is the junction for several railways.

From Alzey to Kaiserslautern. — 3 M. *Wahlheim;* 6 M., *Morschheim-Ilbesheim*. — 9 1/2 M. **Kirchheimbolanden** (880 ft.; *Trunk*, R. & B. 2 1/4-2 1/2 *ℳ; Traube*), a busy little town of 3647 inhab. with a château of the former princes of Nassau-Weilburg, built in 1753 and restored after a fire in 1861 (interesting chapel).

From Kirchheimbolanden to the Donnersberg. A good road ascends from the town to (4 1/2 M.) *Dannenfels*, situated on the slope to the S. of the road, in the midst of beautiful old chestnut-trees, and visited as a summer-resort. About 3/4 M. farther up through wood is the *Villa Donners-*



Kilometer 1:500.000
Engl. Miles
Heidesheim
Mainz
Bingen
Rhein
Ob. Ingelheim
Gr. Winternhm.
Marienborn
Kl. Winternhm.
Trebur
Astheim
Bauschhm.
Königstädten
Genheim
Dromershm.
Elshm.
Ebersheim
Bodenhm.
Wallerstädten
Geinsheim
Jugenhm.
Spiesbg.
Sörgenloch
Nierstein
Planig
Sprendlingen
St. Johann
Schornshm.
Selzen
Oppenheim
Leeheim
KREUZNACH
Wörrstadt
Undenhm.
Dexhm.
Dienheim
Ludwigshöhe
Münster
Wöllstein
Eichloch
Weinolshm.
Guntersblum
Flonheim
Ensheim
Odernheim
Dolgeshm.
Eimshm.
Gimbsheim
Biebesheim
Altenbamberg
Bornhm.
Albig
Alsheim
Dorn-Dürkhm.
Hochstätten
Tiefenthal
Mörsfeld
Weinheim
Alzey
Heppenhm.
Kloppbg.
Hessloch
Mettenheim
Eich
Hamm
Münsterappel
Kettenhm.
Bechtheim
Kriegsfeld
Westhofen
Osthofen
Rhein
Gaugrehweiler
Flomborn
Rheindürkheim
Wattenhm.
Biblis
Cölln
St. Alban
Morschhm.
Ilbeshm.
Gundershm.
Abenheim
Nordheim
Gerbach
Kirchheim Bolanden
Bischheim
Stetten
Ob. Flörshm.
Dalshm.
Herrnsheim
Hofhm.
Ruppertsecken
Albisheim
Zell
Ndr. Flörsheim
Pfeddershm.
Bürstadt
Marnheim
Harxheim
Wachenhm.
Monshm.
Königsstuhl
Dannenfels
Donnersbg.
Rüssingen
Pfiffligheim
WORMS
Bensheim
Kindenhm.
Hohensülzen
Offstein
Horchheim
Falkenstein
Jakobswr.
Dreisen
Bubenhm.
Steinbach
Bockenhm.
Heppenhm.
Lampertheim
Imsbach
Göllheim
Quirnhm.
Bobenhm.
Winnweiler
Langmeil
Börrstadt
Kerzenhm.
Albsheim
Niedeshm.
Bosenheim
Bruchsal
Eisenberg
Grünstadt
Dirmstein
Mörsch
Sandhofen
Rosenthal
Sausenhm.
Gerolshm.
Hessheim
Münchweiler
Hettenhm.
Leiningen
Kirchhm.
Gr. Karlbach
Frankenthal
Edigheim
Oppau
Ostl. v. Greenw.
Weisenhm.
Flomershm.
Studernhm.
Lambsheim
Freinsheim
Eppstein
MANNHEIM
Käferthal
Kallstadt
Erpolzheim
Oggersheim
Ungstein
Ruchhm.
LUDWIGSHAFEN
Ellerstadt
Maudach
Mundenhm.
Dürkheim
Fussgönhm.
Gönnhm.
Rheingönnhm.
Wachenheim
Mutterstadt
Forst
Rödersh.
Dannstadt
Neuhofen
Deidesheim
Hochdorf
Meckenheim
Waldsee
Ruppertsbg.
Königsbach
Böhl
Schifferstadt
Mussbach
Kl. Schifferstadt
NEUSTADT
Iggelhm.
Otterstadt
Hassloch
Speyer
Heidelberg & Schwetzingen
Bastenhaus
Marienthal
Dannenfels
Königsstuhl
Waldhaus
Aussichtsthurm
Villa
Donnersbg.
Fuchshof
Bornshof
Merzauerhof
Kübelbg.
Jakobsweiler
Ruine
Dorntreiberkopf
Falkenstein
Bielbg.
Steinbach
Börrstadt
1:125000
Kilometer
Geogr. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

berg, a hotel and pension, with a view-terrace. Pleasant paths, well-provided with finger-posts, lead from the village and from the villa to various points of view on the E. and S. slopes of the Donnersberg. The tower (98 ft. high), on the top of the **Donnersberg** (2245 ft.), the *Mons Jovis* of the Romans, and the French *Mont Tonnerre*, commands an extensive view. Near the tower is a firmly constructed fragment of a Celtic fort. — From Rockenhausen (p. 169), a railway-station on the W. side of the mountain, the ascent occupies the same time. A road leads thence to (4½ M.) the village of *Marienthal*, whence the tower is reached in 1 hr. more. — The Donnersberg may also be ascended from *Winnweiler* (p. 169; through the Falkenstein valley, steep, 3 hrs.), or, most conveniently, from *Börrstadt* (see below; 1½ hr.). — From Dannenfels to *Göllheim* (see below) viâ *Jakobsweiler* and *Dreisen*, 5½ M.

13 M. *Marnheim*; branch-line to (8 M.) Monsheim (see below), viâ *Albisheim*, *Harxheim-Zell*, and *Wachenheim*.

15 M. *Göllheim-Dreisen*. **Göllheim** (*Ochse*, R. & B. 1½, D. 1½ *M*), an old market-village with 1600 inhab., lies 1½ M. to the S.E. of the station. Near it rises the *Hasenbühl*, where Emperor Adolph of Nassau was defeated and slain by Albert of Austria on 2nd July, 1298. At the S.W. end of the town, beside a venerable elm, is a modern *Chapel*, surrounded by gardens, into the walls of which is built the old 'Königskreuz', a figure of the Saviour in red sand-stone, erected on the battlefield in the 14th century.

18 M. *Börrstadt* (ascent of the Donnersberg, see above). — 21½ M. *Langmeil-Münchweiler* (Frank). For the Alsenz line, see p. 169.

24 M. *Neuhemsbach-Sembach*. — 26½ M. *Enkenbach* (Riess) contains the interesting late-Romanesque church of a Præmonstratensian abbey, founded in 1150 and suppressed in 1664. The church (restored since 1876) is adjoined on the S. by a cloister, one walk of which formed the S. transept of the church. Fine W. portal. — 31½ M. *Eselsfürth*, with the *Barbarossa Park*, belonging to Kaiserslautern. The (2¼ M.) *Bremerhof* is a favourite pleasure-resort.

33½ M. *Kaiserslautern* (N. Station); 35 M. *Kaiserslautern* (Principal Station), see p. 295.

From Alzey to Worms. — 2½ M. *Kettenheim*; 5 M. *Eppelsheim*; 7 M. *Gundersheim*; 9½ M. *Niederflörsheim*. — 11 M. **Monsheim**, the junction for Neustadt and for Marnheim (see above). — 15 M. *Pfeddersheim*. — 16½ M. *Pfiffligheim*, with a very ancient elm ('Luther-Baum'); light railway (p. 282) hence to (¾ M.) *Hochheim*. — 18½ M. *Worms*, see p. 282.

From Monsheim to Neustadt. — 1¼ M. *Hohensülzen*; 2½ M. *Bockenheim*; 4½ M. *Albsheim* (p. 288).

5½ M. **Grünstadt** (*Jakobslust*, with restaurant and garden, R. 1½-1¾, B. ¾ *M*; *Station Hotel*; *Goldener Engel*), a town with 4514 inhabitants. The ruins of the old châteaux of *Alt-* and *Neu-Leiningen*, destroyed by the French in 1690, lie near villages of the same names, 2¾ M. and 6¾ M. to the S.W. (branch-railway).

From Grünstadt to Eisenberg and Hettenleidelheim, 5½ and 6 M., in ca. ½ hr. — The train ascends the valley of the *Eisbach*, passing numerous clay-pits. 1¼ M. *Asselheim*. At (2½ M.) *Mertesheim* diverges the line for *Hettenleidelheim*. — 3½ M. *Ebertsheim*. — 5½ M. *Eisenberg* (Derlinger), whence

a diligence plies thrice daily to *Göllheim* (p. 287). Göllheim may also be reached in 2¼ hrs., by a pleasant détour viâ the old convent of *Rosenthal*, with an interesting late-Gothic church (15th cent.).

FROM GRÜNSTADT TO WORMS, 10½ M., railway in 1¼ hr., viâ *Albsheim* (p. 287), *Offstein*, and *Weinsheim*.

8 M. *Kirchheim-an-der-Eck.* From (11 M.) *Freinsheim* a branch-line diverges to Frankenthal (see p. 281). 12½ M. *Erpolzheim.* Extensive vineyards in every direction.

A little farther on begin the **Haardt Mountains**, now including the entire mountain-region extending W. from Grünstadt and Weissenburg to Kaiserslautern and Pirmasens, though originally the name was limited to the district ending at Neustadt. The Haardt forms a W. counterpart to the Odenwald, from which it is separated by a broad depression running from SSW. to NNE., now covered with alluvial deposits from the Rhine and later tertiary rocks. With the exception of a few spots on the E. verge where older rocks occur, the entire Haardt consists of variegated sandstone, and presents the appearance of a plateau gradually sloping down to the Saar, furrowed with ravines at the edges. A considerable fault separates it from the coal-basin of Saarbruck.

15½ M. **Dürkheim.** — **Hotels.** HÔTEL HÄUSSLING, with small garden, near the Kur-Garten, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 1¾-2, pens. 4-5 *M*; KURHAUS PARK-HÔTEL, also near the Kur-Garten, new, with steam-heating, garden and bath-house, pens. 5-9 *M*, both visited for the grape-cure. — *Café-Restaurant Schüpple* (R. & B. 1¾ *M*); wine at *Bach-Meyer's* and *Dietz's*, Gau-Str.

Dürkheim (435 ft.), with 6326 inhab., one of the busiest towns in the Palatinate, with its conspicuous new Gothic spire, is beautifully situated among the vineyards of the Haardt Mts. The town was almost entirely rebuilt after the ravages of the French in 1689. It afterwards enjoyed great prosperity as the residence of the Princes of Leiningen-Hartenburg, whose handsome palace, in which Iffland (p. 278) once acted, and which was burned down by the French in 1794, occupied the site of the present town-hall. There are a few antiquities in the town-hall. The neighbouring salt-baths of *Philippshalle* attract a few visitors in summer and autumn. The town is surrounded by pleasant promenades.

On an abrupt eminence at the entrance to the *Isenach-Tal*, about 1½ M. to the W. of Dürkheim, lie the picturesque ruins of the Benedictine Abbey of **Limburg**, once a château of the Salic Count Conrad the Elder, who was elected king of Germany in 1024 (Conrad II.). His eldest son Conrad having perished while engaged in hunting, the king determined to convert his ancestral castle into a religious house for the welfare of his son's soul. On 12th July, 1030, at 4 a.m., as the chroniclers inform us, he and his queen Gisela accordingly laid the foundation-stone of the church, and at a later hour on the same day he is said to have laid also the first stone of the Speyer cathedral. The Abbey of Limburg was completed twelve years later and presented to the Benedictines, who soon acquired large possessions. The abbots placed themselves under the protection of the Hartenburg Counts of Leiningen, but having quarrelled with them, their abbey was taken and destroyed by Count Emich VIII. in 1504. The buildings were partly re-erected between 1515 and 1554, but the abbey having been suppressed by Elector Frederick III. in 1574

they gradually fell to decay. The ruins of the imposing BASILICA, which now belong to government, afford an admirable example of the style of the 11th cent., and are surrounded with pleasant grounds. The S.W. tower, dating from the beginning of the 16th cent., commands a fine view (137 steps). The walls surrounding the church, part of the original cloisters, and the burial-chapel, which is open at the E. side, are still preserved. Charming view in three different directions. (*Inn* at the top.)

We may now proceed towards the W., either by a hilly path along the heights, or by *Hausen*, to the **Hartenburg**, the conspicuons red ruins of which are situated in the Isenach-Tal, 2¼ M. from the Limburg. This extensive castle was erected by the Counts of Leiningen about the year 1215-20, and was afterwards enlarged; in 1510 it was restored in the Renaissance style, and in 1794 it was blown up by the French. The ruin is surrounded with pleasant promenades. On the E. side, on the path from the Limburg, there is a large grass-plot where tonrnaments were once held, planted with fine lime-trees, and commanding a pleasing survey of the valley. At the foot of the castle lies the village of *Hartenburg* (Hirsch), 3 M. from Dürkheim by the highroad. — A walk from Hartenburg up the pretty *Isenach-Tal* to Frankenstein (p. 295) takes about 3 hours.

To the N.W. of Dürkheim rises the wooded *Kastanienberg*, the summit of which is enclosed by a rnde stone rampart, 60-100 ft. broad, 7-13 ft. high, and about 2 M. in circumference, called the **Heidenmauer**, and probably, like the similar structure on the Altkönig (p. 247), of ancient Germanic origin. On the right rises the *Teufelsstein*, a rock 13 ft. in height. The 'heathens' wall' and the abbey of Limburg furnished Cooper with the background for one of his novels. The paths are provided with finger-posts, which indicate the way to several good points of view.

On the hill to the right, beyond Dürkheim, we observe the Limburg, and nearer the railway rises the 'Flaggenturm' (view). — 18 M. **Wachenheim** *(Dalberger Hof)*, with 2400 inhab.; on the hill lies the ruined *Wachtenburg* or *Geiersburg*, once the property of the Salic dukes, and afterwards that of the Counts Palatine, destroyed in 1689. The handsome country-houses and gardens here belong to wealthy wine-merchants. To the right lies *Forst* (Krone), a village which yields excellent wine. — 20 M. **Deidesheim** *(Goldene Kanne; Weidlauf; Bayerischer Hof*; wine at all; Rail. Restaurant of the *Winzerverein)* is another wine-producing place (2700 inhab.) and the residence of many extensive vineyard-proprietors. 21½ M. *Königsbach*, with large sandstone-quarries. — 23 M. *Mussbach* (Weisses Ross; wine at Nauert's), with the château of *Burckshof*, aluminium-works, and large vineyards; on the hill to the right lie the long villages of *Lobloch* and *Gimmeldingen* (Hammel, very fair, with view-terrace).

25 M. *Neustadt*, see p. 290.

36. From Ludwigshafen to Weissenburg and Strassburg.

RAILWAY to *Weissenburg* (48 M.) in 1¾-2½ hrs. (fares 6 ℳ 20, 4 ℳ 10, 2 ℳ 65 pf.; express, 7 ℳ 10 pf. or 4 ℳ); thence to (41 M.) *Strassburg* in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 5 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 70, 2 ℳ 70 pf.; express 6 ℳ 10, 4 ℳ 30 pf.). — The quickest through-route to Strassbnrg is viâ Speyer, see R. 38.

Ludwigshafen, see p. 279. The train traverses the fertile plain of the Rhine, with its extensive vineyards and fields of corn and tobacco. — 3 M. *Rheingönheim;* 5 M. *Mutterstadt.*

7½ M. **Schifferstadt**, the junction for Speyer (5½ M., in ¼ hr.), Germersheim, and Strassburg (see p. 297).

The train approaches the Haardt Mts. — 10½ M. *Böhl-Iggelheim;* 13 M. *Hassloch;* 18½ M. *Neustadt*, junction for the lines to Dürkheim, Alzey (R. 35), and Kaiserslautern-Neunkirchen (R. 37).

Neustadt *an der Haardt.* — **Hotels.** *Löwe, near the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2-2½ *M*, good wine, with café-restaurant; Railway Hotel, in the Saalbau (see below), with restaurant and garden, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 1½ *M*, very fair; Lamm, opposite the Löwe, R. 2-3. B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*, fair; Bayrischer Hof, Pfälzer Hof, both near the station.

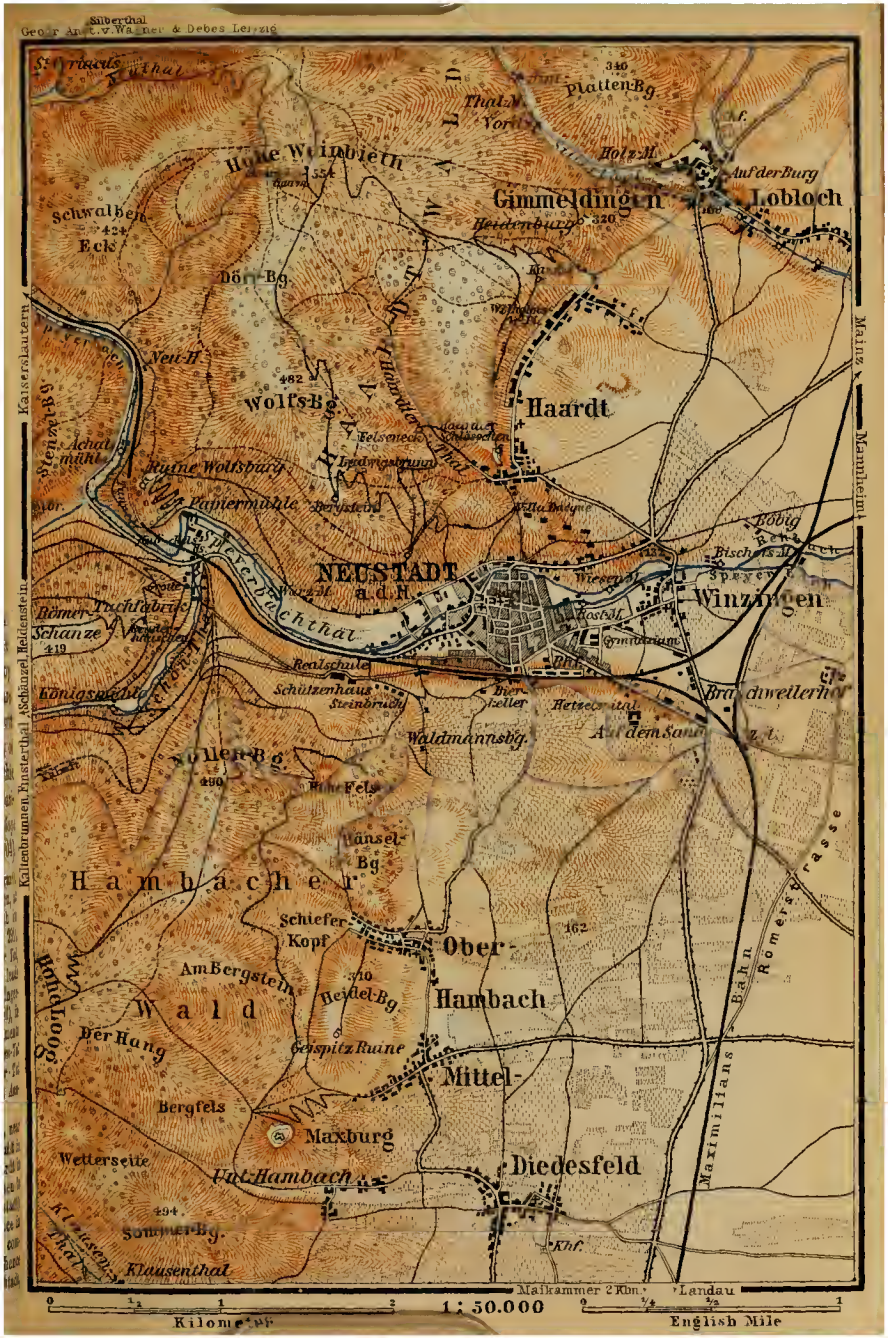
Restaurants. **Railway Restaurant; Old German Wine Rooms*, Gabelsberger-Strasse, near the Saalbau; *Alte Pfalz; Waldmannsburg*, with view.

American Agent, *Herr Leopold Blum.*

Neustadt (450 ft.; 18,526 inhab.), situated at the entrance to the valley of the *Speyerbach*, the largest town in the Haardt district (p. 288), possesses several paper-mills, and carries on a considerable wine-trade. (Palatinate wines, see Introd.) Opposite the station is the *Saalbau*, built in 1871-2, with large halls for balls and concerts, a hotel, and a restaurant (see above). A monument in the small square behind it commemorates Herr Hetzel, a banker, to whom the town owes several benevolent institutions. The handsome Gothic *Abbey Church*, in the market-place, founded in 1354 and completed in 1489, contains the tombstones of several of the Counts Palatine, the founders of Neustadt; the choir is used by Roman Catholics, the nave by Protestants. In the market-place are also a monumental fountain and the *Stadthaus*, formerly a Jesuit college (1743). A house opposite has a carved wooden balcony of 1580. To the left, beyond the Stadthaus, is the modern Gothic *Roman Catholic Church*, separated by the Speyerbach from the *Casimirianum* (1578), once a theological seminary. The *Hetzel Anlage* to the S.W. of the town contains a monument to Bismarck (1904).

About 1 M. to the W. of the station are the *Schützenhaus* (restaurant), affording a good view of Neustadt, and the new *Realschule*. Farther on, at about the same height above the valley, opens the *Schöntal*, with its beautiful fountains (restaurant); opposite rises the Wolfsburg (p. 291). A walk through the Schöntal brings us to the shady *Kaltenbrunner Tal*, which begins at the *Königs-Mühle* (restaurant). — A pleasant path leads past the (3 M.) *Kalte Brunnen* and through the *Finster-Tal* (numerous finger-posts) to (2½ hrs.) the Schanzel (2020 ft.; view-tower; comp. p. 291), in defending which the Prussian General von Pfau fell in 1794. Refreshments may be obtained at the forester's house. Thence through the *Triefen-Tal* to *Edenkoben* (p. 291; 2 hrs.), or through the shady *Hüttenbrunner-Tal* (2½ hrs.) or viâ *Ramberg* (Löwe) and *Albersweiler* (p. 301) to (3 hrs.) *Annweiler* (p. 301).

About 1½ M. to the N. of Neustadt lies the village of **Haardt**, near which rises the château of *Winzingen*, or '*Haardter Schlösschen*', rebuilt in 1815 in the French Renaissance style. — By the third house in Haardt is a finger-post, indicating the way, leading past the vineyards, and then to the right by the *Kaiserweg*, to the **Wilhelms-Platz** (2 M. from Neustadt), which commands a superb view to the S. A zigzag path leads hence in 40 min. to the tower on the *Weinbiet* (1820 ft.; always open), which commands an extensive view. A blue-marked path indicates the way thence to the (25 min.) **Bergstein** (1260 ft.), affording a beautiful view of Neustadt,


Silberthal
Geogr. Art. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Kaiserslautern
Mainz
Mannheim
Kallenbrunnen, Finsterthal, Schänzel, Heldenstein
Hohe Weinbiet
Gimmeldingen
Lobloch
Schwalben Eck
Dörr-Bg.
Wolfsbg.
Haardt
Ruine Wolfsburg
Hammermühle
NEUSTADT a.d.H.
Winzingen
Hambacher Wald
Ober-Hambach
Mittel-Hambach
Diedesfeld
Maxburg
Schiefer Kopf
Heidel-Bg.
Geispitz Ruine
Bergfels
Wetterseite
Am Bergstein
Der Hang
Schoolhaus
Hahnbach
Sommer-Bg.
Klausenthal
Kleinstein Thal
Maximilians Bahn
Römerstrasse
Maikammer 2 Khm.
Landau
1:50.000
Kilometer
English Mile

the Speyerbach-Tal, and the Schöntal. From the Bergstein we proceed to the (40 min.) ruin of *Wolfsburg* and thence to (40 min.) Neustadt.

FROM NEUSTADT TO THE MAXBURG, 1¼ hr. From the road to the W. of the station we cross the viaduct and follow the road to the S. to *Ober-Hambach* and (2 M.) *Mittel-Hambach*. At the 'Engel' Inn we turn to the right, at the W. end of the village-street to the left (under an archway), and after 8 min. take the zigzag path to the left, which leads to the (12 min.) saddle behind the Maxburg. A preferable route ascends the 'Hambacher Treppenweg' (steps), opposite the above-mentioned viaduct; after 5 min. we take the road to the right, and in 8 min. more follow the path to the left along the slope above Ober-Hambach, passing the Restaurant Waldmannsburg. Or about 20 paces beyond the path to the just-mentioned restaurant, we may ascend a path to the left, then after 10 min. (red way-marks) a path to the right; in 5 min. more, beyond a quarry, ascend to the left, and proceed along the slope above Ober-Hambach to the (1 hr.) Maxburg. — The **Maxburg**, or *Hambacher Schloss*, formerly called the *Kestenburg* ('chestnut castle'), is conspicuously situated on a spur of the Haardt, 1080 ft. above the sea, and about 650 ft. above the plain (shown by the custodian; no fee). The handsome château was re-erected in the Gothic style by *Voit*, by order of King Max II. of Bavaria, but is in a neglected condition. The mediæval castle is said to have been built by Emp. Henry II. and was destroyed by the Frenсb in 1688.

A steep path descends from the Maxburg by *Unter-Hambach* to (½ hr.) *Diedesfeld* and (¼ hr.) the railway-station of *Maikammer* (see below). — Or from the Maxburg we may proceed to (½ hr.) the village of *Maikammer*, (1 hr.) *Edenkoben*, (½ hr.) *Rhodt*, and the *Villa Ludwigshöhe* (see below).

Neustadt is a terminal station. The train next skirts the extensive vineyards of the Haardt district, commanding beautiful views, especially by morning-light. — 22½ M. *Maikammer - Kirrweiler* (Rail. Restaurant, very fair); to the right rises the Maxburg (see above; 1 hr. from here); farther distant is the *Kalmit* (2235 ft.), with a view-tower (2 hrs. from Neustadt). On a height more to the S., by the village of *St. Martin* (Goldener Wolf), are the ruins of the *Kropsburg*.

23½ M. **Edenkoben** (*Goldenes Schaf*, with garden; *Waldhaus*, at the mouth of the Edenkoben Valley, 2 M. from the station; omn. from the station to the town, ⅔ M., 25 pf.), a cheerful little town of 5144 inhab., with a sulphur-spring, is much frequented for the grape-cure in autumn.

Near tbe thriving village of *Rhodt*, 3 M. from Edenkoben, is seen the royal *Villa Ludwigshöhe*, built by King Lewis I. of Bavaria after Gärtner's designs (charming view), above which rises tbe ruined *Rietburg* or *Rippburg*. On the opposite (right) side of tbe *Edenkobener Tal* (3 M. from the station) stands a *Monument of Victory and Peace*, unveiled in 1899, with statues and an allegorical relief. A pleasant route leads hence through the *Hüttenbrunnen-Tal* to the top of the (2½ hrs.) *Schänzel* (p. 290).

25½ M. *Edesheim*; 27½ M. *Knöringen*. The train crosses the *Queich*, which formed the boundary between Alsace and the Palatinate down to 1815, and separates the Vosges and Haardt Mts.

30 M. **Landau** (480 ft.; **Schwan*, Gerber-Str., *Körber*, Reiter-Str., unpretending, both at the W. end of the town, ¾ M. from the station; **Kronprinz*, with garden, well spoken of, *Bayrischer Hof*, both in Ostbahn-Str., near the station), a town with 17,141 inhab., incl. a large garrison, was a fortified place at an early period. In the Thirty Years' War and in the wars with Louis XIV. it was frequently besieged. From 1680 down to 1815 it remained in the hands of the

French, after which it was annexed to Bavaria. In 1871 the fortifications were removed. In front of the Commandant's Residence is the *Luitpoldbrunnen*, with an equestrian statue of the Prince Regent of Bavaria (1892). The late-Gothic *Augustiner Kirche* dates from 1407, the early Gothic *Collegiate Church* from 1285. The *Museum*, König-Str. 21, in an old convent, contains archæological and historical collections (adm. 20 pf.).

From Landau to *Germersheim* and *Zweibrücken*, see R. 39. Branch-line to Herxheim.

About 5 M. to the N.W. of Landau and 7 M. to the S.W. of Edenkoben (diligence daily from both, in 1¼ and 2½ hrs.) is the village of **Gleisweiler** (1015 ft.), which lies at the foot of the *Teufelsberg* (1980 ft.; view of the Vosges), with a large *Hydropathic* (whey, grape, and koumiss cures), which caters for tourists also. — Pleasant walk to the N.W. to the ruin of *Scharfeneck* (1½ hr.), or to the W. to the *Orensberg* (p. 301), both with fine views.

To the right are visible the Madenburg, the Trifels, the Münzberg, and the Rehberg (comp. p. 301). — 33½ M. *Insheim*. — 35 M. *Rohrbach*.

From Rohrbach to Klingenmünster, 6 M., railway in 35 minutes. 2½ M. *Billigheim-Mühlhofen*; 3 M. *Ingenheim-Appenhofen*; 4½ M. *Klingen-Heuchelheim*. — **Klingenmünster** (*Ochs*), on the Klingbach, at the foot of the Haardt, had a Benedictine convent, founded in 650 by Dagobert II., of which only the church (rebuilt in 1735) remains. Klingenmünster also contains the extensive *District Lunatic Asylum*. Above the village rises the imposing ruin of *Landeck* (½ hr.). The tower on the *Trifelskopf* affords a fine view of the mountains of the Palatinate. — From Klingenmünster we may go on to *Mönchweiler* and (3½ M.) *Silz*, and then take a footpath (red and yellow marks) leading up the first side-valley to the right to (1¼ hr.) the Lindelbrunner Schloss (p. 303).

38 M. **Winden**, junction for *Maxau* and *Carlsruhe* (see p. 365).

From Winden to Bergzabern, 6 M., railway in ½ hr. (fares 80, 55, 35 pf.). — Intermediate stations: *Barbelroth-Oberhausen*, *Kapellen-Niederhorbach*. — **Bergzabern** (*Rössel*, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-5½ *M*; *Bahnhof-Hotel*), a town of 2680 inhab. with old houses (*e.g.* Angel Brewery) and a castle, is of Roman origin. To the W. (¾ M.) is a new quarter, with the *Kurhäuser* (pens. from 3½ *M*) and *Dr. Bossert's Hydropathic* (R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 2-3, pens. 4½-7 *M*). — The village of *Dörrenbach*, 1½ M. to the S., has an old Rathaus and a singular fortified church. To the W. of Dörrenbach rises the *Steffelsberg* (1580 ft.; view). — Diligence from Bergzabern to Klingenmünster (see above; 3 M. in 35 min.), twice daily to Weissenburg (see below; 6 M. in 1¾ hr.), and once daily to (17½ M.) Dahn (p. 303) in 3½ hrs.

41½ M. *Schaidl-Steinfeld*; 44 M. *Kapsweyer*, the last Bavarian station. — The train enters Alsace and crosses the *Lauter*. To the left is the Geisberg (p. 293). — The international through express-trains follow a loop-line without entering the station of Weissenburg.

48 M. **Weissenburg** (520 ft.; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, near the rail. station, with garden; *Engel*, *Schwan*, in the town, very fair; *Germania*), a very ancient town with 6783 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the Merovingian kings, was the seat of an independent abbey, founded by Dagobert II., down to 1534. Otfried, author of a poetic harmony of the Gospels, the earliest rhymed German poem

of any length, was a monk here about 860. The *Abbey Church of St. Peter and St. Paul* is a noble example of the early-Gothic style (13th cent.), with a tower above the crossing of the transept, a fine portal, and a beautiful chapel opening from the S. transept. In the interior are fine stained-glass windows of the end of the 13th (Romanesque; on the S. side) and of the 14th and 15th centuries. It is adjoined on the N. side by handsome Gothic cloisters, which have been recently restored and contain a few old carvings and tombstones. The *Johannis-Kirche*, partly Romanesque in style, and many of the private houses are also interesting edifices.

On 4th Aug., 1870, part of the German army under the Crown Prince of Prussia gained a decisive victory here over the French under Abel Douay. The town, defended by a simple wall, and the Geisberg, 2 M. to the S., were occupied by the French, but were attacked by Prussians from the E. and Bavarians from the N., and both taken after a severe struggle. In order to form an idea of the nature of the ground, the traveller should follow the Lauterburg road, turn to the right about 1 M. from the station, cross the railway, and proceed by a footpath to the (3/4 M.) *Gulleuthof* and the (3/4 M.) château of *Geisberg*, now a farm-house (rfmts.), round which the struggle was very hotly contested. Fine view from the terrace on the E. side. Douay fell at the top of the hill, on the way to which numerous graves of the fallen are passed. The traveller may now return by the Hagenau road on the W. side, a round of 2-2 1/2 hrs. in all. Various monuments have been erected on the battlefield.

About 3 M. from Weissenburg a footpath (red and white marks), diverging to the right from the Bitsch road, ascends in 1/2 hr. to the view-tower on the top of the **Scherhol** (1660 ft.). From the top we descend to the left and regain the road near the 7th kilometre-stone. Thence we may follow the footpaths running parallel with the road viâ Klein-Wingen and Klimbach to the Fleckenstein and the Wegelnburg (p. 304).

From Weissenburg to Lauterburg (p. 300), 13 M., branch-railway in 3/4 hr., viâ *Schleithal*, *Salmbach*, *Niederlauterbach*, and *Scheibenhard*.

On quitting Weissenburg the train describes a circuit round the Geisberg, and passes stations *Riedselz*, *Hunspach*, and *Hofen*.

58 1/2 M. *Sulz unterm Wald* (Rössle), the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia, commander of the Third German Army, on Aug. 5-6th, 1870. — At *Lobsann*, *Pechelbronn*, and *Schwabweiler*, near Sulz, petroleum and asphalt are obtained. — The line now traverses part of the *Forest of Hagenau*, which is 35,000 acres in extent.

63 1/2 M. **Walburg**, with a fine church of the 15th cent., is the junction for several branch-lines, including one to (5 1/2 M.) *Wörth* (p. 294), viâ *Biblisheim*, *Dürrenbach*, and *Morsbronn*.

Morsbronn is the best starting-point for a visit to the Battlefield of Aug. 6th, 1870 (6-8 hrs.). — The neighbourhood of *Morsbronn* was the scene of the attack of the 11th Prussian Army Corps and of the gallant onset (about 1 p.m.) of the French cavalry, which certainly covered the retreat of the infantry, but resulted in the destruction of the whole brigade of horse. The Germans then pressed forward and occupied the village of *Elsasshausen* (3 p.m.), which they afterwards maintained against the attempts of the French to retake it. The battlefield is now studded with monuments, the finest of which is the **Statue of Emp. Frederick*, by Max Baumbach, near *Diefenbach* (best view of the battlefield). Near Elsasshausen is the 'MacMahon Tree', where the French marshal had his stand during most of the battle.

The little town of **Wörth** (*Weisses Ross*, very fair; *Post;* old Roman altar in front of the Gemeindehaus), which has given its name to the battle, contains 1050 inhab., and lies on the right bank of the *Sauer*. The Germans found it unoccupied by the French, and at once took possession of it (7 a.m.), successfully resisting all attempts to dislodge them. Their efforts, however, to storm the strong position held by the French on the heights of Fröschweiler were in vain, until the success of the Prussians at Morsbronn made its influence felt on the French right wing. **Fröschweiler** (*Jäger-Zusammenkunft*, very fair), the centre of the French position, with the headquarters of MacMahon, was attacked from all sides almost simultaneously and captured between 4 and 5 p.m. Those of the French who escaped death or captnre effected a disorderly retreat towards (2 M.) Reichshofen (p. 317). The church of Fröschweiler was destroyed, but a new one, the tower of which overlooks the whole of the battlefield, has been built. The largest French monument stands to the N. of the road from Wörth to Fröschweiler. — Comp. the Map.

68½ M. **Hagenau** (*Europäischer Hof*, with garden; *Post; Andres*, all near the station; *Rail. Restaurant*, very fair), with 18,700 inhab., was once a free town of the German Empire and a fortress, the works of which are partly preserved. The walls were erected by Emp. Frederick I. in 1164. The palace built by the same emperor, afterwards a favourite residence of the Hohenstaufen, was burned by the French in 1678. Part of the conspicuous *Church of St. George* dates from the 12th century. The choir contains a huge wooden figure of Christ, executed in 1488. The fine candelabrum of the 13th cent., and the modern stained glass also deserve attention. — To the E. of the town and S. of the Hagenauer Wald lie the artillery-ranges. — Railway to *Saargemünd*, *Metz*, and *Saarbrücken*, see pp. 316, 317.

71½ M. *Marienthal*, with a nunnery, dissolved in 1789; 73½ M. *Bischweiler*, with cloth-manufactories (branch-line to Oberhofen, see p. 301). The train now crosses the *Zorn*. — 76 M. *Kurzenhausen;* 77½ M. *Weyersheim;* 79½ M. *Hördt*.

84 M. *Vendenheim*, junction for the Saarburg-Zabern line (R. 42).

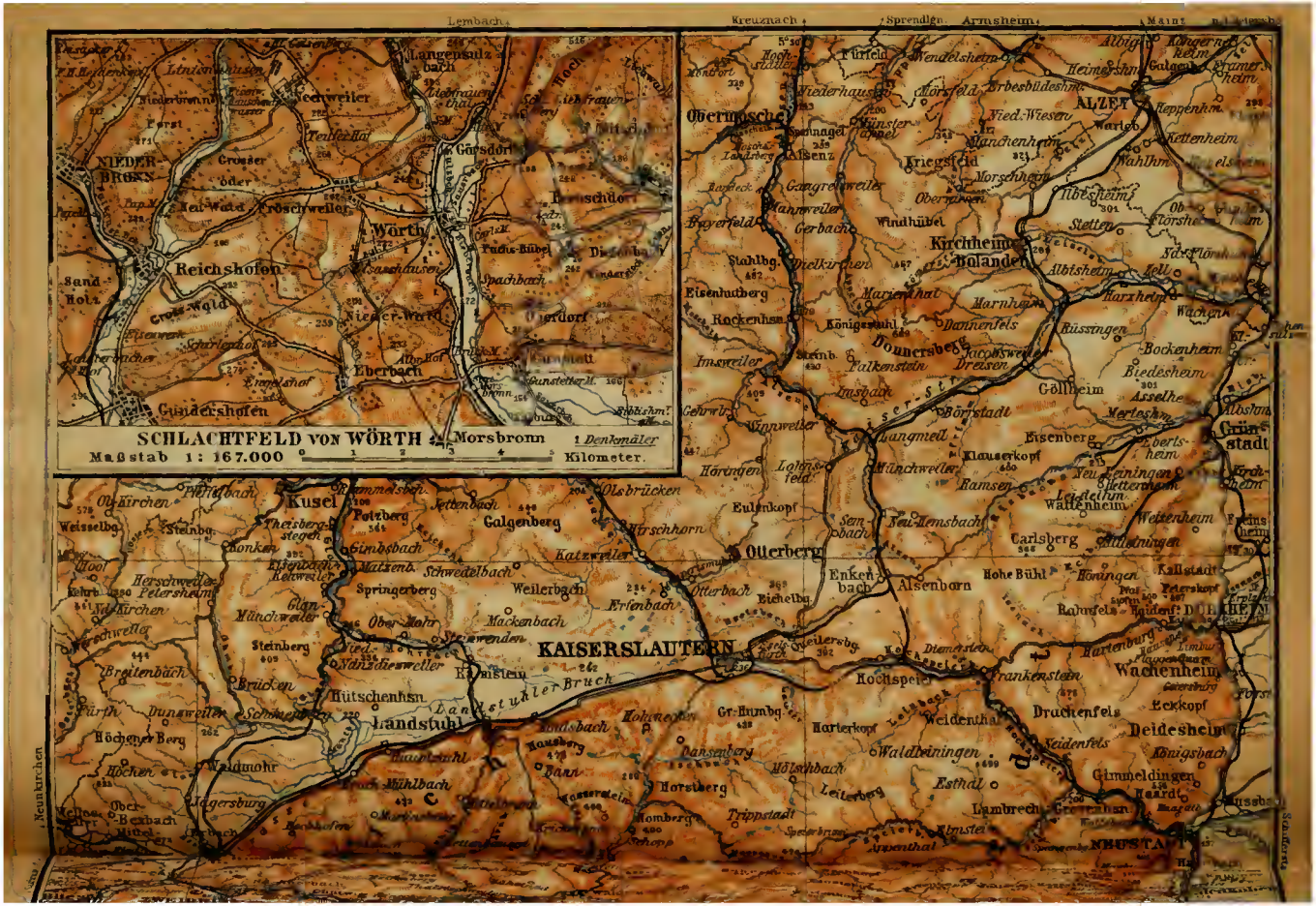
Then several unimportant villages, near which are some of the outworks of Strassburg. — 89½ M. *Strassburg*, see p. 304.

37. From Mannheim *(Ludwigshafen)* to Neunkirchen.

72 M. Railway *(Pfälzische Eisenbahn)* in 2¼-4 hrs.; fares 6 ℳ 80, 4 ℳ 40 pf. (express 11 ℳ 70, 8 ℳ 30, 5 ℳ 80 pf.).

The train crosses the Rhine by the *Railway Bridge* (p. 279), which affords a pleasing glimpse of the river, to (2½ M.) *Ludwigshafen* (p. 279). Thence to (21 M.) **Neustadt**, see pp. 289, 290.

Neustadt is the junction of the line to Dürkheim (R. 35) and to Landau (R. 36). — The Saarbrücken line now enters the mountain district of the *Westrich*. For an hour the train winds up the beautiful wooded *Ravine of the *Speyerbach*, and penetrates the variegated sandstone rocks by means of 12 tunnels. Beyond Neustadt, on a hill to the right, stand the red ruins of the *Wolfsburg* (p. 291).



SCHLACHTFELD von WÖRTH

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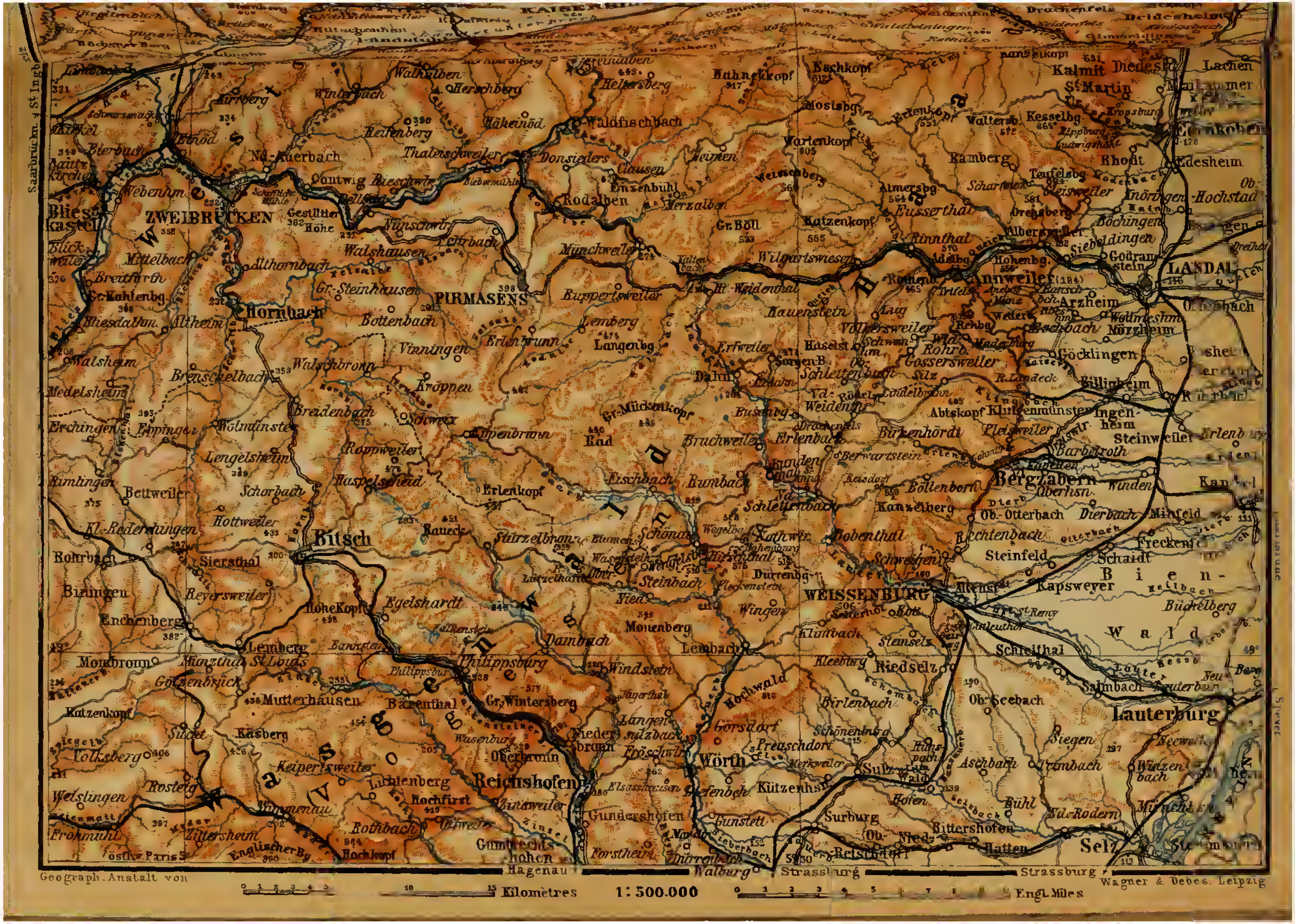
1 Denkmäler



ZWEIBRÜCKEN
PIRMASENS
Bitsch
WEISSENBURG
Bergzabern
Annweiler
LANDAU
Lauterburg
Reichshofen
Wörth
Selz
Hornbach
Hagenau
Walburg
Strassburg
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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
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25 M. *Lambrecht-Grevenhausen* (Pfälzer Hof, R. 1½-2 *M*, very fair), two villages (3600 inhab.) founded by Walloon emigrants, with extensive cloth-factories. About 1¼ M. farther on, at *Frankeneck*, a paper-making village, the valley divides. The branch to the left, through which flows the Speyerbach, is named the *Elmsteiner-Tal;* that to the right is named the *Frankensteiner-Tal* and is watered by the *Hochspeyerbach*. The train ascends the latter.

A pleasant excursion may be made up the *Elmsteiner Tal*, past various ruined castles, to (10 M.) *Elmstein* (Becker), whence the *Eschkopf* (1975 ft.) may be ascended in 2 hrs.

Farther on, on a height to the right, are the ruins of *Neidenfels*. 29 M. *Weidenthal*, with two new churches. — 32 M. *Frankenstein* (Haffen), one of the most picturesque points in the valley, with the ruins of a castle of that name, beneath which the line passes. On the right are the *Teufelsleiter*, and in a sequestered side-valley, also to the right, the ruin of *Diemerstein*.

From Lambrecht (3 hrs.), from Weidenthal (2 hrs.), or from Frankenstein (2 hrs.) we may visit the *Drachenfels* (1875 ft.), commanding a fine view; ½ hr. below the top is the *Siegfriedsbrunnen*. Thence to Dürkheim, by the Hartenburg (4 hrs.) or viâ the Limburg (3 hrs.), see p. 289.

35 M. *Hochspeyer* (875 ft.), the highest station on the line, is the junction for the *Alsenz-Bahn* to Kreuznach (see p. 169). The line penetrates the *Heiligenberg* (watershed) by a tunnel 1780 yds. long.

41½ M. **Kaiserslautern.** — **Hotels.** *Schwan, in the Fackel-Rondell, R. 2¼-5, B. 1, D. 2½, omn. ½ *M*; Karlsberg, Theater-Str. 25, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*, omn. 40 pf.; Krafft, Markt-Str. 19; Railway Hotel, opposite the station, with garden, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 1½-2 *M*; Post, Stein-Str. 24. — Wine-Restaurant: *Zum Dürkheimer*, Stifts-Platz.

Kaiserslautern (775 ft.), one of the chief towns in the Palatinate, situated in the hilly tract of the Westrich, with 52,300 inhab. and considerable spinning factories, iron-works, and breweries, was once a residence of Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, who erected a magnificent palace here in 1153. The building was destroyed during the Spanish War of Succession, and the site is now occupied by a house of correction. The *Protestant Church* with its three towers owes its foundation to the same monarch, but in its present form belongs to the 13th and 14th centuries. It contains a marble monument in memory of the union of the Protestant churches, by Knoll, with an allegorical figure and the statues of Luther and Calvin (1883). The *Provincial Industrial Museum*, a fine building in the Italian Renaissance style, with interesting collections, is open daily, except Frid., 10-12 and 2-4 (adm. 20 pf.).

From Kaiserslautern to Lauterecken-Grumbach, 21½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1 *M* 95, 1 *M* 25 pf.). The line follows the course of the *Lauter*. — 2½ M. *Kaiserslautern West Station*. — From the station of (5½ M.) *Lampertsmühle* a diligence plies four times daily in ½ hr. to (2½ M.) *Otterberg*, with a Cistercian abbey founded in 1134 and now suppressed. The abbey-church, an imposing structure in the Transition style, was probably completed in 1225. — 15½ M. *Wolfstein*, at the foot of the *Königsberg* (1780 ft.; ancient tombs, remains of Roman buildings). On the left are the ruins of *Neuwolfstein*, built by Rudolph I. in 1275, and of the for-

mer imperial castle of *Altwolfstein*. — 21½ M. *Lauterecken-Grumbach*, the junction of the line to Homburg and Münster-am-Stein, see below.

From Kaiserslautern to *Alzey (Bingen)*, see pp. 287, 286; to *Münster-am-Stein*, p. 169.

Beyond Kaiserslautern the line runs near the 'Kaiserstrasse', a road constructed by Napoleon, and skirts the *Landstuhler Bruch*, an extensive moor at the base of wooded hills. — 49 M. *Kindsbach*.

51 M. **Landstuhl.** — **Hotels.** GOLDENER ENGEL, 10 min. from the station, R. 1¼-4, B. ¾, D. 2, omn. ½ *M*, with large garden and the *Sickingen Hydropathic*, pens. 4-6 *M*; SCHLOSS-HOTEL, also with a *Hydropathic*, both in the forest; BURGARD, at the station.

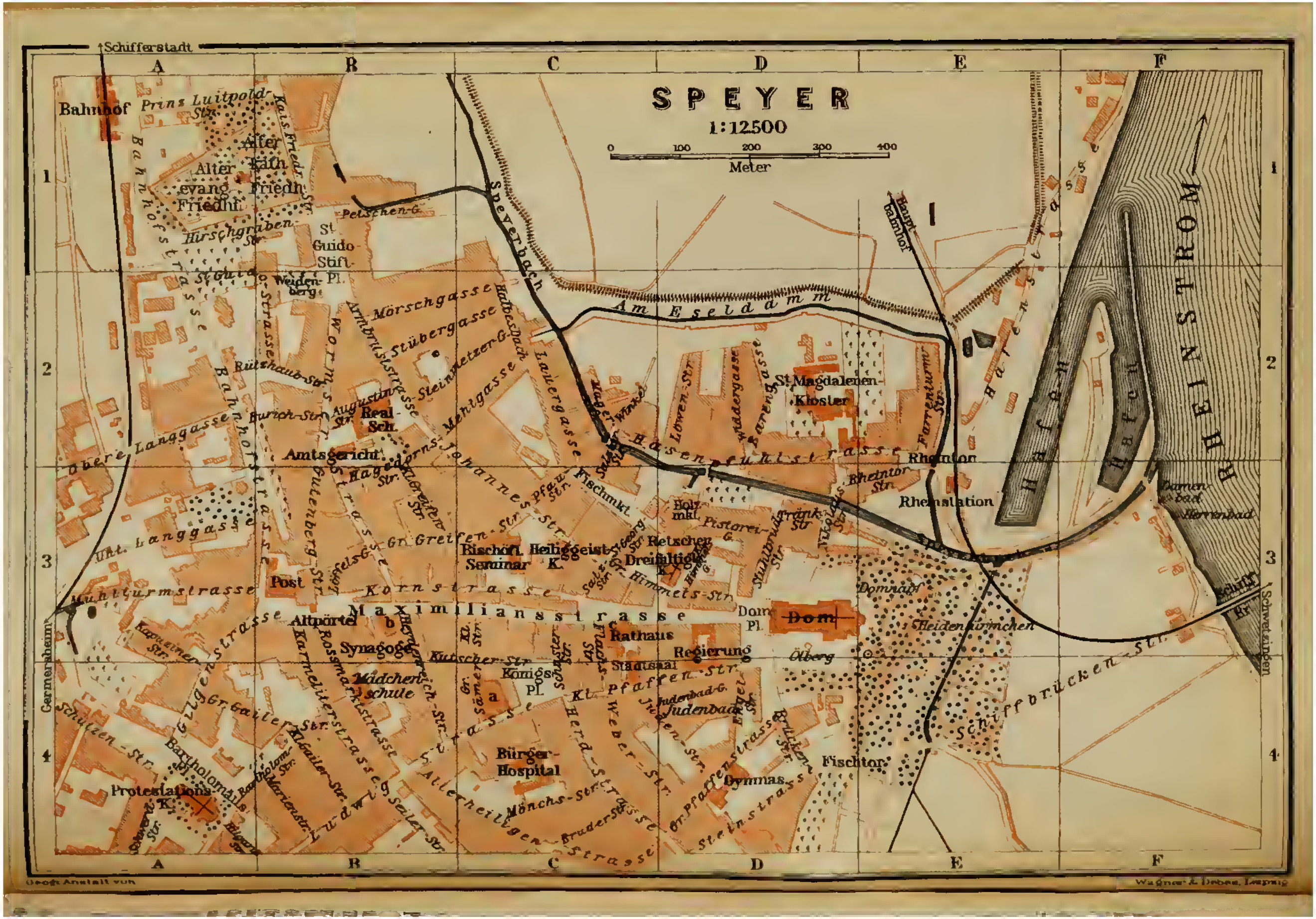
Landstuhl, a small town with 4444 inhab., was once a seat of the Sickingen family, whose castle, with its huge walls, 25 ft. thick, lies in ruins about ½ M. above the town. Franz von Sickingen (p. 168) was besieged here by the Electors of the Palatinate and Trèves in 1523, and lost his life by the falling of a beam. His tomb, erected by his sons, with a figure in full armour, is in the Roman Catholic church. Another monument to Sickingen has recently been erected, and the paths about the castle have been repaired. Keys at the forester's. Fine points in the environs are the *Bismarck Tower*, *Fleischhacker's Loch*, *Kohlenberg* (view-tower), and *Bärenloch* (a round of 3-4 hrs.).

FROM LANDSTUHL TO KUSEL, 18 M., branch-railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 1 *M* 60 pf., 1 *M*). The line intersects the Landstuhler Bruch (see above). 3 M. *Ramstein*; 5 M. *Steinwenden*; 7 M. *Niedermohr*. Beyond (8¾ M.) *Glan-Münchweiler* the attractive valley of the *Glan* is entered, and followed viâ *Rehweiler*, *Eisenbach-Matzenbach*, and *Theisbergstegen* to (15 M.) *Altenglan*. The line then turns in a sharp angle towards the W. and enters the Kuseler-Tal. — Kusel (*Mainzer Hof*, R. 1 *M* 60, B. 60, D. (incl. wine) 2 *M* 20 pf.; *Pfälzer Hof*), a busy town of 3100 inhab., with cloth and other factories. In the neighbourhood are large syenite quarries.

54½ M. *Hauptstuhl*; 57 M. *Bruchmühlbach*. — 64 M. **Homburg** (795 ft.; *Dümmler zum Pfalz*, R. & B. 2½, D. 2½, pens. 4½ *M*, very fair; *Bach*), a small town with 5491 inhabitants. About 3 M. to the N.E. is the ruined castle of *Karlsberg*, built in 1780 and destroyed by the French in 1793.

FROM HOMBURG TO MÜNSTER AM STEIN, 53½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. (fares 4 *M* 60, 2 *M* 95 pf.). This line, which forms part of the strategic railway from Mayence to Saarbrücken (comp. p. 140), enters the fertile valley of the *Glan* by means of a tunnel at (8½ M.) *Elschbach*, and follows it to its junction with the Nahetal. — From (13½ M.) *Glan-Münchweiler (Quirnbach)* to (14¾ M.) *Altenglan* we follow the line from Landstuhl to Kusel (see above). — 23 M. *Ulmet* has a late Gothic church. — 29 M. **Offenbach-Hundheim.** The *Abbey Church at *Offenbach* (Löwe, R. & B. 1-2 *M*, well spoken of; Gerlach), seen from the railway, is one of the most important examples of the Transition style. Of the original edifice, which was built about 1170-90, only the choir and two side-apses like chapels now remain. — 31½ M. *Lauterecken-Grumbach* is the junction for Kaiserslautern (p. 295). — 33½ M. *Medard*; 36 M. *Odenbach*.

38 M. **Meisenheim** (*Pfälzer Hof*; *Engel*), a Prussian district-town (1828 inhab.), prettily situated on the Glan. The old **Schloss-Kirche*, a gem of late-Gothic architecture, was built in 1479 and restored in 1875-80. The tower dates from 1377-1404. The vaulted burial-chapel (restored in 1896) contains the interesting tombs of Duke Charles I. of Zweibrücken (d. 1600) and of Duke Wolfgang (d. 1569) and his wife and daughter.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Meter
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Hafen
Bahnhof
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Alter evang. Friedh.
Alter kath. Friedh.
Prinz Luitpold-Str.
Kais. Friedr. Str.
Bahnhofstrasse
Hirschgraben-Str.
St. Guido-Strasse
St. Guido Stift-Pl.
Weidenberg
Speyerbach
Am Eseldamm
Mörschgasse
Stübergasse
Armbruststrasse
Wormser Str.
Real-Sch.
Amtsgericht
Obere Langgasse
Unt. Langgasse
Mühlturmstrasse
Post
Maximilianstrasse
Kornstrasse
Altpörtel
Synagoge
Mädchenschule
Rossmarktstrasse
Karmeliterstrasse
Gilgenstrasse
Ludwigstrasse
Protestations-K.
Bürger-Hospital
Allerheiligen-Strasse
Bischöfl. Seminar
Heiliggeist-K.
Dreifaltigk. K.
Rathaus
Regierung
Stadtsaal
Königs-Pl.
Dom
Dom-Pl.
Domnapf
Heidentürmchen
Ölberg
Schiffbrückenstr.
Fischtor
Gymnas.
Steinstrasse
Rheintor
Rheinstation
St. Magdalenen-Kloster
Hasenpfuhlstrasse
Löwen-Str.
Lauergasse
Fischmkt.
Johannes-Str.
Gr. Greifen-Str.
Hafenstrasse
Damenbad
Herrenbad
Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

39 M. *Raumbach*; 41 M. *Rehborn*. — 43½ M. Odernheim (*Bläsy-Bonnet*; *Krone*), junction of a line viâ the Disibodenberg to Staudernheim (p. 170), lies 1 M. from the ruined abbey of Disibodenberg (p. 170). — The railway now passes through a tunnel at the mouth of the Glan, and reaches the right bank of the Nahe, which it descends to (48 M.) *Duchroth-Oberhausen*. To the (½ hr.) *Lemberg* and *Bingert*, see p. 169. — Crossing the Nahe just before the Ebernburg we finally reach (53½ M.) *Münster am Stein* (p. 167).

From Homburg to Zweibrücken, 7 M., railway in ⅓ hr. — Near (4 M.) *Schwarzenacker* is the former convent of *Werschweiler*. From (5 M.) *Einöd* to Saarbrücken and Saargemünd, see p. 303. — 7 M. *Zweibrücken*, see p. 302.

Beyond (68 M.) *Bexbach* the line enters a productive coal-district in Prussia. 69½ M. *Wellesweiler*. — 72 M. *Neunkirchen* (p. 173).

38. From Ludwigshafen to Speyer, Lauterburg, and Strassburg.

81 M. From Ludwigshafen to (46 M.) *Lauterburg*, ordinary train in 2-3 hrs. (fares 5 ℳ 10, 3 ℳ 30, 2 ℳ 20 pf.); thence to (35 M.) *Strassburg* in 1¾-2 hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 50 pf., 3 ℳ, 2 ℳ). — Express from Ludwigshafen to Strassbnrg in 2 hrs. (fares 12 ℳ, 8 ℳ 40, 5 ℳ 90 pf.).

From *Ludwigshafen* to (7½ M.) *Schifferstadt*, see pp. 289, 290. The line to Speyer diverges here to the left from the Landau line (R. 36).

13 M. **Speyer.** — **Railway Stations.** The *Central Station* (Pl. A, 1) is about ¾ M. from the cathedral, to which the road leads in a straight direction; the *Rhenish Station* of the Schwetzingen line (Pl. E, 3) is only ¼ M. from the cathedral. — *Motor-Omnibus* into the town, 10 pf.

Hotels. Rheinischer Hof (Pl. b; B, 3), Maximilian-Str. 44, very fair, R. 2-4, B. ¾, D. 2½, omn. ½ ℳ; Wittelsbacher Hof (Pl. a; C, 4), Ludwig-Str. 40, with garden-restaurant; Pfälzer Hof (Pl. c; C, 3), Maximilian-Strasse 13, well spoken of; Goldner Engel, near the Altpörtel (Pl. B, 3), second-class.

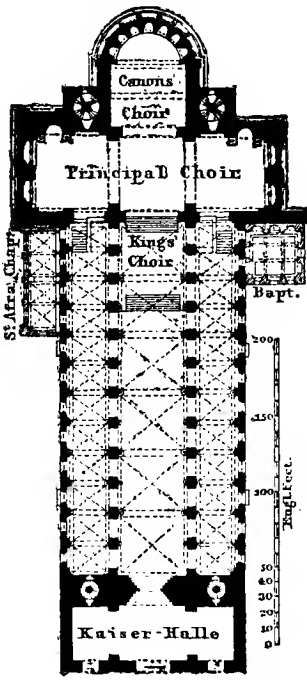
Restaurants. *Gambrinus*, at the station; *Sonne*, Maximilian-Str. 17; *Zum Storchen*, facing the Altpörtel (p. 300). — Wine at *Sick's*, Königs-Platz. — *Café Waibel*, by the Altpörtel.

Speyer, or *Spires* (325 ft.), the capital of the Bavarian Palatinate, lies near the left bank of the Rhine, at the influx of the *Speyerbach*. Pop. 21,857 (⅖ Prot.).

Speyer was the Roman *Augusta Nemetum*, became an episcopal see in the 4th cent., and was frequently the residence of the German emperors. The city prospered greatly under the Salic emperors, who repeatedly granted privileges to the loyal inhabitants, embellished the old palace, and built the celebrated cathedral, which was regarded as the burial-church of the German emperors for nearly five centuries. As a free city of the empire (from 1294 onwards) Speyer enjoyed a high reputation. Of the numerous imperial diets held here the most important was that of 1529, under Charles V., after which the princes and estates who had espoused the cause of the Reformation received the name of *Protestants*, from their protest against the resolution of the hostile majority (comp. p. 300). From 1527 onwards Speyer was, with few interruptions, the seat of the *Reichs-Kammergericht*, until the devastation of the Palatinate in 1689 by the French, during which the city was destroyed, caused the removal of the courts to Wetzlar. — Edward VII. of England is said to have first met his future wife in Speyer Cathedral.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 3), the great attraction of the place, is open 9-11 a.m. and 2-6 (in winter 2-4) p.m.; admission to the choir and crypt, and to the whole cathedral out of hours, by tickets

only (35 pf.), obtained from the sacristan. The old-German altar-piece and the cartoons in the Chapel of St. Catharine are shown for a fee of 85 pf. (several pers. 75 pf. each). — The cathedral was founded in 1030 by Conrad II. (d. 1039), continued by his son Henry III. (d. 1056), and practically finished by his grandson Henry IV. (d. 1106). The restorations necessitated by the fires of 1137, 1159, 1281, and 1450 scarcely modified the original character of the building. On 31st May, 1689, the town and the cathedral were ravaged with fire and sword by the hirelings of 'his most Christian majesty' Louis XIV., under Louvois, Montclar, and Mélac. After the restoration by the Würzburg architect Neumann (1772-84), the church was once more subjected to devastation on 10th-20th Jan., 1794, and was converted into a magazine. It was not till 1822 that it was at length restored to its sacred purposes. The Kaiser-Halle, or vestihule, with its three portals and large rose-window, was erected by *Hübsch* in 1854-58 in place of Neumann's façade, while the W. towers (240 ft.) were completed on the model of the E. towers.



The church is a simple, but vast and imposing Romanesque basilica, with nave, aisles, transepts, two domes, and four towers. Length 147 yds., length of transept 60 yds., breadth of nave 15 yds., height of nave 105 ft. The handsome arcade at the top runs round the whole building. (Visitors with steady heads should walk round this arcade; sexton 75 pf.)

In the Kaiser-Halle are niches of gilded mosaic, in which stand sandstone statues of the emperors buried in the church.

The four reliefs are by *Pilz:* Conrad laying the foundation of the cathedral; Rudolph and the priest with the host; Rudolph receiving the tidings of his election to the throne; the same emperor taking the cross from the altar in default of a sceptre at his coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle. Over the principal inner portal is represented the dedication of the church to the Virgin, on the left St. Bernard and St. Stephen, on the right John the Baptist and the painter Schrandolph.

The *Interior is adorned with 32 large *Frescoes, by *Johann Schraudolph* and his pupils (1845-53), representing Old Testament events prophetic of the Redemption, scenes from the lives of Christ, the Madonna, and St. Bernard of Clairvaux, and numerous single figures of prophets and saints.

In the Kings' Choir, on broad pedestals, are two large statues: right, *Rudolph of Hapsburg* (d. 1291), in Tyrolese marble, by Schwanthaler; left, *Adolph of Nassau* (d. 1298; see below), in sandstone, by Ohnmacht. On the right and left of the approach to the principal choir two *Reliefs*, formerly in the crypt, are built into the walls, each containing likenesses of four emperors. The gilded chandeliers were put up in 1904. — The Chapel of St. Afra was built in 1097-1103, but was afterwards altered. The body of Emp. Henry IV. lay here unburied from 1106 to 1111, when the papal excommunication was revoked. — The Baptistery, in the S. aisle, dates from the 12th century. Above it (entrance from the S. transept) is the Chapel of St. Catharine, originally dating from the 13th cent., but almost entirely rebuilt in 1857; it contains the cartoons for Schraudolph's frescoes and an early-German altar-piece (adm., see p. 298).

The Crypt beneath the choir and the transept, restored in 1857, belongs in its entirety to the old building, consecrated in 1039, and contains the entrance to the Emperors' Tomb, which was destroyed by the French in 1689. In 1900 careful researches were made, and since then the imperial vault has been reconstructed and the bones of the buried monarchs replaced, as far as possible, in their old positions.

Among the relics that escaped destruction were (on the E. side) the stone sarcophagi of *Emp. Conrad II.* (d. 1039) and his wife *Gisela* (d. 1043), *Henry III.* (d. 1056), *Henry IV.* (d. 1106) and his wife *Bertha* (d. 1087); and (on the W. side) the leaden coffin of *Philip of Swabia* (d. 1208). The coffin of *Henry V.* (d. 1125), the last of the Salic line, which rested above that of Henry IV., was ruthlessly desecrated. The following royal personages also were buried here: *Beatrice* (d. 1184), wife of Frederick Barbarossa, and their daughter Agnes; *Rudolph of Hapsburg* (d. 1291), whose tombstone has been preserved; and the rival monarchs, *Adolph of Nassau* (d. 1298) and *Albert I. of Austria* (d. 1308; p. 287). — The various relics brought to light (fragments of clothes, a sapphire ring, a cross of Henry IV., etc.) are exhibited in the vault.

The ancient Churchyard (Pl. D, 3, 4) is now a promenade, where a military band plays on summer-evenings. Opposite the N.E. corner of the church is the *Domnapf*, or cathedral bowl, a large vessel of sandstone, once marking the boundary between the episcopal and civic jurisdiction. Every new bishop was obliged, after binding himself to respect the liberties of the town, to fill the Napf with wine, which was then drunk to his health by the townspeople. The fragments of the '*Mount of Olives*', to the S. of the cathedral, constructed in 1511, are the sole remains of the cloisters, which were built in 1437-44 and destroyed at the end of the 18th century. — Among the trees to the E. rises the *Heiden-Türmchen* (Heathens'

Tower; Pl. E, 3), the substructure of which may be of Roman origin. It belonged to the town-wall built in 1080 by Bishop Rudger. — A good view of the cathedral-choir is obtained from the bank of the Rhine, below the bridge-of-boats.

The devastations of the French have left few notable buildings of antiquity at Speyer. An unsightly wall by the Protestant church preserves the name of the ancient *Retscher* (Pl. D, 3), an imperial palace where the diets were held. The '*Judenbad*' (Pl. D, 4), in a small garden at the end of the Judenbadgasse, dates from the early 13th cent. (key at the town-hall). The fine old gate-tower, at the W. end of the Maximilian-Strasse, is named the *Altpörtel* (Pl. B, 3). Adjacent is the '*Protestations-Kirche*' (Pl. A, 4), a cruciform building in the Gothic style, erected in 1893-1903 to commemorate the Diet of 1529 (p. 297). The interior (adm. 20 pf.; ascent of tower 10 pf.) merits a visit. The bronze statue of Luther in the vestibule is by W. Hahn.

The **Museum of Provincial Antiquities** (Pl. B, 2) is in the building of the *Real-Schule*. Adm. 50 pf. (Sun., 2-4, free).

The first three rooms to the right contain the *Natural History Collections*. — Next come two rooms with *Pictures*, mostly of Netherlandish origin and of little value. — **Antiquities.** Room I. *Roman Antiquities*, including glass, weapons, bronzes (*Bust, perhaps of Germanicus; *Head of a Centaur, a Greek original, ca. B.C. 300), and numerous *Sigillata Vases. — Room II. Smaller Roman antiquities. *Cabinet of Coins.* — Room III. Views of Speyer; representations of historical events in the Palatinate. — Room IV. Coins. — Room V. *Prehistoric Antiquities*, including objects in gold and bronze. *Alemannian and Frankish Antiquities.* — Room VI. MSS.; incunabula. — Room VII. Ancient views of Speyer; marble bust of himself by *Verschaffelt* (d. 1793). — Room VIII. Library. — Corridor IX. Wooden model of Speyer in 1630. Frankenthal china. — Corridor X. Prehistoric 'dug-out', found in the bed of the Rhine. Banners. French weapons of 1870-71. — To the left are two more rooms with pictures and the *Heydenreich Collection* (porcelain and tapestry).

In the basement is the *Lapidarium*, with Roman milestones, tombstones, and votive stones. — On the E. side of the building are two Roman equestrian statues.

From Speyer the railway proceeds past *Berghausen*, *Heiligenstein*, and *Lingenfeld* to (22 M.) **Germersheim** *(Salm)*, an old town (5900 inhab.) at the confluence of the *Queich* (p. 301) and the Rhine, fortified since 1835. Rudolph of Hapsburg died here in 1291.

Railway to *Landau* and *Zweibrücken*, see R. 39; to *Bruchsal*, p. 357.

25 M. *Sondernheim;* 28 M. *Bellheim;* 30½ M. *Rülzheim;* 33½ M. *Rheinzabern*, on the *Erlenbach;* 35 M. *Jockgrim.*

39 M. *Wörth*, the junction of the Carlsruhe and Landau line (p. 365). 41 M. *Hagenbach;* 43 M. *Neuburg;* 45 M. *Berg.* The train then crosses the *Lauter*, which forms the boundary between the Bavarian Palatinate and Alsace.

46 M. **Lauterburg** *(Blume)* was once fortified, and is frequently mentioned in the annals of the old wars between the French and Germans. The Rathaus contains a Roman altar. Branch-line to Weissenburg, see p. 293.

49 M. *Mothern;* 53 M. *Selz*, with a Gothic chapel, the junction of a line to Walburg (p. 293). — 58 M. **Röschwoog**, junction of the strategic railway (p. 365) to Rastatt and Carlsruhe, continued towards the W. to Hagenau and Obermodern (p. 318).

62 M. **Sesenheim** *(Ochs*, well spoken of; *Krone)*, the scene of Goethe's intimacy with Frederica Brion (1770-71).

The church and parsonage have since been rebuilt. The wooded hill with the arbour in which Goethe and Frederica used to converse has been purchased by a number of the poet's admirers, and the arbour has been renewed. On the S. side of the church are the tombstones of Frederica's parents (comp. p. 379). In the church is the bench on which Goethe, by Frederica's side, 'found a somewhat dry sermon none too long'.

65 M. *Drusenheim;* 68 M. *Herlisheim*, on the *Zorn;* 70 M. *Gambsheim*, with an old chapel; 74 M. *Wanzenau*, with Fort Fransecky; 79 M. *Bischheim.* — 81 M. *Strassburg* (p. 304).

39. From Germersheim to Zweibrücken viâ Landau. The Vosges of the Palatinate.

58 M. Railway in 1½-4 hrs. (fares 7 *M* 45, 4 *M* 95, 3 *M* 20 pf.; express 8 *M* 55, 6 *M* 5, 4 *M* 25 pf.).

Germersheim, see p. 300. — The stations between Germersheim and Landau are unimportant: *Westheim*, *Lustadt*, *Zeiskam*, *Hochstadt*, *Dreihof.* — The railway ascends the *Queich.*

13 M. *Landau* (p. 291); the train stops at both the chief station and the W. station. — 16 M. *Godramstein.* From (18 M.) *Siebeldingen* (Adler) a road leads viâ *Birkweiler*, *Ransbach*, and *Leinsweiler* to (3½ M.) *Eschbach*, at the foot of the Madenburg (p. 302). — 19¼ M. *Albersweiler.* About 3½ M. to the N.W. is the village of *Eusserthal* (Hauck's Inn), with a Romanesque Cistercian church dating from the middle of the 13th century. The *Orensberg* (1905 ft.), 3½ M. to the N., is a good point of view.

22½ M. **Annweiler** (590 ft.; **Schwan*, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-4½ *M*; *Rehberg*, similar prices, both with gardens), a small and ancient town of 4013 inhab. on the right bank of the Queich (the station is on the left bank), is a good centre for excursions among the mountains of the S. Palatinate (p. 303). The *Krappenfels* and *Buchholzfels* are easily accessible points in the neighbourhood. The *View Tower on the *Rehberg* (1890 ft.), to the S., is reached direct in 1½ hr., or viâ the Trifels path (see below) in 2 hrs. (guide-posts and blue way-marks).

From the E. entrance of Annweiler a road ('Burg-Strasse') diverges to the S. from the Landau highroad, and from it a good footpath (blue marks) ascends to the left through wood. The ancient imperial fortress of **Trifels** (1615 ft.; 1 hr.; rfmts.) was founded as early as the 10th cent., but the present scanty ruins date from about the middle of the 12th century. Trifels was not unfrequently

occupied by the German emperors. Its walls protected the unhappy Henry IV., when excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII. in 1076, and deserted by his nobles. It was here that Richard Cœur-de-Lion is said to have been confined for more than a year (1193-94) by the Emp. Henry VI., until his liberation was effected by the faithful Blondel. After the Thirty Years' War the castle fell to decay. The central tower, 33 ft. in height, and the chapel have recently been restored. In cleaning the castle-well, the spring, cut in the rock, was discovered at a depth of 270 ft. The view is similar to that from the Madenburg, but less extensive towards the E.

The hill occupied by the Trifels is the northernmost eminence of a range 1 M. in length, the other two summits of which bear the ruins of *Anebos* and *Scharfenberg*, the latter, with its square tower 66 ft. in height, being usually known as the *Münz*. A pleasant path (with blue marks) skirts the S.W. slope of this range, passing beneath these ruins. Farther on (white way-marks) it descends, but afterwards again ascends, leading through fragrant woods of beech and pine. The *Wetterberg* and the *Schletterberg* remain to the left. In 1½ hr. we reach the **Madenburg** (locally *Eschbacher Schloss;* 1520 ft.; rfmts.), situated above the village of Eschbach to the S., the grandest ruin in the Rhenish Palatinate, formerly belonging to the counts of Leiningen, afterwards to the bishopric of Speyer, and burned down by the French general Montclar in 1689. The *View from the Madenburg is one of the finest and most extensive in the Palatinate, comprising both plain and mountain. — From the Madenburg to *Eschbach*, 25 min.; to *Klingenmünster* (p. 292), 1 hr.

The narrow green valley of the Queich beyond Annweiler is enclosed by wooded hills, from which the variegated sandstone protrudes in picturesque and fantastic forms. — 25 M. *Rinnthal;* 27½ M. *Wilgartswiesen*, with a handsome church by Voit.

30 M. *Hauenstein.* — 34 M. *Hinterweidenthal - Kaltenbach* (Gerstle, very fair; Rail. Restaurant), a good centre for excursions. Diligence four times daily from Kaltenbach to Dahn (4½ M., p. 303). — The line now crosses the watershed between the tributaries of the Rhine and of the Saar. — 36½ M. *Münchweiler.* 41 M. *Rodalben.* — 43 M. *Biebermühle* (805 ft.).

Branch-line to (4½ M., in 20 min.) **Pirmasens** (1205 ft.; *Breith; Rail. Hotel; Pfälzer Hof*), an industrial town with 30,000 inhab., named after St. Pirmin, who preached here in the 8th century. From 1764 to 1790 the Landgrave Lewis IX. of Hesse-Darmstadt had his residence in the town. The Protestant church contains the landgrave's monument. — Another branch-line runs N. to (3 M.) *Waldfischbach.*

Several unimportant stations. 55 M. *Tschifflik*, once a summer-residence of Stanislaus Leszczynski, King of Poland.

57½ M. **Zweibrücken** (730 ft.; *Pfälzer Hof*, R. 1 *M* 40-1 *M* 60, B. 70, D. 1 *M* 80 pf., pens. 4-6 *M*, omn. 40 pf.; *Zweibrücker Hof*, both near the Herzogs-Platz; *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, all very fair), formerly the residence of the Dukes of Zweibrücken, and known to the literary world as the place where the *Editiones Bipontinae* of classical authors were published. It is now a town of 14,700 inhab., and contains the chief court of the Bavarian Palatinate, which occupies the old castle. When Charles X. Gustavus of the Zweibrücken family ascended the Swedish throne in 1654, the duchy became subject to Sweden,

which it continued to be till the death of Charles XII. (1719). The *Alexander-Kirche* contains the burial-vaults of the ducal house.

FROM ZWEIBRÜCKEN TO SAARBRÜCKEN, 21½ M., railway in ¾-1¼ hr. (fares 1 *M* 95, 1 *M* 25 pf., express 3 *M* 20, 2 *M* 30, 1 *M* 60 pf.), viâ (2 M.) *Einöd* (p. 297) and (13½ M.) *St. Ingbert*, an industrious town with 14,000 inhabitants. The other stations are unimportant. — *Saarbrücken*, see p. 173.

FROM ZWEIBRÜCKEN TO SAARGEMÜND, 23 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 *M*, 1 *M* 30 pf.). Unimportant stations. — 23 M. *Saargemünd*, see p. 317.

From Zweibrücken to *Homburg*, see p. 297.

From Annweiler (p. 301) a visit may be made to the picturesque mountainous district to the S. of the Queich, which belongs to the old *Wasgau* or *Wasgenland* (p. 329).

About 6 M. to the S.W. of Annweiler lies the Lindelbrunner Schloss, which is reached by the highroad to *Völkersweiler* and *Gossersweiler*, and thence by a path (blue marks) through the fields. Or we may follow the blue-marked path half-way up to the Rehberg (see p. 301; junction of the path from the Trifels), then descend and turn to the right to the highroad a little before Völkersweiler. A pleasanter but somewhat longer route (2¾ hrs.) diverges to the left at *Sarnstall*, 1½ M. to the W. of Annweiler, and leads through the *Rimbach-Tal*, passing *Lug*, *Schwanheim*, and (1¾ hr.) *Ober-Schlettenbach* (Germann, 5 min. to the left of the path, good wine).

The **Lindelbrunner Schloss** (1445 ft.), the ruins of a castle of the Counts of Leiningen, stands on an isolated hill affording an unimpeded view in all directions. At the foot of the hill is the inn *Zum Schlösschen*.

About 2 M. from the Lindelbrunner inn lies *Vorderweidenthal* (rfmts. at the burgomaster's); 1 M. farther on a road diverges to the right for Busenberg and Dahn; and ½ M. farther is *Erlenbach* (Hôt. Berwartstein), under the shadow of the castle of *Berwartstein*, recently rebuilt. From Erlenbach a footpath (yellow marks) ascends in ¾ hr. to the massive ruined castle of **Drachenfels**, with steps and passages partly hewn in the solid rock. The ruin commands a fine view of Schloss Dahn (see below) and the castellated rocks of this district. We descend on the E. side to *Busenberg* (Zum Schlösschen), 3 M. from Erlenbach and 3¾ M. from Dahn. Hence we proceed (yellow marks) to *Schindhardt* and thence by a path (yellow and red marks), through the valley in which *Erfweiler* lies, to the saddle between Hochstein and the castle-hill. Thence (guide-post) we ascend to (1½ hr. from the Drachenfels) the ruins of **Schloss Dahn** (1110 ft.), locally called the *Erfweiler Schloss*, which, like many other castles in the Palatinate, has incorporated portions of the solid rock in its structure. The top commands a striking view of the imposing and grotesque sandstone rocks around. — About 1½ M. to the W. lies the picturesque little town of **Dahn** (*Sonne*, very fair; *Pfalz*, R. 1½, B. ¾, pens. 4 *M*), whence diligences ply four times daily to (5 M.) Hinterweidenthal-Kaltenbach (p. 302) and once daily to Bergzabern and Weissenburg (p. 292).

Those who do not wish to visit the town of Dahn return from Schloss Dahn to the highroad, and descend to the S. through the Lauter-Tal to (3 M.) *Bruchweiler* (Löwe). On the left is the grotesque cliff known as the *Fladenstein*. One mile beyond Bruchweiler the Lauter-Tal is quitted by a road leading to the right to (1 M.) *Rumbach* (Post, plain but good), and through the picturesque valley of that name to (3¾ M.) **Schönau** (*Löwe*, very fair), a village on the *Sauer*, with pleasant environs. Diligence twice daily to Dahn (p. 303), viâ Rumbach. — From Rumbaoh we follow the road to Nothweiler and take a path (red marks) to the right at a finger-post, which leads to the (1½ hr.) Wegelnburg. (Or we may reach the Wegelnburg from Schönau in 1 hr.)

The ***Wegelnburg** (1880 ft.), a hill crowned with the ruins of a castle destroyed by the French in 1679, is the finest point in the Vosges of the Palatinate. The view embraces the whole of the Vosges Mts. and extends to the Black Forest and the Odenwald. At the top is a mountain-indicator.

The frontier of Alsace runs a few hundred paces to the S. of the Wegelnburg. Just beyond it, about ¾ M. from the Wegelnburg, is the *Hohenburg*, built of skilfully-hewn square blocks of stone, and commanding a view similar to that enjoyed from the Wegelnburg. We return to the ridge and descending to the left by a finger-post proceed by the *Fleckensteiner Hof* to the (½ hr.) **Fleckenstein**, another rocky fastness affording a fine view of the Sauer-Tal, and perhaps the most remarkable ruin in the whole district. Hence we descend to the (20 min.) *Sauer-Tal* and to (3 M.) —

Lembach (*Weisses Rössel*, plain but good), the terminus of a branch-line from Walburg (p. 293), and a good centre for excursions.

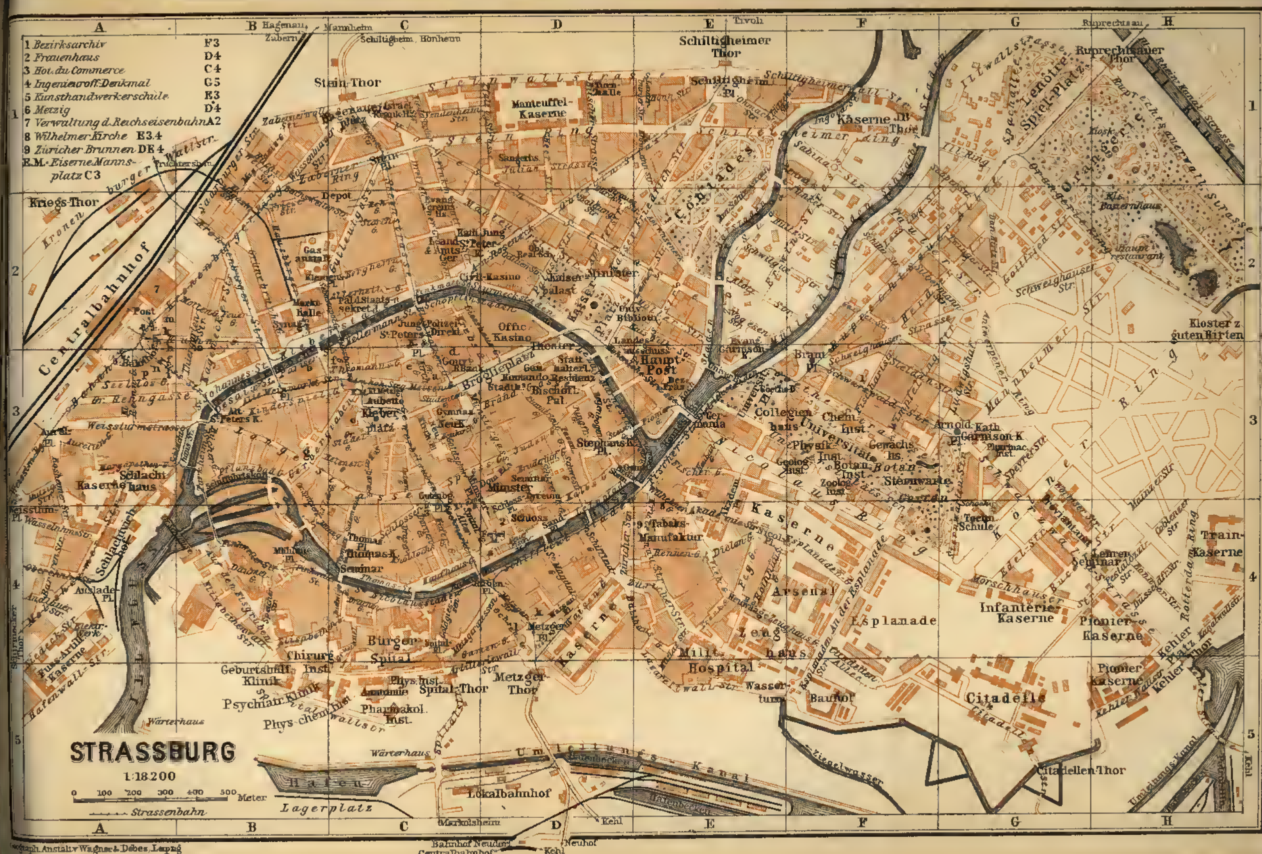
A path (red and white marks), diverging from the route between Wegelnburg and Fleckenstein, leads viâ *Klein-Wingen*, *Klimbach* (Engel), and the *Scherhol* (p. 293) to (4½ hrs.) Weissenburg.

About 1½ hr. to the S.W. of Schönau, in the woods, on the other side of the hamlet of *Wengelsbach*, is the ancient castle of **Wasigenstein**, mentioned in the old German Waltharius-Lied, and one of the most interesting ruins in the district; it is accessible also from Schönau in 1½ hr. by a red-marked path over the Wengelsbacher Jochhöhe. We may descend hence in ¼ hr. to *Obersteinbach* (Sensfelder; Fricker), at the foot of the ruined *Klein-Arnsberg*; a massive rock behind the village bears the ruins of *Lützelhardt*. A path leads to the S. (to the left the ruined ***Wineck***), viâ the hamlet of *Windstein*, below the imposing ruins of *Alt-Windstein* and *Neu-Windstein*, to (7 M.) *Jägerthal* (inn), with iron-works. From Jägerthal to *Niederbronn* (p. 317), 3 M.

40. Strassburg.

Arrival. The *Central Railway Station* (Pl. A, 2, 3; *Restaurant, D. 2-4 *M*), a handsome building adorned with frescoes, is on the W. side of the town. Omnibuses of the larger hotels (70 pf.) and cabs (see p. 305) are in waiting. — *Neudorf Station* see p. 379.

Hotels. *At the Central Station*: *Hôtel National (Pl. k; A, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz 13, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. at 1 p.m. 3½, at 6.30 p.m. 4 *M*; *Hôtel Christoph (Pl. m; A, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz 15, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½,



1 Bezirksarchiv F3
2 Frauenhaus D4
3 Hot. du Commerce C4
4 Ingenieurcorps Denkmal G5
5 Kunsthandwerkerschule E3
6 Metzig D4
7 Verwaltung d. Reichseisenbahn A2
8 Wilhelmer Kirche E3.4
9 Züricher Brunnen DE4
E.M. Eiserne Manns-platz C3
STRASSBURG
1:18200
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
Strassenbahn
Centralbahnhof
Kriegs-Thor
Stein-Thor
Manteuffel-Kaserne
Schiltigheimer Thor
Schiltigheimer Thor
Kaserne Jll-Thor
Contades
Orangerie
Lenôtre Spiel-Platz
Rupprechtsauer Thor
Kloster z. guten Hirten
Kaiser-palast
Kaiser-Pl.
Haupt-Post
Theater
Broglieplatz
Kleber-platz
Münster
Collegien haus
Universität
Chem. Inst.
Sternwarte
Botan. Garten
Kaserne
Tabaks-Manufaktur
Arsenal
Esplanade
Infanterie Kaserne
Pionier-Kaserne
Train-Kaserne
Citadelle
Citadellen-Thor
Kehler Thor
Militär-Hospital
Bürger-Spital
Spital-Thor
Metzger-Thor
Schlacht-haus
Kaserne
Thomas-K.
Seminar
Schloss
Lokalbahnhof
Hafen
Lagerplatz
Umleitungs-Kanal
Ill
Ring
A B C D E F G H
1 2 3 4 5
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

pens. 9-15 *M*; Terminus Hotel (Pl. f; A, 3), with popular café-restaurant, R. 2½-5, B. 1 *M*. — *Hôtel Pfeiffer (Pl. h; A, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz 12, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 3 *M*, with restaurant. — Elsässer Hof (Pl. n; A, 3), cor. of Bahnhofs-Platz and Küss-Str.; Victoria (Pl. i; A, 3), Küss-Str. 7, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, unpretending; Schermuly (Pl. o; B, 2), Kuhngasse, well spoken of; Rheinischer Hof (Pl. p; A, 3) Bahnhofs-Platz 7, fair.

In the Town: *Ville de Paris (Pl. a; C, 3), Meisengasse 13, first-class, with lift and hot-air heating, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. (1 and 6 o'clock) 4 *M*; *Maison Rouge (Pl. c; C, 3), Kleber-Platz, R. 3-8, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. (1-2.30 p.m.) 3½-5 *M*, with café-restaurant. — Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. d; C, 3), Blauwolkengasse 19, with small garden, good restaurant; Hôtel de France (Pl. e; C, 3), Jung-St-Peters-Platz; Rebstock (Pl. g; B, 3), Gerhergrahen 38-40, R. 1½-2½, B. 1 *M*; Union (frequented by Roman Catholics), Kellermann-Staden 8 (Pl. C, 2), with restaurant, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; Weber's Hôtel Krone, Kronenburger-Str. 24, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; Stadt Basel (Pl. l; D, 4), Metzger-Platz; Schmutz, Züricher-Str. 7, fair, R. 1½-3 *M*; Evangelisches Vereinshaus, Finkmatt-Str. 7 (Pl. C, 2), R. 1½-4½ *M*. — *Pension Riedmann*, Fischart-Str. 12.

Cafés (also restaurants): *Broglie*, **Wiener Café*, both in the Broglie; *Steindl's Wiener Café*, Schlossergasse 31.

Restaurants. *Valentin*, Alter Weinmarkt 50, first-class, D. 5 *M*; *Raiffeisenstube*, Alter Weinmarkt, near the Kleine Metzig; *Stiftskeller*, Dom-Platz 2 (p. 312); *Schrempp*, Fasanengasse 4; *Kempf*, Kinderspielgasse 46; *Zum Sängerhaus*, Julian-Str. (Pl. D, 1). — **Beer.** *Germania*, Universitäts-Platz 1, with seats outside in summer; *Luxhof*, Luxhofgasse 1, near the Broglie; *Münchener Kindl*, Brandgasse 12; *Piton*, Alter Kornmarkt 16; *Löwenbräu*, Laternengasse 6; *Stadt München*, Küfergasse 23, with a fine old façade; *Krokodil*, Schlauchgasse. — **Beer Gardens.** *Orangerie*, see p. 316; *Bäckehiesel*, outside the W. entrance of the Orangerie; *Tivoli*, outside the Schiltigheim Gate, beyond the 'Contades' (Pl. E, 1); *Rheinlust*, see p. 316.

Cab Tariff.	During the day.		In the evening (after the street-lamps are lit).	
	1-2 pers.	3-4 pers.	1-2 pers.	3-4 pers.
Per Drive:	*M* pf.	*M* pf.	*M* pf.	*M* pf.
Drive within the town and to Tivoli	— 75	— 90	1. —	1. 20
To the Orangerie from the station .	1. 20	1. 40	1. 80	2. 10
To the Orangerie from other parts of the town	1. —	1. 20	1. 60	1. 90
By Time:				
Per ½ hr.	1. 20	1. 45	1. 60	1. 90
„ 1 hr.	2. —	2. 40	2. 60	2. 90
For each ¼ hr. additional	— 40	— 50	— 50	— 60

Trunk, 20 pf. — Between midnight and 6 a.m. the fares are higher.

Taxameter Cabs. Within the town: 1-2 pers. per 1000 mètres 50 pf., each 500 m. more 10 pf.; 3-5 pers per 750 m. 50 pf, each 375 m. more 10 pf. Outside the circumvallation: 1-5 pers. 50 pf. per 750 m., 10 pf. for each 375 m. more. From 10 p.m. till 6 a.m 50 pf. per 500 m., 10 pf. for each 250 m. more. — Luggage, 25 pf per 55 lbs. (25 kg.).

Electric Tramways. From the *Central Station* (Pl. A, 2, 3) in various directions through the town and to the suburbs. Circular route down the Ill and back by the Vogesen-Str (Pl. C-E, 1, 2). Other important starting-points are the *Kleber-Platz* (Pl. C, 3) and the *Metzger-Platz* (Pl. D, 4); comp the indications on the Plan. — The outer suburbs are served by *Steam Tramways*.

Baths. *Rosenbad*, Sand-Platz (Pl. D, 4), with vapour baths. *River Baths* (strong current) at the Kehl Bridge (tramway), on both banks, and also on the Kleine Rhein.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 2, 3; p. 314), from 15th Sept. to 15th May: *Eden-Theater*, at the Terminus Hotel (p. 304). — **Military Music**

at midday in the Kleber-Platz or in the Broglie; in summer also towards evening in the Broglie or in the Contades.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3) Hohenlohe-Str., near the Kaiser-Platz. — *Strangers' Enquiry Office*, Bahnhofs-Platz 2.

Pâtés de foie gras (invented by the cook of Marshal Contades, Governor of Alsace in 1762-88). *L. Henry*, *E. Doyen*, *Feyel*, Münstergasse; *A. Henry*, Küss-Str. 12; *F. A. Hummel*, Lange-Str. 103; *A. Michel*, Krämergasse 11; *Ed. Artzner*, Schlossergasse 18. The geese-livers occasionally weigh 2-3 lbs. each.

Principal Attractions (one day): Minster (p. 308; ascend tower); Church of St. Thomas (p. 314); Collections in the Episcopal Palace (p. 312); Monuments of Kleber (p. 307) and Gutenberg (p. 308), and the Broglie (p. 314); Imperial Palace (p. 315); University (p. 315); Orangerie (p. 316). — Those who have time should take a ride on the circular route tramway (p. 305).

English Church Service at the Ober-Realschule, Manteuffel-Str.

Strassburg (470 ft.), the capital of Alsace and German Lorraine, the seat of the governor and administration of that province, the headquarters of the 15th Corps of the German army, the seat of a university (p. 315), and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, with 167,342 inhab. (in 1871, 78,130) including its garrison of 15,000 men, is situated on the *Ill*, 2 M. from the Rhine, with which it is connected by canals. As a medium of communication between Germany, France, and Switzerland, Strassburg has long enjoyed extensive commercial relations. Recently it has also become a manufacturing place of some importance, with tobacco factories, breweries, engine-works, foundries, and tanneries.

Argentoratum, the oldest name of Strassburg, denotes a Celtic settlement, which probably owed its origin to the intersection here of the road from Gaul to Upper Germany with that along the Rhine valley. The Romans established a castrum at this point (in 9 A. D. ?), which served, along with Mayence, as the headquarters of the legions on the Upper Rhine. The Emp. Julian gained a brilliant victory here over the Alemanni in 357. — The name *Stratisburgum* appears towards the end of the 6th cent., to which period the foundation of the bishopric is also ascribed. As an episcopal city, Strassburg attained great prosperity through its shipping and trade in wine. The inhabitants (30,000 in number) overthrew the bishop and acquired independence at the battle of Oberhausbergen in 1262. Their skill in the arts of war enabled them to maintain their position, and in 1445 they successfully defended their city against 50,000 Armagnacs who invaded Alsace under the Dauphin of France. The Reformation gained a footing at Strassburg in 1520, and for a century and a half thereafter the minster was almost uninterruptedly used for the Protestant service. On 30th Sept., 1681, in a time of peace, Louis XIV., who had already conquered the rest of Alsace during the Thirty Years' War, seized the city of Strassburg, and France was confirmed in its possession by the Peace of Ryswyck in 1697. By the Peace of Frankfort, 10th May, 1871, the city was restored to the German Empire.

The **University**, founded in 1567, was closed at the time of the French Revolution, but was re-opened in 1872. Many distinguished men have been educated here, and Goethe, after a prolonged course of study in the society of Herder, Stilling, and other talented fellow-students, graduated here as a doctor of laws in 1771. In 1794 the National Convention suppressed the university as being a stronghold of the German element in Alsace, and in 1803 it was converted into a French academy, which in its turn was closed in 1870.

Strassburg has always been regarded as a place of the utmost strategical importance, and in a letter of Emp. Maximilian I. it is termed the bulwark of the Holy Roman Empire, and commended for its old-German

honesty and bravery. Strassburg artillery was famous in the middle ages. The **Fortifications** were much strengthened by the French, who constituted Strassburg their third great arsenal. The siege of 1870 began on 13th Aug., the bombardment on 18th Aug.; and after a determined and gallant resistance the town capitulated on 27th September. The *Citadel*, erected by Vauban in 1682-84, was converted into a heap of ruins, while the *Steintor* on the N. and the *Weissturmtor* on the W. were almost entirely destroyed. The quarters of the town adjoining these gates suffered terribly, but no trace of the havoc now remains. The German fortifications consist of an extensive girdle of fifteen strong outworks, some of them 4-5 M. from the town (comp. pp. 294, 323), and of an inner rampart, enclosing a space more than twice the area of the former town.

The political vicissitudes of the city find their external counterpart in its **Architectural Character.** Its prosperity as a free imperial city is illustrated by the noble Minster and other old churches and by a few public buildings (pp. 308, 312) and private dwellings in the Renaissance style, chiefly in the side-streets near the cathedral (pp. 312, 313). A considerable layer of structures in the Louis XV. style was deposited by the 18th cent., when the noblesse of both banks of the Rhine were attracted by the brilliant court of the French Cardinal-Bishop (p. 312). The plans were furnished by *Rob. de Cotte*, *Blondel*, *Pinot*, and other Parisians, but the execution was entrusted to local architects. A third important building era set in with the recent expansion of the city under German rule. The monumental edifices, such as the University, the Emperor's Palace, and the new churches, are accompanied by a growing number of new private residences, chiefly in the Renaissance style. — The numerous storks are an unfailing source of interest to British and American visitors.

From the Railway Station (Pl. A, 2, 3) we follow the Kuhngasse to the canalized Ill. In the Kleber-Staden, to the left, are the *Synagogue*, a Romanesque building (1898), and the old railway station, now a *Market* (Pl. B, 2), in the left wing of which is an Industrial Exhibition (open 10-12 & 2-6, on Sun. 10-12.30).

Crossing the Kronenburg Bridge, we reach the Alte Weinmarkt (Pl. B, 3), which contains a *Monumental Fountain* (1895, with reliefs of the Alsatian poets, Ehrenfried, August, and Adolf Stöber (d. 1835, 1884, & 1892). — A little to the S.W. is *Old St. Peter's Church* (Pl. B, 3), a building of the 14-15th cent., with four large reliefs in wood (right and left of the entrance) by Veit Wagener (1501).

The Weinmarkt-Strasse, the Hohe Steg, its E. prolongation, and the Meisengasse, ending at the Broglie (p. 314), form one of the chief arteries of traffic. — At the beginning of the Hohe Steg, to the right, is the small *Eisern-Manns-Platz*, deriving its name from the 'iron man', an ancient cognizance of Strassburg to be seen on a house here. — We pass the *Kleine Metzig*, recently rebuilt in the German Renaissance style, to the Kleber-Platz (Pl. C, 3), which is adorned with a bronze **Statue of Kleber,** by *Grass*, erected in 1840. The inscriptions give a brief account of the career of the general, who was a native of Strassburg (b. 1753, murdered at Cairo in 1800). — The so-called **Aubette,** on the N. side of the Platz, was totally destroyed by the bombardment of 1870, but has been tastefully restored, the former façade having been retained. It was originally used in part for military purposes, and its name is said to refer to the reveille or morning-call. The groundfloor now

contains *Guard Rooms* and some shops. The upper floor is devoted to the *Conservatorium of Music.* — A little to the E. is the *Temple Neuf*, or *Neue Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), a Dominican church of the 13th cent., entirely burned down during the siege of 1870, but rebuilt in an imposing Romanesque style. It contains a fine organ, and the tombstone of the mystic Johann Tauler (1290-1361). Adjoining the church is the *Protestant Gymnasium*, an institution of which the Strassburgers have been justly proud for more than two centuries. — A little to the N. is the Prot. *Jung St. Peter Kirche* (Pl. C, 2) erected in 1250-1320, and restored in 1897-1901, with an interesting interior (entr. in Jung St. Petergässchen).

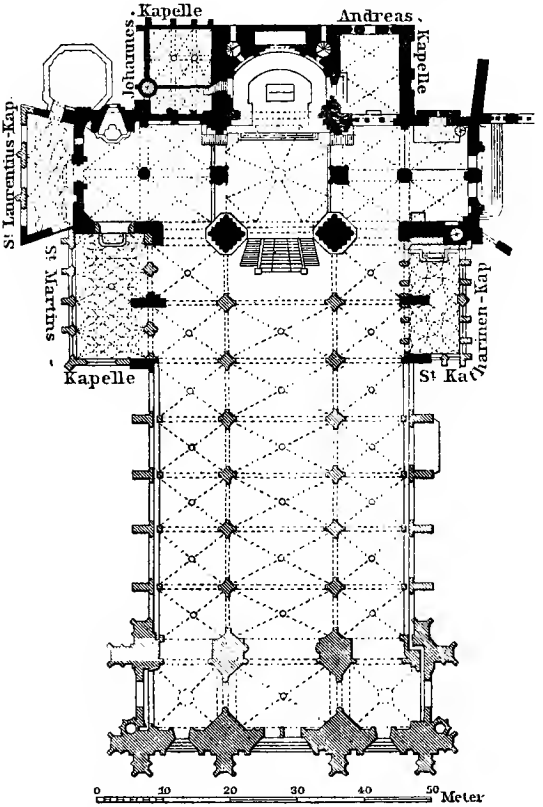
From the Kleber-Platz the GEWERBSLAUBEN, a busy street with arcades under the houses on the E. side, leads to the S. to the GUTENBERG-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3, 4), so called from the *Statue of Gutenberg*, the inventor of printing, by David d'Angers (1840). The four bas-reliefs are emblematical of the blessings of the invention in the four quarters of the globe, and comprise likenesses of many celebrated men. The first Strassburg printer was *Johann Mentet* or *Mentelin*, who flourished about 1458-73, and was perhaps either a pupil or assistant of Gutenberg (comp. pp. 162, 163). — The Gutenberg-Platz is bounded on the S. by the **Hôtel du Commerce** (Pl. 3; C, 4), formerly the town-hall, built in the Renaissance style in 1582-85, and extended towards the S. in 1867.

From the Gutenberg-Platz the Krämergasse leads to the E. towards the Minster, the W. façade of which, in red sandstone from the Vosges, produces a brilliant effect in the light of a clear afternoon.

The ***Minster** (Pl. D, 3; *Monasterium Sanctae Mariae Virginis*) is the cathedral of the see of Strassburg, said to have been founded about 600 and dedicated from the very first to the Holy Virgin. The earliest building of architectural importance was begun in 1015 by *Bishop Wernher von Hapsburg* (1001-27) and continued by *Bishop William I.* (1028-47). The date of its completion is not known. Repeated fires gave occasion for the erection of a new church, which was begun in 1176 under *Bishop Conrad I.*, mainly on the existing foundations, but after a design calculated to make it one of the most considerable Romanesque edifices in Germany. While the apse and the transept were slowly progressing, Gothic architecture had become established in France, and of course exercised an influence on all buildings in course of construction. This influence is apparent in the articulation of the S. transept, in the tracery of its round and pointed windows, and in its elaborate portal. The architecture of the nave, begun about 1250 (nearly the same time as the choir of Cologne Cathedral) and finished in 1290, is almost exclusively Gothic.† The name of the architect is unknown. We can gather, however, from analogies of style that he had been a diligent student

† In the accompanying plan the Romanesque parts of the building are shown in black, the Gothic shaded.

of French architecture (such as that of the church of St. Denis, finished in 1231). He was, however, by no means a mere servile copyist, but a thoughtful and original master, who pre-eminently surpassed his contemporaries in his keen sense of symmetry. His work may be characterized as the first important manifestation of the Gothic style on German soil. In 1277 the citizens, justly proud of their recently acquired independence (p. 306), took in hand the



construction of the W. façade. It is in connection with the latter that we encounter the name of *Erwin von Steinbach* for the first time. Of the origin and training of this master we know nothing, and even the accuracy of his surname is questioned. That he was a stranger may be inferred from the discrepancy of the style of his work from that previously exhibited in the minster. Among the extant designs ascribed (with more or less certainty) to him is one

(p. 313) which accords with the execution up to the top of the gable of the side-portals. Erwin died in 1318. The office of cathedral-architect long remained in his family, the last scion of which is supposed to be *Master Gerlach*, who completed the third stage of the towers in 1365. Thereafter the idea of carrying through Erwin's designs for the façade seems to have been given up, while an important innovation, the construction of the platform between the towers, was resolved on. In 1399 *Ulrich von Ensingen* of Swabia, who showed astonishing command of the constructive possibilities, began the erection of the octagonal story of the tower, with its lofty windows and bold corner-turrets. To him is due also the heightening of the octagonal tower by another low story (1419), which completed the substruction for the spire. The identity of the '*Junker von Prag*', who also are credited with work on the tower, is uncertain. Equal technical ability is shown by the open-work spire, constructed by *Johann Hültz* of Cologne (1420-39).

The work of the following centuries was confined to renovation and small additions. Great damage was caused by a conflagration in 1759, by the fanaticism of the French Republicans in 1793, and by the German bombardment in 1870. All traces of the injury which the cathedral sustained during the siege have now been removed under the superintendence of the architect *Klotz*. The roof has been covered with copper, and a Romanesque dome was built over the crossing in 1878-79. From 1890 to 1895 the minster-architect was *Fr. Schmitz*, who completed Cologne Cathedral.

The **Façade*, by Erwin of Steinbach, is justly the most admired part of the edifice, and presents a singularly happy union of the style of N. France (horizontal members, and fine rose-window, 44 ft. in diameter) with the perpendicular tendency peculiar to German cathedrals. The walls are covered with delicate tracery, and the entire building is embellished with numerous sculptures (many of them restored in the 19th cent.).

The niches of the gallery of the first story contain equestrian figures of *Clovis* (founder of the first minster), *Dagobert* (founder of the bishopric), *Rudolf of Hapsburg* (who invested the town with many privileges; these three erected in 1291, but since renewed), and *Louis XIV.* (erected in 1823). In the niches of the second and third stories are statues of 20 other emperors and kings. — Over the rose-window are the *Virgin* and *Apostles*, with the *Saviour* above them.

The sculptures of the three portals illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Fall and Redemption. On the *Left Side Portal* are scenes from the early life of Christ and figures of the Cardinal Virtues and the Seven Works of Mercy. On the *Main Portal* are reliefs from the Passion and statues of prophets, with the Virgin and King Solomon, as the representative of the highest earthly wisdom. (The middle, beardless prophet to the left, in mediæval dress, is said by tradition to be a portrait of Erwin of Steinbach.) On the *Right Side Portal* is a relief of the Last Judgment, with figures of the Foolish Virgins and the Tempter to the left, and of the Wise Virgins and a prophet to the right.

The late-Romanesque *S. Portal* also merits examination. The sculptures with which it is adorned date from about 1250. Of the reliefs over the doors the Coronation of the Virgin has been restored, while the Death of Mary remains almost in its original condition. King Solomon between the doors is modern. The beautiful female

figures on the right and left are mediæval symbols of Christianity and Judaism. The statues of *Erwin* and *Sabina* (the more or less apocryphal daughter of Erwin) were erected in 1840.

On the N. side is the late-Gothic *Chapel of St. Lawrence*, with coarsely realistic sculptures from the martyrdom of the saint (restored), built in front of the Romanesque façade of the N. transept in 1495-1505. On the pillars to the left is the Adoration of the Magi; to the right are statues of St. Lawrence, Pope Sixtus IV., and others.

The *Interior (open 8-9, 10-12, and 2-6; best light about midday), consisting of a nave, 14 yds. wide and 99 ft. high, and aisles, with transept and a somewhat shallow choir, is 120 yds. in length and 45 yds. in width. It differs from that of other German cathedrals in possessing greater width in proportion to its height, and surpasses them in harmonious effect. The noble window-tracery and the open triforium are direct reminiscences of St. Denis. The subdued light enters through admirable stained-glass windows of the 14-15th cent., the subjects of which include apostles, saints, bishops, German sovereigns, and scenes from the lives of Christ and the Virgin. The middle window of the choir is modern. The fresco of the Last Judgment on the triumphal arch is by Steinheil (1875). In the nave is the *Pulpit*, richly sculptured in stone, and executed in 1485-87 for *John Geiler of Kaysersberg* (d. 1510; p. 345). The *Font* in the N. transept dates from 1453. — The *Chapel of St. Catharine*, at the E. end of the S. aisle, was added in 1349 and revaulted in 1547. — Opposite, at the E. end of the N. aisle is the *Chapel of St. Martin*, of 1515-20. — The *Apse* was frescoed by E. Steinle (p. 230) in 1877-80. — The *Chapel of St. John* (13th cent.), to which a few steps descend to the left of the choir, contains the *Monument of Bishop Conrad of Lichtenberg* (d. 1299), executed in Erwin's workshop. The small figure of a man in a capacious cloak and hood (below, next the window) is said to represent Erwin. In the court behind this chapel is the *Tombstone of Erwin*, his wife, and one of his grandchildren. — The Romanesque *Chapel of St. Andrew*, to the right of the choir, was finished before 1190, but its upper part was altered at a later period. — The *'Erwinspfeiler'*, a pillar in the S. transept, is adorned with late-Romanesque sculptures (ca. 1250), representing eight angels and the four Evangelists.

The large astronomical Clock in the S. transept was constructed in 1838-42 by *Schwilgué*, a clock-maker of Strassburg. It replaces a similar clock by *Dasypodius*, constructed in 1574, which was in use down to 1789, and which in its turn formed a substitute for a still older clock, made in 1352-54. Only a few parts of the interior and some of the decorative paintings of the old clock were used in making the present one. The exterior attracts spectators at all times, especially at noon (12.29 p.m. of Central Europe time); after the closing of the cathedral at midday visitors are readmitted by the door of the S. transept, except on festivals. On the first gallery an angel strikes the quarters on a bell in his hand; while a genius at his side reverses his sand-glass every hour. Higher up, around a skeleton which strikes the hours, are grouped figures representing boyhood, youth, manhood, and old age (the four quarters of

the hour). Under the first gallery the symbolic deity of each day steps out of a niche, Apollo on Sunday, Diana on Monday, and so on. In the highest niche, at noon, the Twelve Apostles move round a figure of the Saviour. On the highest pinnacle of the side-tower, which contains the weights, is perched a cock which flaps its wings, stretches its neck, and crows, awakening the echoes of the remotest nooks of the cathedral. The mechanism also sets in motion a complete planetarium, behind which is a perpetnal calendar. — The most wonderful feature of this piece of mechanism is that it is calculated to regulate itself and adapt its motions to the revolution of the seasons for an almost unlimited number of years.

At the end of the nave is the entrance to the *Crypt* (fee), the E. part of which dates from early in the 11th century.

The *Minster Tower (p. 310) rises from the W. façade to a vast and dizzy height. The entrance is on the S. side of the unfinished tower; ticket to the platform 20 pf., up to the turrets 40 pf., to the top of the spire (steady head necessary) 2 *M.* The visitor ascends a tolerable staircase of 335 steps to the *Platform*, 216 ft. above the street, which affords a fine *View of the town and the plain of the Rhine. To the E. is seen the Black Forest from Baden to the Blauen; W. and N. the Vosges Mountains; S. the isolated Kaiserstuhl, rising from the plain; beyond it, in the extreme distance, the Jura range. A good panorama is sold by the attendants.

Innumerable names are engraved on the parapet of the platform and on the tower itself. Among them are those of *Goethe*, *Herder*, and *Lavater*, on a stone to the right of the small E. door of the tower leading to the gallery. *Voltaire's* is also to be found in the neighbourhood, among many others.

From the platform to the summit of the tower is a height of 249 ft.; the entire height is therefore 465 ft. (one of the highest buildings in Europe; Eiffel Tower at Paris 985 ft., Mole Antonelliana at Turin 538 ft., Ulm Cathedral 528 ft., Cologne Cathedral 512 ft., Rouen Cathedral 485 ft., the Church of St. Olaus at Reval 475 ft., the Nicolai-Kirche at Hamburg 472 ft., St. Martin's at Landshut in Germany 462 ft., St. Stephen's at Vienna 446 ft., St. Peter's at Rome 436 ft., St. Paul's at London 404 ft.). The spire having been injured by lightning in 1833, it is now surrounded with a network of conductors. The unfinished turrets at the corners, which seem to cling precariously to the principal structure, contain winding staircases, leading to the '*Lantern*', an open space immediately below the extreme summit. The massive cross on the top was bent by a projectile during the siege of 1870, but has been restored.

The Dom-Platz, in front of the W. façade of the cathedral, contains several ancient examples of half-timbered architecture, the finest of which is the *Kammerzell'sche* or *Braun'sche Haus* (15-16th cent.), recently well restored and fitted up as a wine-saloon (Stiftskeller, see p. 305).

In the Schloss-Platz (Pl. D, 3, 4), which lies on the S. side of the Minster, are situated the *Lyceum*, or grammar-school, and the *Roman Catholic Seminary*.

The old **Episcopal Palace** (Pl. D, 4), opposite the S. portal of the Minster, was built by Cardinal Armand Gaston de Rohan in 1728-41, and between that date and 1789 it was the seat of the brilliant court of three other bishops of the Rohan family. It was purchased by the town during the First Revolution, and from 1871 to 1895 was employed as a library and for university purposes. In

1898 it was fitted up for the *Municipal Museum of Art. The decoration of the 18th cent. rooms is noteworthy..

Court. To the right is the *Collection of Alsatian Antiquities* (open free on Sun. 10-12.30, and Wed. 11-12.30).

First Floor, with the Collection of Pictures, founded in 1889 and already containing upwards of 500 works (open on week-days, except Mon., 10-1 & 2-4, and on Sun. in winter 10-12.30 & 2-4, in summer only 10-1; adm. on Tues., Frid., and Sat. 50 pf., on other days free). The older section contains a few excellent examples of the Italian, German, and Netherlandish schools; the modern section is largely devoted to Alsatian works. Catalogue 80 pf.; with illustrations, 2 *M* 50 pf. A list hangs in each room.

Room I. Works of the 19th century. To the right, *499. *J. H. Zuber*, Flock of sheep at Alt-Pfirt; *417. *Corot*, Pond at Ville d'Avray. Also specimens of *Hornecker*, *Decamps*, *Brion*, *Liebermann*, and *Marzolff*.

Room II. Older Schools. To the right, 85. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 124. *Rembrandt*, Study of an old man's head. — *Rubens*, 82. Christ, 81. St. Francis (studio-pieces); 325. *Salv. Rosa*, Heroic landscape; 351. *Dom. Theotocopulo* (Spanish), Madonna; *123. *Th. de Keyser*, Heads of the Amsterdam Silversmiths' Guild. — 351, 353. *Zurbaran*, Saints (replicas of the paintings in Genoa); 352. *Ribera*, SS. Peter and Paul.

Ante-Room III. Sculptures. Fine view of the Minster. — Room IV (to left). Examples of *H. Baldung Grien*, *Zeitblom*, *Witz*, and other early-German masters (15-16th cent.).

Room V. Italian Masters (15-16th cent.). To the left, 275. *Cariani*, Lute-player; *219. *Cima da Conegliano*, St. Sebastian. — 223. *B. Montagna*, Adoration of the Holy Child. — 271. *School of Palma Vecchio*, Head of Christ. — Farther on, passing through Vestibule VI. (525 *L. von Kramer*, Alsatia Antiqua, large coloured drawing) and Ante Room IX (368. *Watteau*, Cleaning the dishes), we enter —

Cabinet X. To the right: 22. *Cranach the Elder*, Fall. 53a. *Imitator of Gerard David of Bruges*, Madonna with the spoon; *51. *H. Memling*, Six panels from a travelling altar.

Cabinet XI. To the left: 362 *Corneille de Lyon*, Portrait of a nobleman; 66. *Unknown Dutch Master* (15th cent.), Portrait.

Cabinet XII. 91. *Style of Gonzales Coques*, Astronomer and his wife. — 125. *G. Metsu*, Dives and Lazarus. — 155. *J. de Heem*, Still-life.

Cabinet XIII. 136. *S. van Ruysdael*, River-scene. — 123. *P. de Hooghe*, The walk; 137. *J. van Ruysdael*, Mill-stream.

Cabinet XIV. 90. *Teniers the Younger*, Card-players; 138. *J. van der Meer*, Sand-dunes.

Cabinet XV. 276. *Cariani*, Portrait; 270. *Correggio*, Judith.

Cabinet XVI. 216. *Piero di Cosimo*, Legend of Prometheus. — 264. *Sodoma*, Holy Family; 217. *C. Crivelli*, Adoration of the Child; 215. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna.

We pass through Cab. XV. into Corridor XVII. 9b. *H. Holbein the Elder*, The Man of Sorrows; *B. Strigel*, 10. Maximilian I., 11. Death of the Virgin; *H. Baldung Grien*, 14. Young man, 16. Madonna in an arbour, 15. Portrait; 25. *Altdorfer* (?), Architect; 251-256. Heads of Apostles, old copies from Leonardo's Last Supper. Old views of Strassburg; sculptures by *Bartholdi*. We now return to the staircase, and proceed straight on to Rooms VII & VIII, which contain modern paintings.

The **Maison de Notre Dame**, or *Frauenhaus* (Pl. 2, D 4; adm. daily, 9-12 & 3-5, 20 pf.), Schloss-Platz 3, built in the 14-16th cent., contains an ancient plan of the cathedral, the model of the spire, several Gothic sculptures transferred from the cathedral, designs for the tower and façade (comp. p. 309), and remains of the old clock The graceful winding staircase, in the latest Gothic style, merits attention.

Viâ the *Ferkel-Markt* (Pl. D, 4; No. 1, at the corner, a picturesque house of 1477 and 1602), we reach the ALTE FISCHMARKT (Pl. C, 4), which connects the Gutenberg-Platz (p. 308) with the Raben-Brücke. The house where Goethe lived when a student at Strassburg (1770-71; No. 36) is indicated by a bronze portrait-bust of the poet, in relief.

At the end of the Alte Fischmarkt, near the Raben-Brücke, is the **Grosse Metzig** (Pl. 6; D, 4), built in 1588, the groundfloor of which is used as a market, while the first floor contains the interesting *Hohenlohe Museum*, open daily, Mon. excepted, 10-12 and 2-4 (Sun. 10-1). Among its contents is a room in the rococo style from the Château of Linderhof, once belonging to King Lewis II. of Bavaria. — No. 1 in the Kaufhausgasse, which runs hence to the W., is a Renaissance structure of 1586.

The Protestant **Church of St. Thomas** (Pl. C, 4) consists, like the Minster, of a Romanesque and a Gothic part. The former, to the W., dates from about 1200-1240. The latter, consisting of a short nave with double aisles, was erected in the 14th century. Open daily; tickets, 40 pf. each, obtained from the sacristan, Thomas-Platz 5 (free on Wed., 10-12).

The choir contains a magnificent **Monument* in marble, erected by Louis XV. to *Marshal Saxe* (d. 1750), son of Augustus I., Elector of Saxony (afterwards King of Poland), and the beautiful Countess Aurora von Königsmark. It was executed by *Pigalle*, who completed it in 1776 after twenty years' labour. The marshal is in the act of descending into the tomb opened for his reception by Death, while a female figure representing France strives to detain him, and Hercules at the side in mournful attitude leans upon his club; on the left, with broken flags beneath, are the Austrian eagle, the Dutch lion', and the English leopard, symbolizing the three powers defeated by the marshal in the Flemish wars. The whole is an allegory in the questionable taste of the age, but its execution is of great delicacy and vigour. The stone sarcophagus of *Bishop Adeloch* (d.830), in a side-chapel to the N., dates from the 12th century. The two mummies, in the same chapel, are of the 17th century.

To the S., reached by the Raben-Brücke (see above) or the Thomas-Brücke, is the old *City Hospital*, surrounded by various medical institutes connected with the university.

In the N.E. part of old Strassburg lies the BROGLIE (Pl. C, D, 3), a square named after the marshal of that name who laid it out in 1742, and much frequented as a promenade, especially in the evening (band, see p. 305). At the E. end stands the *Theatre*, burned down in 1870, but since restored in its former style. In front of it is the *Reinhardbrunnen*, by Hildebrand. On the S. are the *Stadthaus* (1730), the *Military Headquarters* (with a monument to Lewis I. of Bavaria, born here in 1786), and the *Residence of the Governor of Alsace*, rebuilt in 1872-74 with retention, so far as possible, of the old materials and appearance of 1730-36. At the corner is a bronze statue of the prefect *Marquis de Lézay-Marnésia* (1810-14), by Grass, erected in 1857.

The Lézay-Marnésia-Staden leads hence along the canalized Ill

to the *Church of St. Stephen*, dating from the 13th cent. but originally founded in the 8th century. The *Café zum Ritter*, Stephans-Plan No. 17, is a Renaissance building of 1598, with a painted facade.

Beyond the Ill a handsome new quarter has been laid out on and beyond the site of the old ramparts. In the KAISER-PLATZ (Pl. D, 2), adjoining the river, stands the **Imperial Palace**, built in 1883-89 in the Florentine Renaissance style from *Eggert's* designs. The building (open daily 10-6, Sun. 11-6, in winter 11-4; adm. 25 pf.; entr. on the N. side), 240 ft. in length by 184 ft. in depth, with a portico in front and a half-round borne by columns at its back, is richly decorated with sculptures by Berlin and Frankfort artists. The dome above the audience hall is crowned by two colossal heralds and rises to a height of 115 ft. The palace is roofed with tiles after Olympian patterns. The imperial rooms, on the first floor, are decorated with paintings by *Keuffel* and *Baum* of Frankfort. The staircase, the audience room (under the dome), and the three reception rooms on the W. side are all very handsome. — To the right, opposite the palace and separated from each other by the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. (see below), are the **Hall of the Provincial Diet** and the **University Library**, both in the Renaissance style and built between 1888 and 1894. The latter contains the Provincial and University Library (over 845,000 vols.), founded in 1871 to replace that destroyed in the siege (open to visitors on week-days 2-3, Sun. 9-12 & 2-4). In the hall is a marble statue of Emperor William I., by Zumbusch.

On the N. side of the Kaiser-Platz, between the two *Ministerial Offices* (one of which is still unfinished), is the Kaiser-Friedrich-Str., leading to the *Contades* (Pl. E, 1, 2), a park laid out by Marshal Contades in 1764. — To the W. of the Imperial Palace is the conspicuous dome of the *Neue-Jung-St-Peter-Kirche* or the *Church of the Sacred Heart* (Pl. C, D, 2), erected in 1889-93. — To the S.E., in the Hohenlohe-Str., is the imposing new *Post Office* (Pl. E, 3; 1899).

The wide Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse leads from the Kaiser-Platz to the S.E., crossing the Ill by the handsome *Universitäts-Brücke* (Pl. E, 3) and passing the *Protestant Garrison Church* (1892-97), to the UNIVERSITÄTS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 3; monument of *Goethe as a Youth*, 1904), which is bounded on the E. by the collegiate department of the **University** and on the S. by the building of the *Germania Insurance Co.* (restaurant, see p. 305).

The **Collegiate Department** (*Collegien-Gebäude*; Pl. E, F, 3), built in the early Italian Renaissance style in 1877-84, is adorned with 36 statues of men of learning. About 1400 students attend the lectures. The interior contains a handsome court, lighted from above, richly decorated vestibules, staircases, and aula, and extensive collections of casts and objects of antiquarian and artistic interest. — Adjoining are the *Seismological Institute*, the *Chemical* and *Physical Institutes*, the *Botanical Institute*, with a large garden and

hot-houses, the *Geological and Mineralogical Institute*, the *Zoological Institute* (at present containing the town collection of natural history), and the excellently equipped *Observatory*.

To the N.E., in the Arnold-Platz, are the *Roman Catholic Garrison Church* (Pl. G, 3), by L. Becker, and, opposite, the *Pharmaceutical Institute*. Close by is the *Technical School*. — In the W. part of the Schwarzwald-Str. are the *District Archives* (Pl. 1: F, 3), in the E. is the large *Commissariat Department* (Pl. G, 4) and the *Protestant Teachers' Seminary*.

The old part of the town to the S. of the University contains several military buildings. Near the old Academy building is the *Mechanics' School of Art* (Pl. 5; E, 3), the ground in front of which, with a monument, was used as a burial-place during the siege. At the W. end of the Wilhelmergasse is the old *Wilhelmer-Kirche* (Pl. 8; E, 4), with a fine Gothic monument of the 14th cent. and good stained glass (15-16th cent.). — The *Zürich Fountain* (Pl. 9; D, 4) commemorates an old legend told in a ballad by Fischart.

At the end of the villa-lined Ruprechtsauer Allée (tramway) lies the ***Orangerie** (Pl. G, H, 1, 2), a beautiful park, with a fine orangery (1806), a kiosque, once belonging to King Lewis II. of Bavaria, a bust of the composer *Victor Nessler* (of Strassburg; 1841-90), a restaurant (p. 305) with a large concert-room, and the 'Alsatian Peasant House' (wine).

From Strassburg to Kehl (p. 379) is a pleasant trip by tramway, starting at the Metzger-Platz (Pl. D, 4). The cars pass through the Metzger-Tor and skirt the harbours constructed to the S.E. of the town since 1891. The road leads over the *Sporen-Insel*, formed by the temporary divergence of the 'Little Rhine' from the main stream. The large new harbour-works here, with magazines of coal and petroleum, indicate the growing importance of the navigation of the Upper Rhine. Beyond the bridge over the 'Little Rhine', on the Sporen-Insel, to the right of the road, is a monument erected by Napoleon I. to General Desaix, who fell at Marengo in 1800. On the E. side of the Sporen-Insel, adjoining the new iron bridge over the Rhine (1897), is the favourite open-air pleasure-resort *Rheinlust* (p. 305), affording a fine view of the Black Forest. — *Kehl*, see p. 379.

From Strassburg to Colmar (p. 324) viâ Markolsheim, 47 M., steam-tramway in ca. 5¼ hrs. (fares 3 ℳ 80, 2 ℳ 50 pf.). This line skirts the E. bank of the Rhine-Rhone Canal. The intermediate stations are unimportant.

41. From Strassburg to Saarbrücken *(Metz)*.

84 M. Railway in 4½-5½ hrs. (fares 10 ℳ, 7 ℳ 40, 4 ℳ 80; express 13 ℳ 50, 9 ℳ, 5 ℳ 80 pf.). — From Strassburg to *Metz*, 4¾-5 hrs. (fares 16 ℳ 20, 10 ℳ 70, 6 ℳ 90 pf.); route viâ Saarburg, see p. 318.

From Strassburg to *Hagenau*, 20½ M., see p. 294. At Hagenau the line diverges to the N.W. from that to Weissenburg, passes (23 M.) *Schweighausen* (branch-line to Zabern, p. 318), and traverses part of the forest of Hagenau (p. 293). 27½ M. *Merzweiler*, a busy little place with iron-works (branch-line to Wal-

burg, p. 293). 28½ M. *Mietesheim;* 30½ M. *Gundershofen.* — 31 M. *Reichshofen Werk;* 32½ M. *Reichshofen Stadt* (Bellevue, at the station; Dowler, well spoken of; excursion to the battlefield, see p. 294), situated on the road from Wörth to Bitsch, by which the remnants of MacMahon's army retreated on the evening of 6th Aug., 1870. — The line enters the mountains, and passes through several cuttings.

34 M. **Niederbronn.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Matthis, R. 2-2¾, D. (12.30) 2½, pens. 5-6¾ *M;* Doersch, R. 1½-2, D. (12.30) 2 *M*, very fair; Weissler; Villa Bellevue; Pens. Sorg, 3 *M* 60 pf.-4 *M*. — Visitors' tax, 10 *M*.

Niederbronn (650 ft.), with 3120 inhab., in the pretty valley of the *Falkensteiner Bach*, is a popular summer-resort, with saline springs, which were known to the Romans and are specially beneficial for stomach and liver complaints. Pleasant walks. The hill (1415 ft.), which rises abruptly to the W. of the town, commanding a fine view, and easily ascended in ¾ hr., is crowned with the ruins of the *Wasenburg*, erected in the 14th century. Other excursions may be taken to the view-tower on the *Grosse Wintersberg* (1900 ft.; 1¼-1½ hr.) and through the Jäger-Tal, past the ruins of *Alt-Windstein* and *Neu-Windstein*, to Philippsburg (4-4½ hrs.). — *Jägerthal* and the *Wasigenstein*, see p. 304.

38½ M. *Philippsburg.* About 3 M. from here, among the woods, on a lofty rock, is the ruined castle of *Falkenstein* (12th cent.), with a fine view. — 42 M. *Bannstein.*

48½ M. **Bitsch** (1005 ft.; *Hôtel de Metz*), a small town and fortress with 4758 inhab., is situated on the N. slopes of the Vosges, and commanded by *Fort Bitsch*, the fortifications of which, partly hewn in the rock, still command the valley. In the Franco-German war of 1870-71 Bitsch capitulated only after the preliminary articles of the peace had been signed.

54 M. *Lemberg*, with glass-works; 56½ M. *Enchenberg;* 59 M. *Klein-Rederchingen;* 61 M. *Rohrbach;* 66 M. *Wölflingen.*

72½ M. **Saargemünd,** French *Sarreguemines* (660 ft.; *Central Hotel*, very fair), a town with 14,932 inhab., at the confluence of the *Blies* and *Saar*, the latter of which here forms the boundary between German Lorraine and Rhenish Prussia, possesses large manufactories of plush, velvet, fayence, and earthenware.

From Saargemünd to *Saarburg*, see p. 320; to *Zweibrücken*, see p. 303; to *Mommenheim (Strassburg)*, see p. 318.

At Saargemünd the line divides: the branch to the N. runs by *Hanweiler* (station for the small baths of *Rilchingen*), *Klein-Blittersdorf*, and *Brebach* to (83½ M.) *Saarbrücken* (p. 173); that to the W. by *Hundlingen*, *Farschweiler*, and *Beningen* (p. 174), to (128 M.) *Metz* (p. 174).

42. From Strassburg to Metz viâ Saaralben or viâ Saarburg. The North Vosges Mts.

Railway viâ *Saaralben*, 106 M., in 3 hrs. (express); viâ *Saarburg*, 99 M., in 2½-3 hrs. (express; fares 14 ℳ 50, 10 ℳ 30, 7 ℳ 30 pf.).

As far as Zabern the scenery is uninteresting. 5 M. *Mundolsheim*. At (6 M.) *Vendenheim* the line to Weissenburg diverges to the right (p. 294). The train crosses the *Zorn* and passes the large lunatic asylum of *Stephansfeld*. 11 M. *Brumath*.

14 M. *Mommenheim*, the junction of the lines to Saaralben (Saargemünd) and Saarburg, which diverge from each other here.

Railway to Bensdorf viâ Saaralben. — 18½ M. *Altecken-dorf*. — 24 M. *Obermodern*, the junction of the line to Schweighausen and Hagenau (see p. 316).

From Obermodern to Zabern, 14 M., railway in ¾ hr.

3½ M. **Buchsweiler** *(Sonne)*, a small town with 3011 inhab., in the old 'Hanauer Ländchen', which belonged to Hesse-Darmstadt down to the French Revolution. The Rathaus has a handsome portal. The Gymnasium, established in 1612, stands on the site of the old château. Many of the houses have Renaissance balconies. An admirable view is obtained from the *Bastberg* (1255 ft.), a hill of curious geological formation, abounding in coal; its fossils attracted the attention of Goethe (refuge-hut on the summit). The Bastberg is the centre of numerous local traditions and was long believed to be a favonrite trysting-place of witches and sorcerers. — From Buchsweiler branch-line to *Ingweiler* (see below).

7 M. **Neuweiler** (*Anker*, *Wolff*, good red wine) possesses two interesting churches: the Protestant *St. Adelphi-Kirche*, a late-Romanesque edifice of the 12th cent., and the Roman Catholic *Church of SS. Peter and Paul*, Romanesque with later additions, restored in 1852 (fine crypt). The double chapel of St. Sebastian of the latter church dates from the 11th cent. or even earlier. The N. portal of the nave deserves notice. Above the town (½ hr.) rises the ruin of *Herrenstein*, commanding a picturesque view (rfmts.).

8 M. **Dossenheim** *(Railway Hotel)* lies at the entrance of the *Zinzel-Tal*, through which a pleasant excursion may be made to (3¾ M.) *Oberhof* (Mathis, very fair), and (1½ M.) *Graufthal* (branch-line from Lützelburg; p. 320), with curious rock-dwellings. About 4½ M. to the N. of Oberhof is *Lützelstein* (Pflug, very fair), with a picturesque old castle. Another walk from Dossenheim is the following: we ascend to the left at the beginning of the woods in the Zinzel-Tal to the *Taubenschlagfels*, above *Ernolsheim;* then cross the hill, viâ the so-called *Heidenstadt* and *Langenthaler Kreuz*, to the *Michaels-Kapelle*, above *St. Johann* (p. 321), and to *Zabern*.

9½ M. *Hattmatt;* 12 M. *Steinburg;* 13 M. *Zornhof*. — 14 *Zabern* (p. 319).

The line ascends the wide valley of the *Moder*. — 26½ M. *Menchhofen;* 28 M. *Ingweiler* (Hôtel des Vosges, very fair), connected by a branch-line with Buchsweiler (see above); 31½ M. *Wimmenau* (1 hr. from *Lichtenberg*, at the foot of a fort destroyed in 1870); 34 M. *Wingen* (branch to *Münzthal*, 7½ M.). Fine woods. Long tunnel. 38 M. *Puberg;* 41 M. *Tiefenbach;* 43 M. *Adamsweiler*. Near (45½ M.) *Diemeringen* are the remains of a Roman villa. 47 M. *Domfessel*, with a fine Gothic church of the 14th cent.; 48½ M. *Völlerdingen;* 51½ M. *Oermingen;* 54 M. *Kalhausen*, junction of the line to Saargemünd and Saarbrücken; 56½ M.

Herbitzheim. — 59 M. *Saaralben*, the junction of the Bensdorf and Saargemünd line (p. 320). — 64 M. *Ottweiler;* 70 M. *Leiningen.* 75 M. *Bensdorf*, and thence to *Metz*, see p. 320.

FROM MOMMENHEIM (p. 318) TO BENSDORF VIÂ SAARBURG. — 17½ M. *Hochfelden;* 20½ M. *Wilwisheim;* 22½ M. *Dettweiler;* 25 M. *Steinburg* (to Obermodern and Hagenau, see p. 318).

27½ M. **Zabern.** — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DE LA GARE, at the station, with restaurant and garden, very fair; HÔTEL CENTRAL, well spoken of; HÔTEL DES VOSGES, on the Canal, with beer-garden, R. 1½-2 *M;* SONNE, Haupt-Str. — *Karpfen*, good wine.

Carriage to Hoh-Barr and back 6, with two horses 8 *M*, incl. stay of 3 hrs.; to Pfalzburg 7 and 12 *M;* to Wangenburg 18 *M;* to Dagsburg and Wangenburg 20 *M*.

Zabern (610 ft.), also called *Elsass-Zabern* to distinguish it from Rhein-Zabern and Berg-Zabern (p. 292), the French *Saverne*, the *Tres Tabernae* of the Romans, and formerly the capital of the Wasgau, is now a dull town with 8937 inhab., lying at the entrance of the *Zaberner Senke*, a narrow defile of the Vosges, watered by the Zorn, and close to the base of the beautifully-wooded lower hills. On the latter appear the ruins of Greifenstein to the right (W.), and to the left (S.W.) Hoh-Barr (p. 321). The *Rhine-Marne Canal* also traverses the pass and intersects the town.

The former *Schloss* of the Bishops of Strassburg, with its conspicuous red sandstone walls, was erected in its present form in 1784 by Cardinal de Rohan who held a brilliant court here; it is now used as a barrack. The principal façade is turned towards the garden. An *Obelisk* in the planted square in front of the Schloss, erected in 1666, records the distances of 100 different towns from Zabern in German miles.

Ascending the Haupt-Strasse, we reach the *Haupt-Kirche*, chiefly in the late-Gothic style of the latter half of the 15th century. The pulpit dates from 1497. The decoration is modern. The court-gateway, to the N. of the church, leads to a *Museum*, in which are preserved Roman, Gallic, Celtic, and Frankish antiquities found in the neighbourhood, including several roof-shaped tombstones with Roman inscriptions from Kempel, Fallberg, and Dagsburg.

From Zabern to *Schlettstadt*, see p. 335; to *Obermodern*, see p. 318; to the *N. Vosges*, see p. 321.

Near Zabern the railway enters the narrow and picturesque valley of the *Zorn*, and intersects the Vosges range at its narrowest point, the *Zaberner Senke* (see above), which separates the Central from the Lower Vosges. The line runs parallel with the highroad, the brook, and the Rhine-Marne Canal. Bridges, embankments, viaducts, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. — From (30½ M.) *Stambach* (A. Kling; E. Kling) a marked path leads through the *Bärenbach-Tal* to (3-3½ hrs.) *Dagsburg* (p. 322). A prettier way, but about 1 hr. longer, is that by the forester's house of *Haberacker* (marked red and white to that point, and then red), comp. p. 322.

33½ M. *Lützelburg*, the first station in German Lorraine, is separated by the Zorn from a bold rock crowned with the ruins of the *Lützelburger Schloss*, a castle dating from the 11th cent., under which runs a tunnel.

To Dagsburg, see p. 322. — Branch-railway (from which a line diverges for Pfalzburg, p. 321; 3½ M.) viâ (7½ M.) Graufthal (p. 318) to Drulingen, 12½ M. in 1½ hr.

The line soon quits the valley of the Zorn. A handsome bridge spans the river with one of its arches, and with the other the *Rhine-Marne Canal*, which here turns to the right side of the valley. — Beyond (36½ M.) *Arzweiler* the railway penetrates the last of the obstructing hills by means of a tunnel, 2927 yds. in length, above which is another tunnel for the canal. — The hills now recede. Among the mountains to the left the two Donon peaks are prominent. 41½ M. *Rieding.*

44 M. **Saarburg** (*Hôtel Abondance*, very fair; *Hôtel de Bade; Hôtel-Restaurant Bayersdörfer*, at the station), on the *Saar*, a small and ancient town, with 9800 inhab. and a strong garrison, enclosed by walls and gates. It must not be confounded with Saarburg near Trèves (see p. 181).

From Saarburg to Saargemünd, 33½ M., railway in 1-1¾ hr. (fares 4 ℳ 30, 2 ℳ 90, 1 ℳ 90 pf.). — To *Berthelmingen*, where carriages are changed, see below. 10 M. *Finstingen*; 14 M. *Wolfskirchen*; 17½ M. *Saarwerden*; 18½ M. **Saar-Union** (*Hôtel du Commerce*, very fair), a place consisting of the two small towns of *Bockenheim* and *Neu-Saarwerden*. 24 M. *Saaralben* is the junction of the line from Mommenbeim to Bensdorf (see p. 318). Then *Willerwald*, *Hambach*, *Neuscheuern*. — 33½ M. *Saargemünd*, see p. 317.

From Saarburg to Alberschweiler, 10 M., railway in 1 hr. — Stations: *Imlingen*; 3 M. *Oberhammer* (branch-line to *Vallerysthal-Dreibrunn*, viâ *Hessen*, with interesting ruins of an old abbey-church); *Lörchingen*, *Nitting*, *Unter-Barville*, *Wasperweiler-St. Quirin*. — **Alberschweiler** (*Hôtel Cayet*, very fair) is a good starting-point for excursions into the Dagsburg district (p. 322) and the upper valley of the Saar.

From Saarburg to Nancy, 49 M., railway in 2 hrs. Stations: *Hemingen*, *Rixingen* or *Réchicourt*, (12½ M.) *Deutsch-Avricourt* (the German frontier-station and seat of the custom-house; connected by a branch with Bensdorf, see below), (13½ M.) *Igney-Avricourt* (the French frontier-station); thence to *Nancy*, see *Baedeker's Northern France.*

At Saarburg the line to Metz begins, and follows the course of the *Saar*. — 46½ M. *Saaraltdorf*; 51½ M. *Berthelmingen* (see above). The line now diverges to the left, intersecting a hilly and wooded country, with several large ponds. Several unimportant stations. 58½ M. *Lauterfingen*; 63½ M. *Nebing.*

66 M. *Bensdorf*, the junction for the line from Mommenheim viâ Saaralben (p. 318).

Bensdorf is connected by branch-lines with (21½ M.) *Deutsch-Avricourt* (see above) and with (21½ M.) *Moncel* (for Nancy).

68½ M. *Rodalben-Bermeringen*; 71 M. *Mörchingen*, strongly garrisoned; 73 M. *Landorf*; 76 M. *Brülingen*; 80 M. *Baudrecourt.* — At (85 M.) *Remilly* we join the line from Saarbrücken to (99 M.) *Metz* (p. 174).

Engl. Miles 1:250.000 Kilometer
Metz
Lichtenberg
Struth
Mittelbg
Kulzberg
Saalberg
Hinschkopf
Petersbach
Rehberg
Wingen
Schillersdorf
Otweiler
LÜTZELSTEIN
Wadenkopf
Rollenbach
Weilersweiler
Salzbach
Salzburg
Ottweiler
Lohr
Altenburg
Lösch-
weiler
Schönburg
Wald
Brenn-
stein
Bruderb.
Buchswiller
NEUWEILER
Bastbg
Griesbach
Rimsheim
Mettingen
Eschburg
Zeller
kopf
Dossenheim
Hohsheim
Pfalzweiler
Hangweiler
Schiess-
stande
Bärenthal
Obere
Hof
Tmlbergschlagt
Ernolsheim
Hattmatt
Prinzheim
Wilsberg
Gr. Eselbg.
Buchsberg
Zillingen
Gottesheim
PFALZBURG
St. Johann
St. Jean-Saverne
Eckartsweiler
Steinburg
Rosenweiler
Melsheim
Kirrberg
Brönn
Daun
Mollkirch
Dettwiller
Wilwisheim
Dreihäuser
Otersthal
Lützelburg
Graufthal
Waldolwisheim
Lupstein
Ingenh.
Heinrichsdorf
Hültenhausen
Otterswiller
Altenheim
Säsolsheim
Friedolsheim
Thal
Scheerheim
Wolfisheim
Marmoutier
Mutzig
Hochwiller
Reinhardsmünster
Dimbsthal
Sugrist
Knorsheim
Kühlberg
Geisels
Ballersteinbg.
Ballersteinbach
Hart
Rub
Birkenwald
Krastatt
Hohenloft
Dagsburg
Allenweiler
Romanswiller
Götzberg
Zichel-K.
WASSELNHEIM
Nordheim
Eggenthal
Kosswiller
Brechlingen
Marlenheim
Gr. Rosskopf
Schneethal
Wangenburg
Wangen
Kirchheim
Schneeberg
Westhofen
Traetheim
Ballbronn
Irmstett
Fichkopf
Birkenbuckel
Bergbieten
Fleyburg
Dangolsheim
Wolxheim
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Schlesstadt

The North Vosges Mountains.

Zabern is a good starting-point for excursions among these mountains. — From Zabern to *St. Johann* and *Dossenheim*, 6 M., returning by railway or taking the train to *Buchsweiler* (p. 318). — From Zabern to *Pfalzburg*, 7½ M., and by a branch-line to *Lützelburg* in ½ hr. (see p. 320). — From Zabern to the top of the *Greifenstein* and back in 2-2½ hrs. — From Zabern viâ *Hoh-Barr*, *Brotschberg*, *Haberacker*, and *Ochsenstein* to *Stambach* (p. 319), 5 hrs; viâ *Hoh-Barr* to *Dagsburg* and *Wangenburg*, 7-7½ hrs.

About 2¼ M. to the N.E. of Zabern lies the village of **St. Johann**, Fr. *St. Jean-des-Choux*, formerly the seat of a Benedictine Abbey, the Romanesque church of which, re-consecrated in 1127, but partly disfigured in the 18th cent., deserves notice. The *St. Michaels-Kapelle* situated above it commands a fine view. Along the ridge, past the Taubenschlag rock, to Dossenheim, see p. 318.

From Zabern to Pfalzburg, 6¼ M., the road ascends the steep slopes of the 'Pfalzburger Steig'. Pedestrians turn to the left and pass the precipitous *Karlsprung*, above which they regain the road. — **Pfalzburg** (1035 ft.; *Stadt Metz; Rappen*, very fair), with 3716 inhab., situated in an unattractive lofty plain, and fortified down to 1872, possesses a monument to Marshal Mouton, Comte Lobau, one of Napoleon's officers, who was born here in 1770 (d. 1838).

To the W. of Zabern, on the summit of a wooded hill, to the right of the entrance of the narrower part of the valley of the Zorn, rises the ruin of **Greifenstein** (1255 ft.). In Zabern we follow the Greifensteiner-Strasse, which diverges from the main street to the N. of the canal (or we may go along the bank of the canal), and after about ¾ M. turn to the right at the finger-post. We then cross the Zorn and the railway, and ascend through the wood to the left. The path (indicated by finger-posts) leads hence to the summit in about ½ hour. The ruins consist of two separate parts, chiefly dating from the 12th and 13th centuries, and command a pleasing view. On the slope to the S.W. of the fortress, and about 1¼ M. distant, is the natural *Grotto of St. Vitus* (1280 ft.), formerly a chapel and hermitage to which pilgrimages were made. We may return to Zabern in ¾ hr., or continue along the crest to (20 min.) the *Rappenfels*, and descend thence to (25 min.) Stambach (p. 319).

On the S. side of the Zorntal rises the ruin of **Hoh-Barr** (1505 ft.), which also occupies a wooded eminence. Starting from the main street of Zabern, on the S. side of the canal, and ascending a few steps, we proceed along the canal and then follow the finger-posts to the left until we reach (25 min.) the edge of the wood, through which a footpath (red marks) leads in 20 min. to the ruin (good inn). The fortress was built in the 10-11th cent., enlarged at a later period, and restored in 1583. The extensive ruins almost appear to grow out of the fantastic sandstone and conglomerate rocks. The small Romanesque chapel, in the court, is perhaps of the 11th century. The highest points of the huge rocks are made accessible by ladders and bridges.

An interesting mountain-walk may be made from the Hoh-Barr. Continuing along the ridge (finger-posts and red marks), and passing between the ruins of *Gross-Geroldseck* (1580 ft.), with a huge tower, only half preserved, and *Klein-Geroldseck*, we reach (20 min.) the so-called 'Hexentisch', where notices on the trees indicate the route viâ the (20 min.) *Brotschberg* (1760 ft.; view-tower) and past the Brotsch Grotto to (25 min. more) the Schäferplatz and also the direct route to the forester's house of *Schäferplatz* (1265 ft.). Thence we follow the Hägen and Haberacker road, which, flanked by a shady footpath, descends to the S. and terminates 1½ M. farther on in a road coming from Reinhardsmünster. We follow the latter to the right to (10 min.) the two forester's houses of *Haberacker* (1575 ft.; in the first one a very fair restaurant, also rooms). The ruin of **Ochsenstein** (1915 ft.; view), which rises above (¼ hr.), consists of three towers rendered accessible by ladders.

A footpath (red and white marks) leads viâ the *Krappenfels* (1745 ft.) to the *Druidenstein*, thence steeply down to the *Stone Hut*, and follows the Bärenbach-Tal to *Stambach* (p. 319; 1½-1¾ hr.). Stambach may be reached in 1 hr. by the direct way.

We continue to follow the road above the forester's, and then take the (6 min.) footpath to the left ('Hart, Hub, Dagsburg'), which soon affords a view (r.) of the Dagsburg. We proceed past the Geisfeldwasen (whence a red and white-marked path leads to the Obersteigen and Wangenburg road) to the (40 min.) *Hart*, whence by the wall of the farmyard, we descend to the right, following the red way-marks. ½ hr. *Auf der Hub* (Kimmenau's Inn), the church of which has been conspicuous for some time.

Passing the E. side of the church, we reach (20 min.) the *Zollstock Inn*, on the road to Obersteigen-Wangenburg (ca. 6 M.; 1½ hr. by the short-cuts indicated by notices).

A route leads towards the wood from Kimmenau's inn, descends into the valley, and then ascends again in 1 hr. to the **Dagsburg** (1675 ft.), a lofty, isolated rock, commanding an excellent view. The castle, 'hewn in a rock and inhabited by certain Counts of Leiningen-Dagsperg' (Merian, 1663), was destroyed by the French in 1675, and has left scarcely a trace behind. On its site stands a chapel (with view-tower) erected in honour of Pope Leo IX. (1048-54), who is said to have been born here. At the foot of the castle-hill lies (¼ hr.) the village of *Dagsburg* (Schlossberg-Hotel, on the way down, very fair; Bour, Hôtel des Vosges, in the village).

The road from Dagsburg to (8½ M.) *Lützelburg* station (p. 320) viâ *Schäferhof*, *Neumühl* (near the pretty valley of the Zorn), and *Sparsbrod*, is not recommended to pedestrians.

From Dagsburg to Wangenburg, a pleasant walk of 2¼ hrs. The path, furnished with guide-posts, skirts the cliffs of Dagsburg (without entering the village), and, after passing the forester's house on the ridge, reaches (1 hr.) the *Schleife*, a clearing in the woods, where paths cross each other. Continuing in the same direction by the path indicated by guide-posts, we descend into the *Engen-Tal*, and then, ascending to the right, reach *Wangenburg* (p. 331) in 1¼ hr. more.

43. From Strassburg to Bâle.

88 M. Railway in 2-5 hrs. (fares 11 ℳ 40, 7 ℳ 60, 4 ℳ 90 pf.; express, 13 ℳ 10, 9 ℳ 20, 6 ℳ 50 pf.). For travellers in the other direction the German custom-house examination takes place in Bâle.

Strassburg, see p. 304. The line to *Kehl* (p. 379) diverges to the left before we cross the fortifications. To the right lies *Königshofen*, where the capitulation of Strassburg was signed in a railway-van in Sept., 1870. The line to *Molsheim* (p. 331) diverges to the right beyond the fortifications. On the left the tower of the cathedral long remains visible.

4½ M. *Grafenstaden*, with important machine-factories. Close to the line, on the left, is Fort von der Tann. 5½ M. *Geispolsheim*; 7½ M. *Fegersheim*; 9½ M. *Limersheim*; 12½ M. *Erstein* (Löwe), a town with 5500 inhab. (steam-tramway to Strassburg; omnibus to Ottenheim, p. 379).

The line now runs nearer the mountains. The Odilienberg (p. 337), with its white convent, is long a conspicuous object. The land is fertile and well-cultivated, tobacco being one of the principal crops. The hill-slopes are covered with vineyards, the best wine being produced at Rappoltsweiler, Türkheim, Thann, etc.

14 M. *Matzenheim*; 16½ M. *Benfeld*; 20 M. *Kogenheim*; 22½ M. *Ebersheim*. On a hill to the right of the entrance to the Leber-Tal rise the old castles of Ortenberg and Ramstein (see p. 336).

26½ M. **Schlettstadt.** — Hotels. Adler & Bock, in the town, very fair; Goldnes Lamm, at the entrance to the town; Hanser, near the station, R. 2-2½ ℳ, B. 60 pf., D. 2½ ℳ. — *Omnibus* daily at 9 a.m. from the station to the Hoh-Königsburg (1½ ℳ), returning at 5 p.m. (there and back 2 ℳ; carr. 20 ℳ).

Schlettstadt (575 ft.), a town with 9700 inhab., once a free city of the German Empire, attained the height of its prosperity during the 13-15th centuries. It was fortified by Vauban after its capture by the French, but was taken by the Germans on 25th Oct., 1870. The church of *St. Fides*, founded in 1094 by the Hohenstaufen, but completed at a later period, an edifice in the Romanesque and Transitional styles, with a porch, is a memorial of the town's former importance. So, likewise, is the cathedral of *St. George*, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Alsace, a cruciform church with an octagonal tower, founded early in the 13th cent., and lately restored. The choir was begun in 1415. Fine stained glass. At the entrance of the choir are two carved stone pulpits, and below it is a good crypt. — Railway to *Markirch* and *Weiler*, see p. 339; to *Zabern*, see pp. 336, 335, and 331, 330.

Farther on, to the right, halfway up the hill, is the ruin of *Kinzheim* (p. 340). 30½ M. *St. Pilt*; the village (Krone) is about 1½ M. from the station (omn.), and is commanded by the ruins of the lofty *Hoh-Königsburg* (p. 341); farther on is the Tännchel (p. 342).

33 M. **Rappoltsweiler** (603 ft.), 2½ M. from the station (tramway), lies at the foot of the mountains. Above it rise three castles (p. 342).

35 M. *Ostheim;* 36½ M. *Bennweier*, to the right of which is the opening of the Weisstal (Kaysersberg, see p. 345). To the right is the Galz (p. 348), beside it Drei Æhren (p. 348), and behind are the Kleine and Grosse Hohnack (p. 348).

40½ M. **Colmar.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Terminus (Pl. a; A, 4), opposite the station, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. (at 12.30) 2½ *M*. — Deux Clefs (Pl. b; C, D, 3), at the corner of the Schlüssel-Str. and Langen-Str., R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. incl. wine 3 *M*, with restaurant; Hôtel Central (Pl. c; B, 3), Rufacher-Str. 8, R. & B. 2½, D. incl. wine 1½-2½ *M*, with restaurant; Schwarzes Lamm (Pl. d; B, 3), in the Rapp-Platz, R. 2-3½, B. ¾, D. (at 12.15) 2½ *M*; Sonne, Rufacher-Str. 26, R. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2, B. ¾, D. 2½ *M*. — Wine at the *Kopfhaus* (Pl. 2; B, 3). — Beer at the *Café zum Marsfeld*, beside the Fountain Monument, and the *Luxhof*, near St. Martin's. — Pâtés de foie gras at *Schaerr's*, Pfaffengasse 14.

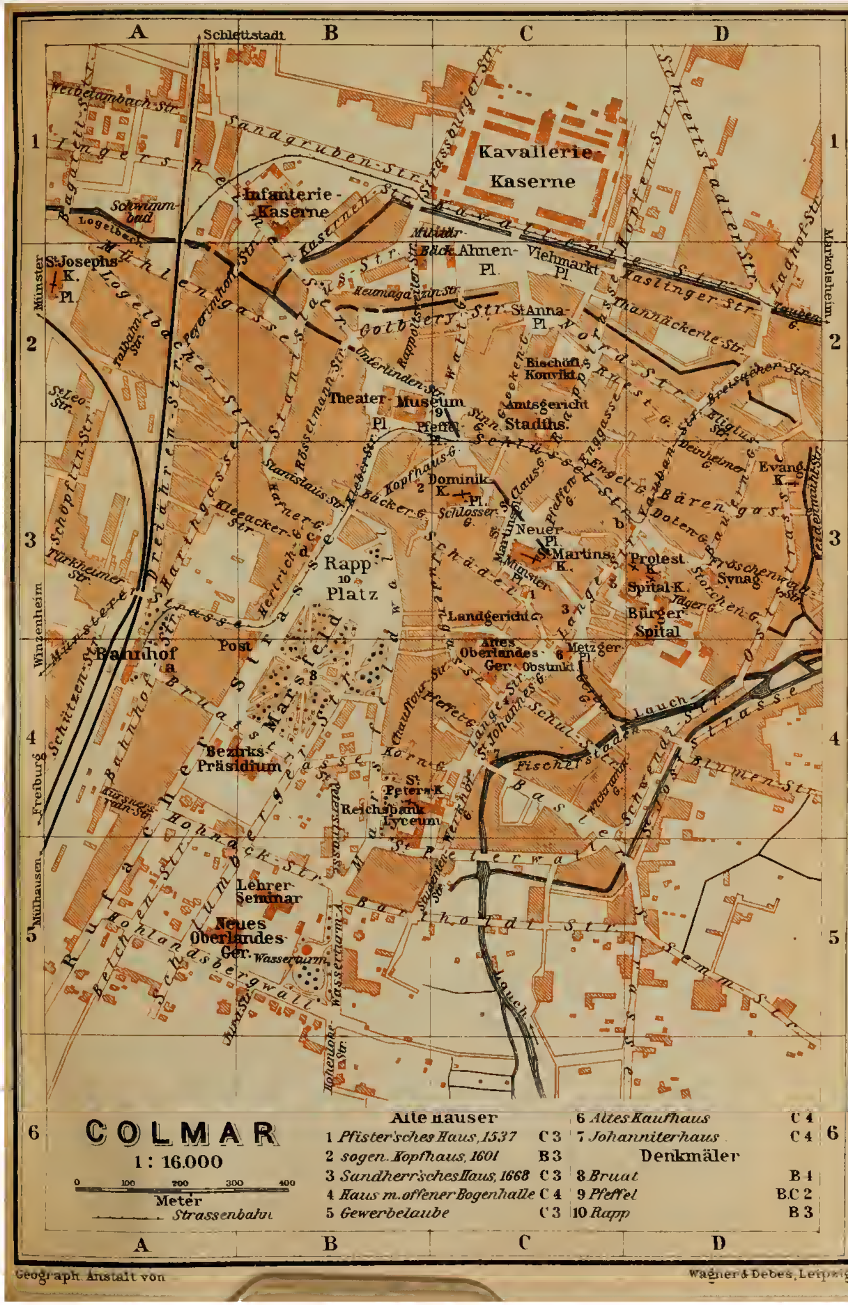
Electric Tramway from the Station (Pl. A, 4) viâ the Marsfeld, Theater-Platz (Pl. B, 2), Schlüssel-Str., Vauban-Str., and Breisacher-Str., to the Canal Harbour.

Colmar (643 ft.), a town with 41,582 inhab., is the capital of Upper Alsace and the seat of the court of appeal for Alsace and German Lorraine. It is situated on the *Lauch*, a tributary of the Ill, and the *Logelbach* (p. 344), which flow through the town, and is about 2 M. from the mountains and 10½ M. from the Rhine, nearly in a straight line with Freiburg in the Breisgau.

Colmar was declared a free town of the Empire by the Emp. Frederick II. in 1226, and became so powerful that in 1474 its inhabitants refused admittance to Charles the Bold. In the Thirty Years' War it was occupied by the Swedes, and in 1673 by the French. — In the history of Rhenish art Colmar is a place of some importance. *Caspar Isenmann* (d. 1466), who flourished here after 1436, learned oil-painting in the school of the Van Eycks and painted a large altar-piece for St. Martin's Church (1462). His pupil *Martin Schongauer*, the scion of an artist-family of Augsburg, was born at Colmar about 1450 (d. 1491), and, after also visiting the Netherlands, settled in his native town about 1470-75. He is considered the greatest German artist of the 15th cent., but, as few of his paintings have been preserved, he must be judged mainly by his engravings.

The road from the station leads direct to the pleasant grounds in the *Champ de Mars*, or *Marsfeld*, with a *Fountain Monument* to *Admiral Bruat* (born in Colmar in 1796, d. 1855), by Bartholdi (p. 325). The large building to the S. is the *Bezirks-Präsidium* (Pl. A, B, 4), or office of the President of the District. On the W. is the new *Post Office*. The *Monument of General Rapp*, another native of Colmar (1771-1821), is also by Bartholdi.

In striking contrast to this quite modern part of the town is the inner town, with its narrow, picturesque streets and numerous handsome secular buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries (the most important are marked in the plan). In the centre rises the restored *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. C, 3), a fine cruciform Gothic building, with marks of French influence, begun in 1237. The choir, with a narrow ambulatory and good stained glass of the 15th cent.,



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

dates from 1350. The fine carved reredos at the high-altar is modern. Of the two W. towers, that on the S. alone is partly completed. The S. side-portal has interesting sculptures, which are, however, inferior to the contemporary work at Strassburg Minster (13th cent.). The sacristy, to the right of the choir, contains a 'Madonna in an arbour of roses' by *Schongauer*, an excellent, though harsh work, the earliest (1473) and best-authenticated production of the master (retouched).

The buildings of the old Dominican Nunnery of *Unterlinden*, founded in 1232, famous in the history of the German Mysticism of the 13th and 14th cent., and suppressed during the French Revolution, were restored in 1849-58, and, together with the early Gothic church, have been tastefully converted into a **Museum* (Pl. B, 2), which is of some importance to students of German art (open 9-12 & 2-6 in summer, in winter 10-12 & 2-4, 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M*, 5 and more $1^1/_2$ *M*, free on Sun. and Thurs.; entr. on the W. side, opposite the theatre).

To the left of the entrance is the FLEISCHHAUER ROOM, containing antiquities from Colmar and other Alsatian towns, Roman, Celtic, Alemannian, and Frankish antiquities, models of Alsatian buildings, and old furniture.

In front are the fine early-Gothic CLOISTERS, which contain a collection of Roman-Gallic and mediæval stone monnments, including a number of interesting Roman tomb-reliefs from Horburg, Kempel, etc., tombstones from Colmar and neighbourhood, and mediæval wood-carvings. In the centre is a fine *Monument to Schongauer*, by Bartholdi (1860).

To the S. is the old ABBEY CHURCH, containing a few modern paintings and the **Collection of Early German Pictures.**

To the left (N. side of the church). 171, 170, 167, 165. Painted wings of the **Isenheim Altar'* (from the monastery of Isenheim near Gebweiler), to which Nos. 163,164,166 and Nos. 190-192 also belong. This was the master-piece of *Matthias Grünewald* (d. after 1529), the chief Rhenish painter at the beginning of the 16th cent., who worked mainly in Mayence and Aschaffenburg. 171. Madonna with the Child (monastery of Isenheim in the background), on the back (170) Temptation of St. Anthony, St. Anthony and St. Paul the Hermit; 167. Ascension and Annunciation, on the back (165) Crucifixion. In the apse, 190-192. Three painted and carved wooden **Figures of SS. Anthony, Jerome, and Augustine. Below is another piece of painted wood-carving, representing Christ and the Apostles (according to the inscription by *Des. Beychel*, 1493), also from Isenheim. Below, 166. Entombment (easel-picture), above to the left and right 164, 163. SS. Anthony and Sebastian, two other wings of the Isenheim altar. — To the left: 161. Pietà, by an unknown master; 157, 158. Wings of the so-called 'Stauffenberg Altar' (Annunciation and Adoration); 112. Portrait of Schongauer. — In the middle, Wooden panel of 1512 painted on both sides, with SS. Martin, Eucharius and Sebastian, Maurice, Martin and Ursula, from Rappoltsweiler; 132-135. *Schongauer*, Altar-wings with the Madonna and St. Anthony Abbas inside and the Annnnciation outside; 179-182. Scenes of martyrdom, on the back SS. Catherine and Laurence (painted at the Monastery of Isenheim and dated 1505). — On the N. side, 137-143. *Caspar Isenmann*, Scenes from the Passion, almost burlesqued in their crude realism; 115-130. Passion scenes by *M. Schongauer* and his assistants, among others, Entry into Jerusalem, Christ on the Mount of Olives, Christ at Gethsemane, Bearing of the Cross, Entombment, all partly repainted. — *Rembrandt*, Lady with dog (ca. 1665). — The Roman mosaic pavement is from Bergheim.

Adjoining the cloisters to the E. is a room with PLASTER CASTS and the BARTHOLDI ROOM. *F. A. Bartholdi* (1834-1904), well known for his Statue of Liberty in New York Harbour, was a native of Colmar.

On the Upper Floor of the monastery are a *Natural History Collection*, an *Ethnographical Collection*, a *Cabinet of Engravings*, and the *Library*.

Railway from Colmar to *Münster*, see p. 347; to *Freiburg*, see pp. 389, 388. — Steam-tramways to *Winzenheim* (3 M.; p. 348), to *Schnierlach* (p. 346), and to *Strassburg* (p. 305).

Beyond Colmar we observe on the right the castle of *Hohlandsburg* (see p. 348). — 43½ M. **Egisheim.** The village (1700 inhab.), which is 1 M. from the station, contains a recently restored palace ('Pfalz'), that is said to date back to the 8th cent. (the chapel, dedicated to Pope Leo IX., is modern; comp. p. 322). Above the village stands the castle of *Hohen-Egisheim* or *Dreien-Egisheim*, with its three towers, which have been for some time visible in the distance: the *Dagsburg*, of the 12th, and the *Wahlenburg* and *Wekmund*, of the 11th cent., together known as the '*Drei-Exen*'. The route from the station to the castle is by the village of *Häusern*, whence a footpath ascends through wood. — The descent may be made to the S. by the Augustine abbey of *Marbach* (now a farm and inn), founded in 1094, of which part of the church-choir and a few Romanesque columns of the cloisters are still extant.

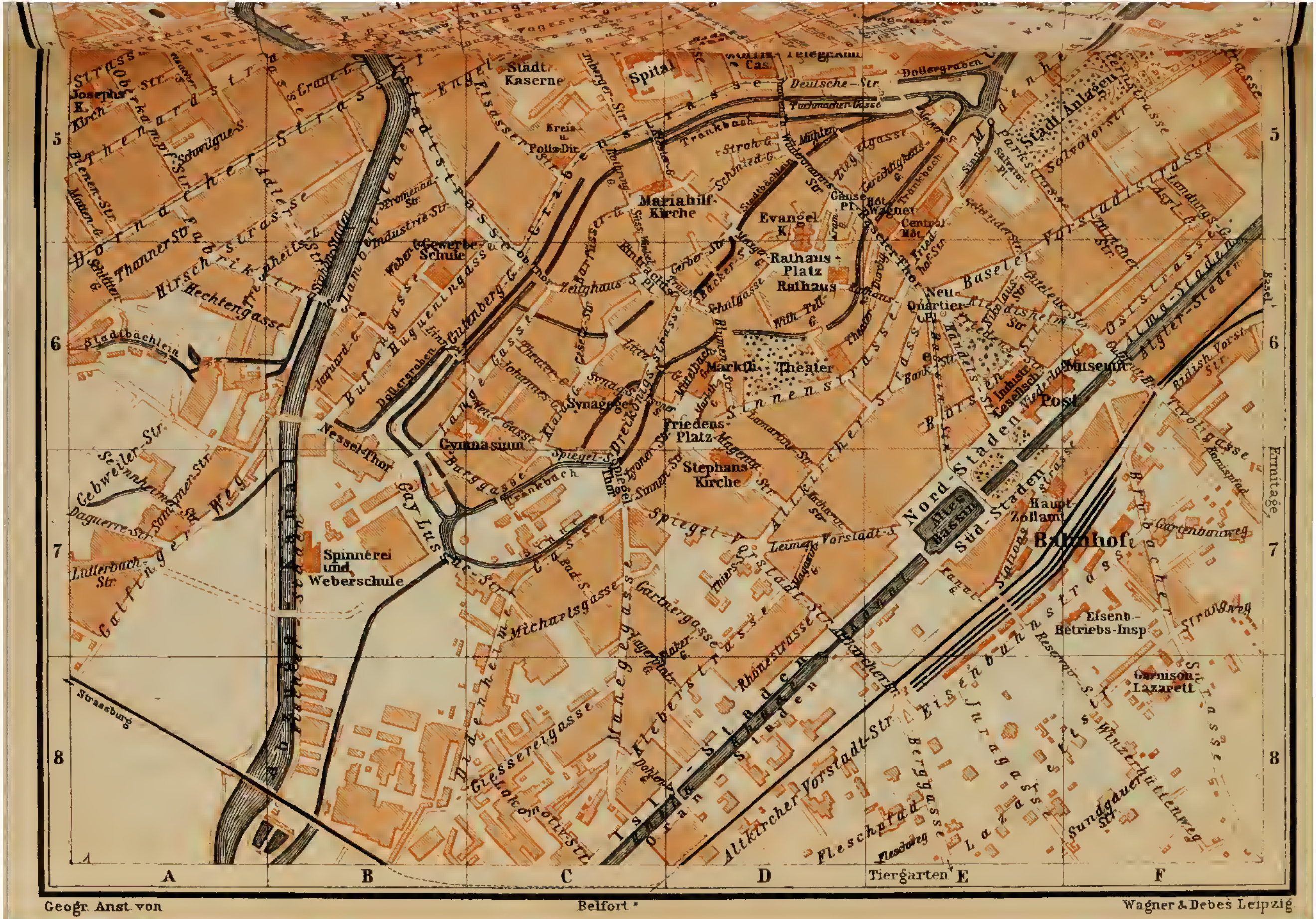
44½ M. *Herlisheim*. To the right rises the wooded *Staufen* (2950 ft.). — 49 M. **Rufach** (670 ft.; *Bär*, very fair), the *Rubeacum* of the Romans, a town of 2916 inhab., with an agricultural school. The **Church of St. Arbogast*, a cruciform vaulted basilica, with an octagonal tower over the crossing, erected at the close of the 12th cent., partly in the Transition, and partly in the Gothic style, has lately been restored. The choir dates from the beginning of the 14th century. In the late-Gothic *Franciscan Church* is a collection of tombstones of the 14th, 17th and 18th centuries. Close to the town is a hill, which is crowned by the castle of *Isenburg*, a modern erection on the foundations of one of the oldest castles in Alsace, frequently occupied by the Merovingian-Frankish kings.

52 M. *Merxheim*. To the right, in the distance, are the Kahle Wasen (p. 349) and, beyond it the Grosse Belchen (p. 353). — 56½ M. *Bollweiler* (784 ft.), the junction for Lautenbach (see p. 352). The *Baumann Arboricultural Schools* here are the oldest and most extensive in Alsace.

A narrow-gauge railway runs from Bollweiler, viâ *Feldkirch* and *Ungersheim*, to (4½ M.) **Ensisheim** (*Krone*, very fair), a small town with 2600 inhab., once the capital of the Austrian possessions in Alsace. It is interesting for its many specimens of secular edifices of the 15th and 16th centuries, chiefly in the Renaissance style, especially the imposing *Rathaus*, with its handsome oriel, containing a meteoric stone, which fell here in 1492. The Jesuit college is now a penitentiary. The railway continues N. to (17½ M.) *Colmar* (p. 324). — Steam-tramway to *Mülhausen* (10 M.; p. 327).

The *Thur* is now crossed. — 59 M. *Wittelsheim*; 63½ M. *Lutterbach* (junction for Thann and Masmünster, p. 353). Here the train leaves the mountains, turns to the E., and reaches (65 M.) *Dornach*, an industrial suburb of Mülhausen. The photographs of Braun, Clément, & Co. of Dornach are well known in France and Germany.

MÜLHAUSEN
1:15000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Strassenbahn
Exerzierplatz
Verbindungsbahn
Velodrom
Zoll
Israel. Friedh.
Kathol. Friedhof
Protestant. Friedhof
Ruhestrasse
Neuer Schlachth.
Hugwaldstr.
Kaiser Wilhelm-Kaserne
Ewigkeitsstr.
Wasserstr.
Steinbächlein
Neues Bassin
Rheinstrasse
Grossherz. Friedrich Kaserne
Wolfgasse
Neppertgasse
Kunzgraben
Protest. Paulus-K.
Kath. Friedolins-K.
Colmarer Strasse
Belforter Strasse
Tabor-K.
Bezirks-Gefängnis
Amtsgericht
Landgericht
Land-gerichts-Pl.
Weidenbaumstr.
Obstgasse
Rosengasse
Zweigstr.
Zimmerleut-G.
Fortschrittsstr.
Alpengasse
Vogesengasse
Spinnerei-G.
Josua Heilmanns
Platanen-Str.
Anna Schön-Str.
Schwartzstr.
Nord-Bahnhof
Lutterbach
Ensisheim
ARBEITER-STADT
Gasfabrik
Bade-Anst.



Stadt Kaserne
Spital
Deutsche-Str.
Dollergraben
Stadt Anlagen
Salvatorstr.
Parkstrasse
Kreis u. Poliz-Dir.
Mariahilf-Kirche
Evangel. K.
Rathaus Platz
Rathaus
Hôt. Wagner
Central Hôt.
Gewerbe Schule
Hechtengasse
Stadtbächlein
Gymnasium
Synagoge
Markth.
Theater
Friedens Platz
Stephans Kirche
Nessel-Thor
Spiegel Thor
Gay Lussac-Str.
Spinnerei und Weberschule
Neu Quartier Pl.
Museum
Post
Nord-Staden
Süd-Staden
Altes Bassin
Haupt Zollamt
Bahnhof
Eisenb.-Betriebs-Insp.
Garnison-Lazarett
Juragasse
Berggasse
Fleschgasse
Altkircher Vorstadt-Str.
Spiegel Vorstadt-Str.
Michaelsgasse
Giessereigasse
Lokomotiv-Str.
Brubacher Strasse
Winzerhüttenweg
Sundgauer Str.
Ermitage
Basel
Strassburg
Belfort
Tiergarten
A
B
C
D
E
F
5
6
7
8
Geogr. Anst. von
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

67 M. **Mülhausen.** — The *Station* (restaurant) lies on the S.E. side of the town.

Hotels. *Central Hotel (Pl. E, 5, 6), with good restaurant, R. 2½-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 2½ *M*; Hôtel National & Wagner (Pl. E, 5), with restaurant, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2½ *M*; Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. e; E, 6), R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.

Café. *Moll*, Neuquartier-Platz (Pl. E, 6). — **Wine.** *Landwerlin*, Rathaus-Durchgang (Pl. D, 6); *Federmann*, Neuquartier-Platz (Pl. E, 6). — **Beer.** *Bürgerbräu*, Modenheimer-Str. (Pl. E, 5); *Luxhof*, *Münchener Kindl*, both in Wildemannsgasse (Pl. D, 5); *Spatenbräu*, Colmarer-Str.

Cab, 1 *M* 60 pf. per hour. — *Electric Tramway* through the town. — *Steam Tramways* to Ensisheim (10 M.; p. 326), Pfastatt (3 M.), and Wittenheim (5 M.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, F, 6), near the station.

Braun's Photographs, Baseler Tor 18 (Pl. E, 5, 6).

English Church Service at 3 Rue de la Loi from October to June. Chaplain from Freiburg (p. 382).

Mülhausen (785 ft.), in the *Sundgau*, once a free city of the German Empire, and from 1515 to 1798 allied with the Swiss Confederation, is now the most important manufacturing town in Alsace (cotton goods, chemicals, paper, iron-ware, machinery, etc.). It is the seat of government for the district, with a provincial tribunal and 91,116 inhabitants.

Leaving the *Railway Station* (Pl. E, F, 7) and proceeding a few paces towards the right, we cross the Rhine-Rhone Canal and enter the New Quarter of the town, with its large but unattractive houses, many of which have wide, arched porticoes on the groundfloor. Here on the right is situated the large building of the *Société Industrielle* (Pl. E, 6), an association formed in 1825 for the promotion of industrial and scientific interests of all kinds. It contains natural history collections and a library. Adjacent, in the Nordstaden, is the *Post Office* (Pl. E, F, 6). The Museum (Pl. F, 6), established by the Société Industrielle in 1882, contains an interesting collection of Romano-Celtic antiquities, most of them found in Alsace, and a collection of objects illustrative of local history. On the second floor is a picture gallery, with a few good specimens of modern French masters.

Proceeding straight on we enter the Baseler-Tor-Strasse, the main street of the Old Town. A street, diverging to the left, leads to the Rathaus-Platz, in which is the *Rathaus* (Pl. D, 6), erected in 1552 after a fire and restored in 1846, a solitary witness of the ancient importance of Mülhausen as a free imperial city. The whole of the façade was painted by *Christian Vacksterffer* of Colmar. Opposite the Rathaus is the modern-Gothic *Protestant Church* (Pl. D, 5, 6), with a very showy façade. — The *Stephans-Kirche* (Pl. D, 7; 14-15th cent.) contains remarkable stained-glass with representations from the Old and New Testaments (restored in 1905). — The *School of Design* (Pl. B, C, 5, 6) contains an interesting and extensive collection of patterns and designs for dress goods, chiefly produced by Mülhausen firms.

The Arbeiterstadt (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), or artizans' colony, to the

N.W. of the town, founded in 1853 at the suggestion of Mayor Dollfus (1800-87), was one of the earliest attempts to provide cheap and good houses for the working classes. There are also large bath and washing houses, an infant school, etc. The Arbeiterstadt, however, is now largely occupied by small shopkeepers and the like.

Near the station (to the S.E.) rises the REBBERG, with pretty villas and gardens belonging to Mülhausen manufacturers, the town-reservoir (view), and the *Zoological Garden* (best reached by the Brubacher-Str. or by the Reservoir-Str. and the Winzerhüttenweg; Pl. E, F, 7, 8). Higher up is the *Tannenwald*, which commands a beautiful view.

FROM MÜLHAUSEN TO MÜLLHEIM (in Baden), 13½ M., railway in ca. 40 min (fares 2 ℳ 30, 1 ℳ 50, 95 pf.). — 3 M. *Napoleons-Insel*, on the Rhine-Rhone Canal, with large paper-mills. The train then traverses the extensive *Hartwald*. 7 M. *Grünhütte*. — 8½ M. *Banzenheim*, 2½ M. to the S. of which lies *Ottmarsheim*, with an interesting octagonal chapel, consecrated in the middle of the 11th cent., and belonging to a snppressed Benedictine abbey. It is built on the model of the Carlovingian cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle. — The Rhine is then crossed. 12 M. *Neuenburg*. — 13½ M. *Müllheim*, see p. 389.

FROM MÜLHAUSEN TO BELFORT, 31 M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 20, 2 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 80 pf.; express 4 ℳ 60, 3 ℳ 20, 2 ℳ 20 pf.). The railway ascends the smiling valley of the *Ill*. There were formerly about 20 castles in the district traversed by this line, which, with numerous villages, have all been destroyed by the ravages of war. At many points traces of Roman fortifications and roads are noticeable. — 4½ M. *Zillisheim*; 6 M. *Illfurt*.

10½ M. **Altkirch** (954 ft.; *Geber*; *Blume*), picturesquely situated on the slope of the hill, is the capital of the Sundgau in the narrower sense of the name. Pop. 3493. A fine view is obtained from the vicinity of the church. Small collection of antiquities in a mediæval tower. Pottery is extensively manufactured here. — Almost the whole of the *Sundgau* belonged to the Counts of Pfirt, whose castle, now in ruins, is in the Jura Mts., above the little town (500 inhab.) of **Pfirt**, Fr. *Ferette* (1510 ft.; *Stadt New York*, very fair), 15 M. to the S. of Altkirch (branch-line in 1½ hr.). Pfirt lies on the Swiss frontier, and is a good centre for excursions in the Alsatian Jura, recently opened up by the 'Vosges Club'.

16 M. *Dammerkirch*, Fr. *Dannemarie* (1010 ft.). The train then crosses an imposing viaduct with 35 arches, and reaches (21 M.) *Alt-Münsterol*, Fr. *Montreux-Vieux* (1135 ft.), the German frontier-station. 23 M. *Petite-Croix*, the French frontier-station. — 31 M. **Belfort** or *Béfort* (*Hôtel de l'Ancienne Poste*; *Hôtel Thann*, at the station), a town and fortress on the *Savoureuse*, built by Vauban under Louis XIV., and memorable for its long siege by the Germans from 3rd Nov., 1870, to 16th Feb., 1871. See *Baedeker's Northern France*.

From Mülhausen to *Wesserling* and *Masmünster*, see p. 353.

70½ M. *Rixheim*; 71¼ M. *Habsheim*; 77½ M. *Sierentz*; 79½ M. *Bartenheim*. Beyond (84½ M.) *St. Ludwig* (or *St. Louis*) the line enters Switzerland.

FROM ST. LUDWIG TO LEOPOLDSHÖHE (in Baden), 3¾ M., railway in ¼ hr. (fares 70, 45, 30 pf.). — 1¼ M. *Hüningen* (Hôtel de Paris), fortified by Vauban in 1679 and dismantled by the Austrians in 1815. About 3 M. from the town lies the famous piscicultural establishment of *Hüningen*, which since 1852 has been of great service in replenishing the waters of Alsace with fish. A visit is most interesting in the breeding-season (Jan.-April). — 3¾ M. *Leopoldshöhe*, see p. 390.

88 M. *Bâle*, see p. 390.

44. The Central and Upper Vosges Mts.

The **Vosges** (Lat. *Mons Vosegus*, Ger. *Vogesen*, or more correctly *Wasigen* or *Wasgenwald*) form the western boundary of the basin of the Upper Rhine, and run parallel with the Black Forest, with which they for the most part coincide in orographical and geological characteristics. They are generally divided into the Upper, Central, and Lower Vosges. The Upper or High Vosges Mts. are separated from the Jura on the S. by the depression of Belfort (the Trouée de Belfort), and on the N. extend to the Leber-Tal (p. 339). The highest summits are the *Grosse Belchen* (4680 ft.; p. 353), the neighbouring *Storkenkopf* (4468 ft.), the *Hohneck* (4465 ft.; p. 350), the *Klinzkopf* (4358 ft.; p. 349), the *Rotenbachkopf* (4305 ft.; p. 351), and the *Kahle Wasen* or *Kleine Belchen* (4160 ft.; p. 349). The Central Vosges Mts. stretch from the Leber-Tal to the Zaberner Senke (p. 319), the highest points being the *Hochfeld* (3605 ft.; p. 339), the *Mutzigfels* (3310 ft.), the *Donon* (3307 ft.; p. 334), the *Climont* (3170 ft.; p. 333), and the *Odilienberg* (2470 ft.; p. 337), a spur running out towards the W. The Lower or Northern Vosges run northwards from the Zaberner Senke as far as the Queich (p. 303); and they are sometimes considered to include the Haardt Mts. and the Donnersberg, and thus to extend to the Nahe.

In contrast to the Schwarzwald (p. 390), the Vosges present their steepest side, seamed with picturesque ravines, towards the Rhine, on the E., while on the W. they gradually slope down towards the valleys of the Moselle and Saar and finally merge imperceptibly into the plateau of Lorraine. Geologically they consist of granite, slate, and older formations between the Belfort depression and the Breusch-Tal, while the crests of the High Vosges are granitic, rising in rounded summits displaying wide rocky expanses. Tarns occur in the deep depressions of the main ridge (p. 347). Throughout the entire N. region the granite is overlaid by a massive layer of variegated sandstone, which determines the long, coffin-shaped form of the heights. Seen from their narrower side the summits often exhibit a pointed triangular appearance (*e.g.* Hoh-Königsburg). Up to a height of about 3600 ft. these mountains are covered with luxuriant forests of beech and pine. The highest summits, on which only grass grows, afford excellent pasturage, and are extensively used for cattle-rearing and dairy-farming. The abrupt E. side is preceded by a narrow belt of sedimentary foothills, which expands into a broader zone only at the Zaberner Senke. The Vosges are poorer than the Schwarzwald in minerals and mineral springs. In the valleys, iron-working, ore-smelting, weaving, and other industries are actively prosecuted. The slopes towards Alsace are covered with vineyards (comp. p. 323). The most beautiful points in the Vosges are the following: the vicinity of *Zabern*, the *Odilienberg*, the *Hoh-Königsburg*, the castles of *Rappoltsweiler*, the

Münster-Tal with the *Schlucht*, the *St. Amarin-Tal*, and the *Masmünster-Tal*.

The 'Vosges Clnb', instituted in 1872, has done mnch to facilitate a tour among these mountains by the construction of paths, the erection of finger-posts, etc. A MAIN ROUTE, traversing the entire range from N. to S. and passing all the finest points, is indicated hy red rectangles. From Schönau (p. 304) this leads viâ *Niederbronn*, *Zabern*, *Wangenburg*, *Donon*, *Hohwald*, *Barr*, *Kestenholz*, *Rappoltsweiler*, *Schlucht*, *Metzeral*, the *Grosse Belchen*, *St. Amarin* and *Masmünster*, to *Sewin*. SIDE-ROUTES that join this main route are indicated hy red rectangles with a white har, while other colours indicate LOCAL ROUTES. — The Club is publishing a map of the district on a scale of 1:50,000, of which 16 sheets have appeared (2 *M* each). The best detailed guidebook is *C. Mündel's* 'Handbuch für die Vogesen' (5 *M*).

Good INNS are to be fonnd at all the most frequented points; aversge charges: R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. incl. wine 2-2½, S. incl. wine 1½-2 *M*.

I. THE CENTRAL VOSGES MTS.

PLAN OF TOUR. The most interesting points in the Central Vosges may be conveniently visited in five days hy following the above-mentioned 'Hauptroute', or 'Main Route'. — 1st Day: From Zabern viâ *Hoh-Barr*, *Haberacker*, and *Dagsburg* (comp. pp. 321, 322) to *Wangenburg*, 7½-8½ hrs. — 2nd Day: Viâ the *Schneeberg* and the *Nideck* to *Urmatt* (p. 332), 5-5½ hrs.; in the afternoon ascent of the *Hahnenberg*. — 3rd Day: *Thürgestell*, *Mutzigfels*, *Donon*, and *Schirmeck* (pp. 334, 332), 8-9 hrs. — 4th Day: *Struthof*, *Münzfeld*, *Hochfeld*, and *Hohwald* (p. 332), 6-7 hrs. — 5th Day: *Odilienberg*, *Männelstein*, the rnin of *Landsberg*, and *Barr* (p. 337), 6-7 hrs.; railway to Schlettstadt.

a. From Zabern to Molsheim. — Wangenburg. Schneeberg.

From Zabern to *Molsheim*, 20 M., RAILWAY in about 1 hr. (fares 1 *M* 70, 1 *M* 10 pf.). — From Romansweiler to *Wangenburg*, OMNIBUS thrice daily in summer in 1½ hr. (1 *M*).

Zabern, see p. 319. — 2½ M. *Ottersweiler*. On the right rises the Hoh-Barr (p. 321).

5 M. **Maursmünster**, Fr. *Marmoutier (Krone*, very fair; *Zwei Schlüssel)*, a small town with 1780 inhabitants. The *Church of St. Maurus*, which belonged to an ancient and once powerful Benedictine abbey, now suppressed, possesses a handsome late-Romanesque façade and a vaulted vestibule (a favourite style in Alsace; comp. the church of St. Fides at Schlettstadt, and the church at Gebweiler). — Tunnel.

8½ M. *Romansweiler*. (Route to Wangenburg, see p. 331.) — 10 M. *Papiermühle*, with large cement-works.

11 M. **Wasselnheim**, French *Wasselonne* (*Railway Hotel*, well spoken of), a town with 3886 inhab., situated on the *Mossig*, with extensive stocking-factories. — 12¾ M. *Wangen*; 13¾ M. *Marlenheim*, the traditionary home of the Nibelungen hero, Hagen von Troneck.

Marlenheim is the junction of a LIGHT RAILWAY FROM STRASSBURG (13¾ M.; departure from the Markt-Halle; Pl. B, 2) which proceeds (3¾ M. in 17 min.) viâ *Kirchheim* to *Westhofen* (fine Gothic church of the 14th cent.).

14¼ M. *Kirchheim*; 15½ M. *Scharrachbergheim*. — 17¼ M. *Sulzbad*. — 18 M. *Avolsheim*, a village with an interesting parish

Geograph. Anstalt von

English Miles 1:250.000 Kilometer

Wagner & Debes Leipzig

church of the 15th century. About 3/4 M. to the S.E. is a Romanesque church of the 11th cent. ('Dom-Peter'), the nave of which has a flat roof.

20 M. *Molsheim*, the junction of the Strasshurg and Saales, and of the Strassburg, Molsheim, and Schlettstadt railways, see helow and p. 335.

FROM ROMANSWEILER TO WANGENBURG, 7 M. (omnihus, see p. 330). The road crosses the *Mossig*, and then ascends the wooded and confined valley watered hy that stream. Pedestrians may save about 2 M. hy short-cuts.

From Zahern to *Wangenburg*, 10 M., see pp. 321, 322.

Wangenburg (1485 ft.; *Hôtel Wangenburg*, R. from 1 1/4, D. with wine 2 1/2, pens. 4 *M* 60 pf. - 5 *M*, very fair; *Schneeberg*, pens. 4 *M*), a small, scattered village, commanded hy the ruins of the castle of that name and heautifully situated among meadows surrounded by pine-forest, is an unpretending but favourite summer-resort.

The route from Wangenhurg to (1 1/2 hr., red marks) the top of the **Schneeberg** (3150 ft.) diverges to the left near the church, passes a new red house, and, hy a solitary house on the margin of the wood, ascends to the left (footpath; finger-post) to the rocky summit, just helow which a shelter-hut has been built. The top (mountain-indicator) commands an extensive view over Alsace (to the E.), the plain of Lorraine (to the W.), and the Vosges. The 'Lottelfels', at the W. corner, is a 'rocking-stone' which may he set in motion hy stepping on it. Between the summit and the hut is a finger-post showing the way to the Donon (red marks).

A good path (not to he mistaken) descends to the S. in 3/4 hr. to the forester's house of *Nideck* (p. 334). Thence to *Nideck Castle* (see p. 334), 1/4 hr.: on quitting the house, we turn to the right along the carriage-road, from which a path diverges to the left in 7 min., reaching the castle in 6 min. more. To Urmatt, see p. 333.

b. From Strassburg to Saales. — Breuschtal. Donon.

38 1/2 M. RAILWAY in 2 3/4-3 1/2 hrs.; fares 4 *M* 95, 3 *M* 30, 2 *M* 15 pf.

Strassburg, see p. 304. — 3 M. *Lingolsheim*, with a large tannery; 4 M. *Holzheim;* 6 M. *Enzheim;* 8 M. *Düppigheim;* 8 1/2 M. *Düttlenheim;* 10 1/2 *M Dachstein.*

12 M. **Molsheim** (575 ft.; *Zwei Schlüssel; Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with 3164 inhah. on the *Breusch*, at the foot of the Vosges, a fortified place in the middle ages. In the church (formerly the property of the Jesuits) and the handsome meat-market (16th cent.) here the forms of the Renaissance are comhined with the articulation of Gothic architecture. — Molsheim is the junction for the Zabern and the Schlettstadt lines (see ahove and p. 335).

The Saales line ascends the pleasant green valley of the Breusch,

which is enclosed by wooded heights and rocks of red porphyry. The stream descends from the Winberg or Climont.

13 M. **Mutzig** (615 ft.; *Felsburg; Zur Post*), a small town of 3425 inhabitants. To the right, on the Molsheimer Berg, is the large Fort Emperor William II. — 15½ M. *Gressweiler.* — 17½ M. *Heiligenberg* is the most convenient starting-point for a visit to the ruin of Girbaden (1½ hr.; finger-posts.)

From the railway-station a footpath leads to the W. and enters the wood. 40 min. Finger-post pointing to the *Grauschlagfels*. In 40 min. more, latterly on the Urmatt road, we reach the forester's house of Girbaden, whence the road (better views than from the footpath) leads in 10 min. to the ruin.

Schloss Girbaden (1855 ft.), one of the oldest and most extensive fortresses in Alsace, is said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 courtyards, and is still an imposing ruin. The inner castle dates from the 10th, the imposing outer castle from the early part of the 13th century. In the W. portion a hall, the handsome windows of which are bordered with clustered pillars, is still traceable. Beside the square W. tower is the *Chapel of St. Valentine.* Good view from the E. wall of the ruin.

On the S. slope of the ridge, 2¼ M. from Girbaden, lies **Grendelbruch** (*Hôtel Weber*, pens. 4 *M*), a favourite summer-resort. A pretty walk through the wood leads hence to (1¼ hr.) Urmatt station; on the way another path branches off to the *Hahnenberg* (view-platform).

20 M. **Urmatt** (765 ft.; *Post*, in the village, very fair) is the starting-point for a visit to *Nideck Castle*, and for the ascent of the *Donon* (see p. 334). — Above this point French is the language of the valley. The curious mixed patois of French, German, and Celtic, now rapidly disappearing, is of interest to philologists (grammar by Oberlin).

From Urmatt viâ the Hahnenberg to Grendelbruch, see above.

22½ M. *Lützelhausen* (833 ft.; Zwei Schlüssel), a large village, whence a pleasant excursion may be made viâ the *Grande Côte* (in German *Langenberg*), between the Mutzigfels and Narionfels, to the *Alberschweiler-Tal* (p. 320; 8 hrs.). — 23½ M. *Wisch* (Donon Inn). — 24 M. *Russ-Hersbach.*

26½ M. **Schirmeck-Vorbruck** (1030 ft.; *Hôt. Vogt*, R. 1½-2, D. incl. wine 2½ *M*, in Vorbruck, opposite the station, very fair; *Hôt. Donon*, in Schirmeck, ¼ M. from the station, very fair), two busy little places, separated by the Breusch. *Vorbruck*, Fr. *Labroque*, with the rail. station and 1600 inhab., is on the left bank, at the mouth of the Framont (p. 334); *Schirmeck* (1700 inhab.) lies on the right bank and is commanded by the (¼ hr.) *Schlossberg*, on which are a ruined castle of the Bishops of Strassburg and a modern statue of the Virgin (view).

From Schirmeck to Hohwald, 4½-5 hrs. We ascend, following the red marks, to the (1¾ hr.) *Struthof* (2330 ft.; good rustic inn). Farther on we follow a cart-road and after ½ hr. ascend by a footpath to the right to (20 min.) the *Münzfeld* (3380 ft.). At (25 min.) the cross-roads we may either follow the red marks (straight on) to the *Rathsamhausen-Stein* and (1½ hr.) *Hochfeld* (p. 339), or the red and white marks (left) to the solitary inn of (½ hr.) *Rothlach* (p. 339), then viâ the *Neuntenstein* (p. 339) to (1¼ hr.) Hohwald (p. 339). — From the Neuntenstein we may proceed to (20 min.) the forester's house of *Welschbruch* (p. 338), whence a new road leads to (4½ M.) the *Odilien Convent* (p. 337). To Barr, see p. 338.

28 M. **Rothau** (1105 ft.; *Zwei Schlüssel*, very fair), a busy village, with 1600 inhabitants. The ruined castle of *Salm*, 4½ M. to the W., was the seat of the Princes of Salm, to whom the whole district belonged. About ½ M. from the castle is the hamlet of *Salm*. The view-tower on the *Katzenstein*, or *Chatte Pendue*, 2 M. farther on, affords a good view of the Hochfeld, the valley of the Breusch, and the valley of the Rhine.

From Rothau to Hohwald, 4½-5 hrs. A pleasant path leads, viâ (3 M.) *Natzweiler* and past the *Cascade de Serva* and the farm of *Morel* (rfmts.), to the (3 hrs.) *Hochfeld* (p. 339). Descent to *Hohwald* (p. 339), 1½ hr.

31 M. **Urbach**, French *Fouday (Post)*, at the union of the *Chergoutte* with the Breusch.

Urbach belongs, like Rothau and five other villages, to the ancient lordship of *Steinthal*, Fr. *Ban de la Roche*, which has been a desolate and sparsely-peopled district since the time of the Thirty Years' War. The places named owe their prosperity and comparative populousness to the praiseworthy philanthropic exertions of *Johann Friedrich Oberlin* (b. at Strassburg 1740, d. 1826), who is buried in the churchyard of Urbach.

The Hochfeld may be reached from Urbach in about 3 hrs., viâ *Waldersbach*, where Oberlin was a Protestant pastor, and the forester's house *Schirrgut* (rfmts.).

32½ M. *St. Blaise-Poutay;* 34 M. *Saulxures* (1476 ft.); 36½ M. *Bourg-Bruche* (1627 ft.).

38 M. **Saales** (1830 ft.; *Hôt. de l'Europe; Hôt. du Commerce*), the terminus of the railway, lies close to the frontier. — A pleasant walk may be taken hence to *Weiler* (p. 340), viâ *Voyemont*, the *Climont* (3170 ft.; view-tower), and the ruin of *Bilstein;* or from the farms of Climont we may follow the frontier to the *St. Diedeler Höhe* and thence descend by road to *Markirch* (p. 340).

Haslach Valley. Nieder-Haslach is fully 1½ M. by road from the station of Urmatt (p. 332). Pedestrians who have already visited the church of Nieder-Haslach should take the footpath (red marks) diverging to the right a few paces to the W. of the station at Urmatt, which leads through meadows and wood and joins the undermentioned road in ¾ hr., shortly before the mouth of the valley of the Nideck.

Nieder-Haslach (730 ft.; *Delcominete*, R. 1½-2 *M*, very fair; *Goldener Apfel; Krone*), formerly the seat of a convent. The large Gothic church of *St. Florian* possesses beautiful old stained-glass windows, and fine Gothic sculptures on the W. portal. The body of the church and the tower date from the 14th cent.; the choir was begun in 1274 and rebuilt in 1290 after its destruction by fire. A side-chapel to the right contains the tombstone of a son of Meister Erwin ('Filii Erwini magistri'; d. 1330).

The road continues to ascend the Hasel, and at the end of (1¼ M.) *Ober-Haslach* (beer at Fuchslock's) it divides. We follow the branch to the right, leading through a beautiful and gradually contracting dale to the (2½ M.) fifth saw-mill from Ober-Haslach.

A few paces on this side of it a broad footpath ascends to the right into the beautiful pine-clad * *Valley of the Nideck*, enclosed by rocks of porphyry, which vies with the finest scenery of the Black Forest. At the (1 M.) upper end of the valley the Nideck forms a waterfall, 80 ft. in height. High above it stands the square tower of the (25 min.) **Castle of Nideck** (13-14th cent.), called by an old tradition the 'plaything of the giants', to which a zigzag path ascends to the right, crossing the brook to the left above the waterfall. The tower (85 steps) commands a fine view of the valley. The relief of Chamisso over the entrance refers to his ballad dealing with the legend of the castle. From this point to the forester's house of *Nideck* (Inn, very fair), 15-20 min., see p. 331.

From the forester's house the *Schneeberg* (p. 331) is ascended in 1¼ hr. A few paces to the right we enter a narrow cart-road (finger-post), which presently degenerates into a footpath. In about ¾ hr. we emerge from the wood and reach the hill, 20 min. below the summit. — Another path (numerous finger-posts), avoiding the Schneeberg, leads direct to Wangenburg (p. 331) in 2 hrs. In good weather, the route over the Schneeberg is preferable (p. 331).

The **Donon**, the most frequented summit in the Central Vosges, commanding an extensive prospect, may be ascended from Nideck in 4½, from Urmatt viâ the Mutzigfels in 6½-7, or from Schirmeck in 2½-3 hrs.

From Nideck to the Donon (4½ hrs.), a fine forest-excursion (finger-posts). About 100 yds. to the W. of the forester's house we diverge from the road to the right (finger-post); 20 min., fork, where the Schneeberg route diverges to the right (see above); 20 min., another path to the Schneeberg; 10 min., saddle; 20 min., the *Urstein* (3105 ft.; fine view). In 25 min. more we join the road and follow it to the left; at the (¼ hr.) fork we proceed to the left, on the E. slope of the *Grossmann* (3235 ft.), to (40 min.) the flat saddle of the *Altmatt*. A little farther on, past the *Noll* (see below), we descend a little to the left, where we join the path from the Mutzigfels, enjoying a view of the *Haut du Narion* (2415 ft.). 1¼ hr. Fork (left to Schirmeck, right to the Donon). In ¼ hr. more we reach the road between the Donon and Alberschweiler (p. 335). Here we follow the old road to the left to (20 min.) the saddle between the Great and the Little Donon, ½ hr. from the summit (see p. 335).

From Urmatt to the Donon. From the station we proceed through the village and along the road to the (1¼ M.) *Eimerbach-Tal*, which we ascend on the left bank of the stream, through wood (red marks), to *Kappelbronn* (1¾-2 hrs. from the station). An easy path ascends hence to the (¾ hr.) *Thürgestell*, a curiously shaped rock on the saddle below the *Katzenberg* (2958 ft.), whence the commanding *Mutzigfels* (3310 ft.) is reached in 35-40 min. more. We descend to the Haut du Narion, and thence either take the shadeless path (fine views), viâ the *Narionfels* (3278 ft.) and the top of the *Noll* (3250 ft.), or skirt these two heights to the S. through the wood to (fully ½ hr.) the W. side of the Noll, where we again strike the road from Nideck described above.

From Schirmeck to the Donon, 2½-3 hrs. (several routes). — A finger-post near the station shows the shortest way (blue marks). We cross the Framont and (5 min.; l.) the railway, and then ascend through pasture-land and a wood to the Kohlberg road, following which we arrive at the saddle between the Grosse and Kleine Donon (p. 335).

The carriage-road from Schirmeck ascends the valley of the *Framont* (omnibus to Grandfontaine, 40 pf.). At a quarry, just beyond the first kilomètre-stone, a good path (red marks) diverges to the right, leading to the Hôt. Velleda (p. 335); and farther on (1½ M. from Schirmeck),

immediately beyond the church of *Wackenbach*, another route (red and white marks) diverges, leading straight to the saddle proper. The latter is the best route of all. — The carriage-road (no shade), with a tramway for the transport of timber, continues to ascend the left bank of stream. At a (2¾ M.) custom-house we cross the bridge to *Grandfontaine*, and we ascend thence, passing the church, to (¾ hr.) the *Platform of the Donon* (2425 ft.; Hôt. Velleda, R. 2 *M* 40 pf.-3, B. 1, D. at noon 2½, pens. from 6 *M*, very fair; telephone to Schirmeck), 5½ M. from Schirmeck. The road describes a wide bend and crosses the stream higher up. Beyond the Hôtel Velleda it divides: the left branch enters France, the right branch skirts the W. slope of the Donon and follows the valley of the Rote Saar to Alberschweiler (p. 320). The top is reached in ¾ hr. by a footpath, diverging to the right from the Alberschweiler road, about 250 yds. beyond the Hôt. Velleda.

The ***Donon** (3310 ft.) affords an extensive survey of the surrounding mountains, of Alsace towards the W., and of the hills and plain of Lorraine on the E. In clear weather the Bernese Alps can be distinguished to the S. On the summit is the 'Musée', a small sandstone 'temple', built in 1869 and containing some Roman architectural fragments discovered in the neighbourhood. About 30 yds. below the summit, amid the rocks on the side next the Kleine Donon, there is a refuge-hut whence we may descend on the N.E. to the saddle (2625 ft.) between the Great and the *Little Donon* (3160 ft.), see p. 334.

c. From Molsheim to Schlettstadt. Odilienberg. Hohwald.

21 M. Railway in 1¼ hr.; through-carriages from Strassburg.

Molsheim is the junction for railways to Zabern (p. 330), Saales (for Strassburg; p. 331), and Schlettstadt (p. 323). — 1¼ M. *Dorlisheim*, with a Romanesque church. In the distance, farther on, is Girbaden (p. 332).

2½ M. **Rosheim** (*Pflug*, plain but good), a small town with 3160 inhab., once a free city of the empire, has several times suffered destruction, but the mediæval fortifications are in good preservation, and the ancient tower-gates are still standing. The Romanesque *Church of SS. Peter and Paul* was consecrated in 1049; the present edifice dates from the 12th cent., and has been added to in Gothic times. Several of the old houses are very picturesque. — For the branch-line to *St. Nabor* and the path to the Odilienberg see p. 336.

3½ M. *Bischofsheim*. In the distance are the castles of Ottrott (p. 337), farther on the Odilienberg (p. 337) and the Männelstein (p. 337).

5½ M. **Ober-Ehnheim**, French *Obernai* (*Wach*, *Vormwald*, R. 2-3 *M*, both at the station; *Dubs*, formerly Wagner, R. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2 *M*; wine at the *Ratskeller*), with 3930 inhab. and several manufactories, is encompassed by walls. It was raised to the dignity of a free imperial town by Emp. Frederick II. The *Town Hall* of 1523, restored in 1849, contains an interesting old council-chamber; in front of it is a draw-well. There is an old *Corn-Hall* and several other picturesque houses. The Gothic *Church* is modern. — From Ober-Ehnheim to the Odilienberg, see p. 336.

7½ M. *Goxweiler* produces a good variety of white wine ('Klevner'); the station affords a fine view of the mountains, with their

numerous ruined castles. Pleasant walk through the 'Heiligensteiner Au' to Heiligenstein (p. 337). — 9¼ M. *Gertweiler;* to the right the ruin of Landsberg (p. 337), opposite Schloss Andlau (p. 338).

10 M. **Barr** (660 ft.; *Rotes Haus*, in the town, D. 2½ *M*, very fair; *Goldner Apfel*, near the rail. station; *Bühl Hydropathic*, to the W. of the town, pens. 3 *M* 60 pf. - 4 *M*, also receives passing visitors; *Rail. Restaurant)*, a busy little town of 5024 inhab., with extensive tanneries, is prettily situated at the mouth of the *Kirneck-Tal*. The *Town Hall* was built in 1640.

12 M. *Eichhofen*, station for Andlau (2 M.; p. 338) and *Stotzheim*, 2½ M. to the W. Then (13 M.) *Epfig*, with 2400 inhab.; at the E. end is the early-Romanesque Margareten-Kapelle. To the right, in the background, rises the *Ungersberg* (p. 339).

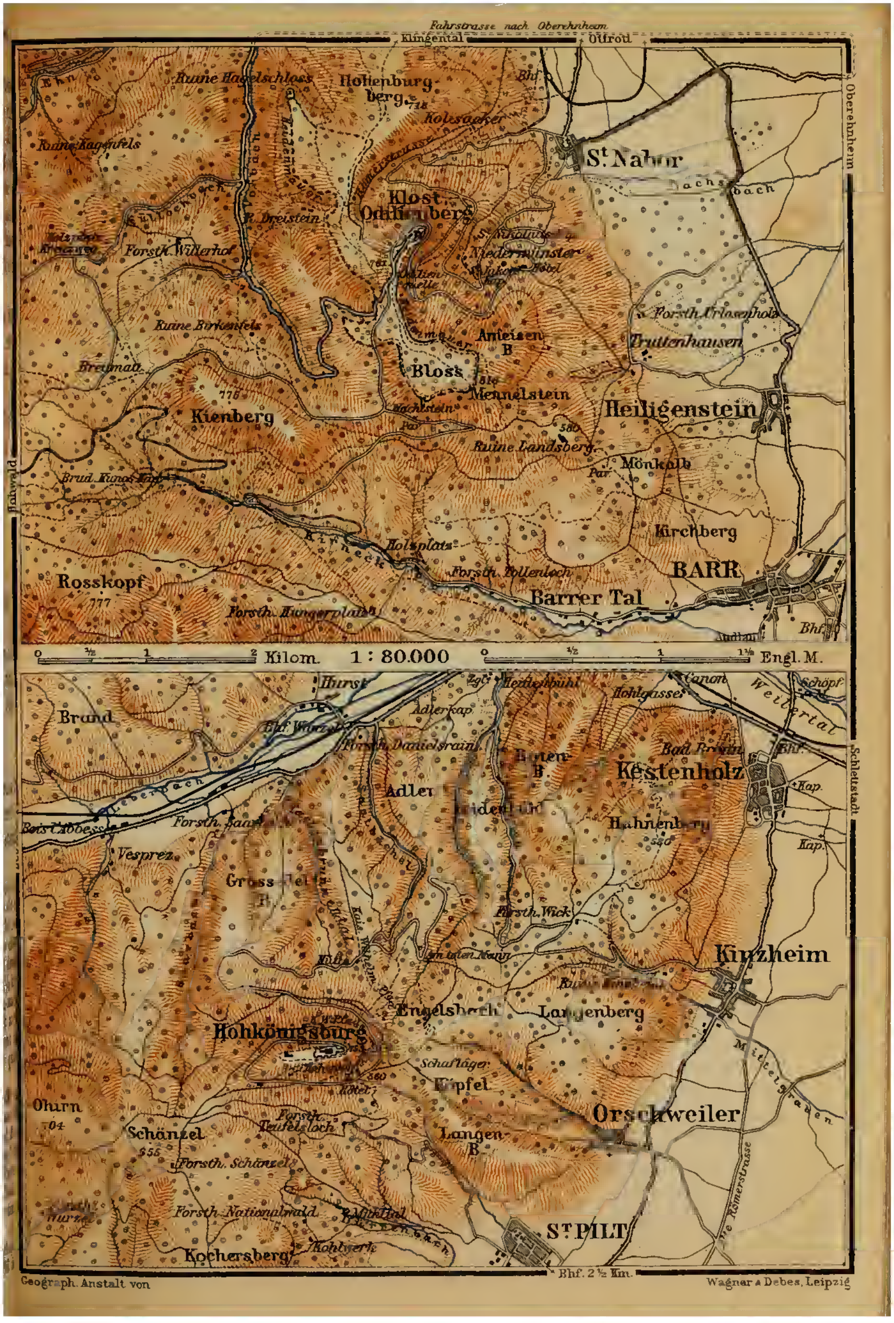
16 M. **Dambach** (*Krone*, very fair), a small town of 2474 inhab., with the remains of old fortifications and several late-Gothic houses. The *Chapel of St. Sebastian* to the W., with its Romanesque tower and Gothic choir, contains a richly-carved wooden altar. Passing the chapel, we reach in 40 min. the extensive ruins of the castle of *Bernstein*, whence we may proceed (red marks) by the castle of *Ortenberg*, with its bold pentagonal tower of the 13th cent., and that of *Ramstein* (the two locally known as the 'Scherweiler Schlösser'), to Weilerthal station (p. 340).

18½ M. *Scherweiler*, where the insurgent peasants were defeated in the Peasants' War of 1525. In the background, to the right, the *Altenberg* (2885 ft.) and the ruined *Frankenburg* (p. 340). — 21 M. *Schlettstadt*, see p. 323.

Ascent of the Odilienberg. — A branch-railway runs from Rosheim (p. 335) viâ (3½ M.) *Börsch* and (5½ M.) *Ottrott* (see below) to (7½ M., in ¾ hr.) *St. Nabor* (Stern), the best starting-point.

The road ascends to the right about ½ M. from Ober-Ottrott before reaching the N. entrance to St. Nabor. A finger-post indicates the foot-path (blue marks) to the left, leading along the W. slope of the *Dachsbach-Tälchen*, to the (1 hr.) *Odilienbrunnen*, welling up in a grotto close to the new road, the water of which has been used by thousands of devotees as a cure for diseases of the eye. Thence to the convent in 1¼ hr. — Another route leads straight on, instead of following the blue-marked path; after crossing the Dachsbach we take the path to the left at the first bend, to the Hôtel St. Jakob (p. 337; 1 hr.). — The convent may also be reached (in 1½ hr.) from the St. Nabor station across the quarry railway to the direct road from Ober-Ottrott (see below).

From Ober-Ehnheim (p. 335; carriage there and back 10-12 *M*) the road leads to the W. by (2½ M.) *Nieder-Ottrott*, and then winds round the eminence (1640 ft.) which is crowned by the ruins of *Lützelburg* and *Rathsamhausen*. Beyond *Klingenthal* (Schwan) we ascend to the S., through the valleys of the *Ehnbach* and *Vorbach*, to (9½ M.) the convent. — Walkers will also do well to shorten the shadeless and hilly road to (2½ M.) *Nieder-Ottrott* (785 ft.; Schwan; Grüner Baum) by the use of omnibus (four times daily; 40 pf.) or carriage (seat ½-1 *M*). This village lies at the foot of a hill on which grows good red wine. At the end of *Ober-Ottrott* a finger-post (r.) indicates the way to the (2¼ hrs.) top of the Odilienberg viâ the



Fahrstrasse nach Oberehnheim
Klingental
Ottrod
Oberehnheim
Ruine Hagelschloss
Hohenburg-berg
Kolsacker
Ruine Kagenfels
St. Nabor
Klost. Odilienberg
R. Dreistein
Forsth. Willerhof
Niedermünster
Forsth. Urlosenholz
Truttenhausen
Ruine Birkenfels
Bloss
Männelstein
Heiligenstein
Kienberg
Ruine Landsberg
Mönkalb
Brud. Kunos Kap.
Kirchberg
Holzplatz
BARR
Rosskopf
777
Forsth. Zollenloch
Barrer Tal
Forsth. Hungerplatz
Bhf.
Hohwald
Kilom.
1 : 80.000
Engl. M.
Hurst
Canon
Weilertal
Brand
Kestenholz
Bhf.
Adler
Hahnenberg
Schlettstadt
Forsth. Wick
Kinzheim
Engelsberg
Langenberg
Hohkönigsburg
Kipfel
Ohurn
Orschweiler
Schänzel
Langen-B.
Forsth. Schänzel
Forsth. Teufelsloch
Forsth. Nationalwald
St. PILT
Kochersberg
Bhf. 2 ½ Km.
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

'Ottrott Castles' and the *Elsberg* (fine view), a charming walk through woods. The direct route (1½ hr.; white marks) ascends through wood, passes (1 hr.) above an old Roman causeway, skirts the meadow below the convent, and again traverses wood.

FROM BARR (p. 336) TO THE ODILIENBERG (2½ hrs.) the route is more picturesque than from Ober-Ehnheim. — The road leads from the station direct to the N., viâ (1 M.) *Heiligenstein* (Stern, opposite the Rathaus; Rebstock; good 'Klevner' at both), ½ M. beyond which a finger-post indicates the way (left) to (¾ M.) Truttenhausen and (3¾ M.) Ste. Odile. The suppressed Augustine abbey of *Truttenhausen* (1230 ft.) was founded in 1181; it is now, along with the ruins of the Gothic abbey-church, dating from 1490, private property. — To the S.W., situated on the slope of the *Bloss*, of which the Männelstein is the highest point, we observe the ruins of the castle of *Landsberg* (1915 ft.; key and rfmts. at the forester's), erected in the 13th century. — A few hundred paces beyond Truttenhausen, at the beginning of the wood, is a finger-post, pointing in a straight direction to Ste. Odile, and to the left to Landsberg. About 1½ M. farther on, in a clearing in the wood, which affords a view of the convent above, is the large *Hôtel St. Jakob* (opened in 1903, very fair, fine view; telephone). To the right a path leads to the N.W. to *Niedermünster* (¼ hr.), with the ruins of a church consecrated in 1180. To the left of the hotel a finger-post indicates the way to the Odilienbrunnen (p. 336) and the (¾ hr.) convent.

Another route from Barr leads past the Protestant church and through the 'Anlagen' (pleasure-grounds) on the Kirchberg to the forester's house of *Mönkalb;* thence to (1 hr.) the ruin of *Landsberg* (see above), whence we may either proceed to the *Männelstein*, or go direct to the convent.

The ***Odilienberg** forms a plateau-like ridge about 6 M. in circumference, surrounded by the *Heidenmauer*, a prehistoric fortified wall, parts of which are still 6-10 ft. high and 6½ ft. thick; it is supposed to be one of the Gaulish places of refuge (like Alesia, Bibracte, etc.) mentioned by Cæsar. The sandstone blocks of which the Heidenmauer is built are merely rough-dressed, not hewn, and were secured by oak braces in the form of a double dovetail. On the N.E. spur (2500 ft.) of the central saddle stands a *Nunnery*, founded by Ste. Odile in the 7th century. The abbey-church, which is much frequented by pilgrims, and has even been visited by emperors and popes, contains the tomb of the foundress. Tradition relates that Odile, the daughter of Eticho, Duke of Alsace (7th cent.), was born blind, but gained her sight on being baptised, and afterwards spent a long life here in all the odour of sanctity. The convent-door is closed at 9.30 p.m. Superb view from the convent-garden. In the inner court (ring) is an *Inn* (R. 1-3, B. 1, D. (12.30 p.m.) 2½, pension 4-7 *M*).

The highest point of the ridge is the **Männelstein** (2664 ft.), which rises to the S.E., and may be ascended from the nunnery in 40 min. (finger-posts), the last part of the route passing extensive remains of the Heidenmauer (see above). In clear weather the Männelstein commands a view embracing almost the whole of Alsace, the Breisgau as far as the Black Forest, the Vosges (to the S. the Kirneck-Tal, the Andlauer Schloss, and the Spesburg), the Rhine, and, towards the S., the Alps. — At the N. extremity of the Odilienberg lies the ruin of *Waldsberg*, or *Hagelschloss*, which may be reached in ¾ hr. (the ruin itself is difficult of access). To the

W. is the ruin of *Dreistein*, buried in wood, consisting of three castles of the 13th cent., situated on two crags.

From the Odilienberg we reach (2½ hrs.) HOHWALD by proceeding for 8 min. in a straight line from the nunnery-gate and then turning to the left, along a new road, passing (1½ hr.) the forester's house of *Welschbruch* (see below). On the way a path turns off to the right, leading to the ruin of *Birkenfels*, and subsequently rejoining the road.

FROM BARR TO HOHWALD, diligence in summer twice daily in 1¾-2 hrs., (fare 1 ℳ 60 pf.; carr. for 1-2 pers. 6½, for 3 pers. 8, carr. & pair 13 ℳ).

The CARRIAGE ROAD from Barr to Hohwald (8¾ M.) leads by *Mittelbergheim* to **Andlau** (*Ochsen*, R. 1½-2 ℳ), a small town with 1700 inhab., prettily situated at the entrance to the Andlau-Tal, with several old timbered houses, and a Romanesque *Abbey Church* of the 12th cent., with Gothic additions, altered in 1701, and judiciously restored in 1866. The crypt (11th cent.) is borne by columns. The façade is ornamented with rude, fantastic reliefs, and the choir-stalls are very handsome. — The road then ascends the valley of the *Andlau*, through beautiful woods, passing the ruins of *Andlau* (1480 ft.) and *Spesburg* (1560 ft.) on the right, and numerous saw-mills.

PEDESTRIANS (3½ hrs.) should walk through the straggling town of Barr, about 1¼ M. in length, and ascend the road on the left bank of the Kirneck as far as the (2 M.) '*Holzplatz*', and then proceed by a good footpath, frequently crossing the railway (p. 335), to (1¼ hr.) the forester's house of Welschbruch. — As an alternative route we may turn to the left at the W. end of Barr (1½ M. from the station), cross the bridge, and pass to the N. of, and below, the ruins of Andlau and Spesburg. Beyond the (1¼ hr.) forester's house of *Hungerplatz* (1790 ft.; rfmts.) we follow a cart-track to (¾ hr.) the forester's house of *Welschbruch* (2540 ft.; rfmts.), where several paths cross (comp. above). — From Welschbruch the new road to the Hohwald takes ¾ hr.; we may also go viâ the Neuntenstein (see below; white, then red and white marks) in 1½ hr.

Hohwald (2000 ft.; *Hôtel Kuntz*, very fair, with electric light and baths, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 1¾, pens. 6½-7½ ℳ; *Stauffer*, plain, but also very fair) is a straggling village with 700 inhabitants. Its healthy and at the same time sheltered and picturesque situation has made it one of the most frequented summer-resorts in the Vosges. The *Roman Catholic Church* stands on a height to the E. of the Hôtel Kuntz; the *Protestant Church* lies farther up the valley.

The wooded *ENVIRONS OF HOHWALD afford many pleasant excursions, which are greatly facilitated by numerous way-posts. To the **Waterfall** (30-40 min.) and the *Grosse Tanne* (1 hr.). We ascend to the right from the road up the valley, near the old Prot. church. — From the Grosse Tanne ('Great Fir'; ca. 2790 ft) we may proceed to the N., by the new road, to the (¾ hr.) *Rathsamhausen Stein* (3440 ft.), affording a view of the Donon and the upper valley of the Breusch. Hence we may return by the forester's house of *Melkerei*, and past the *Kirchbühl Fels* (1-1¼ hr.). We may also

follow the ridge to the E. from the Rathsamhausen Stein to the (25 min.) *Rotlach Inn* (3126 ft.; comp. p. 332) and (3/4 hr. more) the Neuntenstein. — To the **Neuntenstein** (3186 ft.; 1 hr., back in 3/4 hr.), a fine point of view, a good path ascends from the garden of the Hôtel Kuntz. — To the **Schöne Leite** (or 'Grosse Bellevue'; 1 hr.): we turn to the right at (5 min.) the first saw-mill below the hotel, cross the bridge, and skirt the wood for about 10 min., until we reach the beginning (on the left) of a narrow, partly grass-grown road, which afterwards widens and winds gradually round the mountain, chiefly through wood, and keeping at nearly the same elevation. At the exit from the wood we obtain a fine view of the valley of the Breitenbach, and 5 min. farther on of the Weiler-Tal. Thence to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Ungersberg* (2985 ft.), with view-tower. — The *Tannenstein*, or *Pelage* (3115 ft.), another favourite point, is reached by a shady new footpath, which intersects the Hohwald and Breitenbach road at the forester's house of *Kreuzweg* (rfmts.).

The **Hochfeld**, French *Champ-du-Feu* (3605 ft.), is ascended from Hohwald in 2 hrs. The route (red marks) leads to the W. from the Grosse Tanne (p. 338). At the top is the 'Hohenlohe Tower', 65 ft. high. In returning we may follow the footpath (blue marks) towards the E. viâ Kälberhütte, Tannenstein, and Kreuzweg (see above): 2 hrs. — Ascent of the Hochfeld from *Schirmeck* and from *Rothau*, see pp. 332 333.

FROM HOHWALD TO WEILER, 2 1/4 hrs. (carr. 10, with two horses 16 *M*). We follow the above-described route to the *Schöne Leite*, and then descend to (1 1/4 hr.) the rail. station of Weiler (p. 340) by the so-called Eselsweg ('donkey-road'), which traverses the ridge dividing the valleys of *Breitenbach* on the right and *Erlenbach* on the left (fine views, but shadeless).

II. The Upper or High Vosges Mts.

PLAN OF TOUR. The 'Main Route' ('Haupt-Route') of the Vosges Club (comp. p. 330) takes six days. — 1st Day: By railway to *Kestenholz* (see below), ascend the *Hoh-Königsburg*, and proceed viâ *Tannenkirch* to *Rappoltsweiler* (p. 342), 5 1/2-6 hrs. — 2nd Day: Viâ *Altweier* to the *Brézouard* (p. 341), descending thence viâ *Diedolshausen* to the *Weisse See* (p. 347), 9-10 hrs. — 3rd Day: Along the crest of the mountain, past the *Schlucht*, to the *Hohneck* (p. 350), and down to *Metzeral* (p. 351), 7 1/2-8 1/2 hrs. — 4th Day: Viâ the forester's house of *Herrenberg* to the top of the ridge again, and on to the *Grosse Belchen* (p. 353), 7-8 hrs. — 5th Day: Descent to *St. Amarin* and by the *Belacker* dairy and the *Rossberg* to *Masmünster* (pp. 354, 355), 7-8 hrs. — 6th Day: By railway to *Oberbruck* (p. 355), walk viâ *Horben* and *Rimbach* to the *Stern-See* and thence to the *Welsche Belchen* (p. 356), descending again to *Sewen* (p. 356), 7 1/2-8 1/2 hrs.

a. From Schlettstadt to Markirch. Hoh-Königsburg. Rappoltsweiler.

13 1/2 M. RAILWAY in 1 hr.; fares 1 *M* 80, 1 *M* 20, 75 pf.

Schlettstadt, see p. 323. — The line ascends the *Leber-Tal*, a picturesque, industrial valley enclosed by wooded hills. On the N. rise the *Scherweiler Schlösser* (p. 336; reached from Weilertal).

3 M. **Kestenholz**, French *Châtenois* (630 ft.; *Weisses Lamm*, at the station; *Adler*, in the village, well spoken of, good wine; **Kur-Hôtel Badbronn*, with 80 rooms, very comfortably fitted up, R. 1 1/2-8, D. 2 1/2, board 4 *M*), a place with 2580 inhab., situated at the beginning of the narrower part of the valley. A pleasant walk may be taken through the park, and then to the left from the

route to the Hoh-Königsburg (p. 341), to the (1 hr.) top of the *Hahnenberg* (1740 ft.).

A road leads to the S. from Kestenholz to (1 M.) Kinzheim, an ancient village, commanded by a castle of the same name, a ruin since the Thirty Years' War. The Hoh-Königsburg may be ascended hence in 1½ hr.

3¾ M. *Weilerthal* (660 ft.), French *Val-de-Villé*, a small group of houses, lies at the entrance of the valley of its own name. Above it to the right, on the hill where the two valleys unite, rises the ruin of *Frankenburg* (11-12th cent.), with its massive round tower. On the slope are remains of a prehistoric ring-wall. — A branch-railway ascends, in 35 min., through the Weiler-Tal, passing *Gereuth*, *Thannweiler* (with a 16th cent. château, restored in the 18th), *St. Moritz*, and *Triembach*, to (5½ M.) **Weiler** (820 ft.; *Stadt Nanzig*, *Post*, both very fair), the chief place in the valley, with 1000 inhab. and two churches (to Hohwald: either by the Breitenbach road or viâ the Schöne Leite, see p. 339).

The line continues to follow the Leber-Tal. — 5½ M. *Wanzel* (720 ft.; Danielsrain, very fair), whence a footpath ascends to the Hoh-Königsburg (p. 341). — 8¾ M. *Leberau*, French *Lièpvre* (890 ft.; La Fleur), opposite the entrance to the *Rumbach-Tal*, a beautiful valley, in which the principal place is *Deutsch-Rumbach*, with a French-speaking population. — 11 M. *St. Kreux*, French *Ste. Croix-aux-Mines*.

13½ M. **Markirch.** — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel, Lange-Str. 35, ¾ M. from the rail. station, commercial, very fair, R. 2-3½, B. ¾, D. 2¾, omn. ½ *M*; Hôtel General Kleber; Hôtel Nägel, R. 1 *M* 60-2 *M* 50 pf., B. 60 pf. — Beer at *Schubert's*, near the station, and the *Taverne Alsacienne*, by the Grand Hôtel. — Diligence to Wissembach and (15 M.) St. Dié, twice daily.

Markirch, French *Ste. Marie-aux-Mines* (1180 ft.), the capital of the valley, with 12,400 inhab., has considerable wool and cotton factories. The once productive silver-mines have been lately re-opened. The boundary between the French and German languages formerly passed exactly through the middle of the town, the right bank of the *Leber* or *Lièpvrette* being German, the left French, but it is now less strongly defined. The German-speaking portion embraced the Reformation and was subject to the Counts of Rappoltstein, while the French inhabitants were Roman Catholic and under the sway of the Dukes of Lorraine.

A pleasant Walk may be taken by the St. Dié road (the bends may be avoided by shortcuts) to the forester's house of *Pflanzschule* (fair inn) and (3 M.) the frontier (2500 ft.; Pfister's Inn, good red wine), and then to the right, in a N. direction, along the frontier to (⅔ M.) the *Château de Fatte* (2890 ft.), situated exactly upon the boundary-line, which commands a fine view of the valley of the Meurthe, and of St. Dié and its environs. — The limestone-quarries of (1½ M.) *St. Philip*, in the gneiss rock, are interesting.

From Markirch to Rappoltsweiler, 11¼ M., there is a good road ascending to the right about ¼ M. below the rail. station. The old road, diverging to the left from the new, ½ M. from Markirch, effects a considerable saving, and rejoins the new road in about 1½ M. Fine retrospect of Markirch. The summit of the hill (1665 ft.) is about halfway. The road then descends into the valley of the *Strengbach*, and leads through wood nearly the whole way to Rappoltsweiler. About 1½ M. from the

summit, and 3½ M. from Rappoltsweiler, a road ascends to the right (S.), to (3 M.) *Altweier* (p. 344). About 2½ M. farther on (1 M. from Rappoltsweiler) we reach the entrance (l.) of the Dusenbach-Tal, through which the three castles of Rappoltsweiler are easily reached in ¾-1 hr. (comp. p. 344).

THE ASCENT OF THE BRÉZOUARD, which may be accomplished from Markirch in 3-3½ hrs., is a very pleasant excursion. We follow the road ascending the Leber-Tal to (½ hr.) *Eckerich* or *Eschéry* (1405 ft.), where we turn to the left into the *Rauen-Tal*. Farther on we twice turn to the right at finger-posts marked 'Haïcot' and ascend through wood to (2 hrs.) the saddle and (5 min.) the farm of *Haïcot* (rfmts.). In ½ hr. more we reach the ridge connecting the two summits, whence the top is gained in ¼ hr. The **Brézouard**, *Bressoir*, or *Brüschbückel* (4030 ft.), commands a most extensive view, including the Alps in clear weather. — The Brézouard may also be ascended from *Altweier* (p. 344) viâ the Dreibannstein, in 2½ hrs., or from *Schnierlach*, viâ the *Grande Roche* (red marks). — *Diedolshausen* (p. 346) is reached from the Brézouard either direct from the summit over the *Le Plat* saddle (1½ hr.) or by turning to the right a little below the W. summit, proceeding past the farm of Haïcot to the *Diedolshauser Höhe* (inn), and then following the short-cuts across the bends of the road (2 hrs.).

The HOH-KÖNIGSBURG may be reached by road (shadeless), with a short-cut through wood, from the station of *St. Pilt* (p. 323); by a carriage-road from *Weilerthal* (p. 340) through the wood (5 M.); or by pleasant footpaths from *Kestenholz* (p. 339) and *Wanzel* (p. 340). Omnibus from Schlettstadt see p. 323.

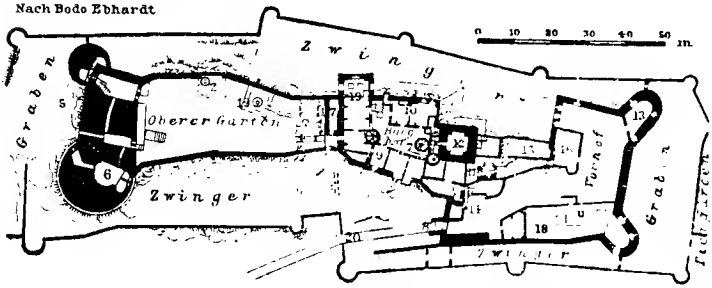
From the station of KESTENHOLZ (2-2½ hrs.; red marks) we may either turn at once to the right along the main road, and then, in 5 min., to the left by the guide-post, or we may go through the Bronnbad park, skirting the N. side of the Hahnenberg (comp. p. 340) to the forester's house of *Wick*, which is about 1 hr. from the hotel. — The shortest route is that from WANZEL (red and white marks), which leads through woods the whole way, twice crossing the Weilerthal road, after which we proceed either direct to the ruin (1¾ hr.) by the 'Kaiser-Wilhelm-Pfad', or by the 'Hohenlohe-Pfad' to the hotel (1½ hr.).

About ½ hr. below the top is the *Hoh-Königsburg Hotel* (R. 2 ℳ per day, board 22½ ℳ per week, very fair), commanding a view of the valley of the Rhine, the slopes of the Vosges, and (in clear weather) the Alps. An easy path leads from the hotel to the principal entrance of the castle.

The ***Hoh-Königsburg** (2475 ft.), after Girbaden (p. 332) the largest castle in Alsace, was presented by the town of Schlettstadt to Emp. William II. in 1899, and is now being thoroughly restored at the public expense ('guide', 50 pf.). Its huge walls and towers of sandstone, towering above the dark-green chestnut wood, are strikingly picturesque. The W. portion (Pl. 5, 6) served for purposes of defence, while the dwelling-rooms were in the E. part. The principal entrance (Pl. 8) leads to a *Court Yard*, from which we pass through the round-arched *Löwen-Tor* (Pl. 11) to the *Inner Quadrangle*. The imposing main building here (Pl. 10; 15th cent.) consists of four stories, the lowest of which was the kitchen, the others the dwelling-rooms.

The castle is first mentioned in 774, as the '*Stophanberch*' (*i.e.* Staufenberg). About 1147 it belonged to the Hohenstaufen family (p. 345); later it was held in fee by the Counts of Werd, and in 1462 it was destroyed by

the Confederation of the Rhenish Towns (p. 282). Rebuilt in 1479, it passed through the hands of various owners, and was again destroyed in 1633, this time by the Swedes. It subsequently belonged to the Sickingen family until 1770.



1. Old house above the stable (1606). — 2. Bakehouse (destroyed in 1557). — 3. Well. — 4. Draw-bridge. — 5. *Great Bulwark*. — 6. *Count zu Thierstein's Great Tower* (1566). — 7. Main spiral stair — 8. *Main Entrance* — 9. Chapel (1527). — 10. *Kitchen Tower* (1558). — 11. *Löwen-Tor*. — 12. Look-Out (1557) — 13. Mill and bakehouse. — 14. Porthus. — 15. Lumber-room. — 16. Forge. — 17. Store-room (1557). — 18. Stable and inn (1530). — 19. Cisterns. — 20. Zwinger-Tor.

From the Hoh-Königsburg a red-marked path leads to the S.W., passing (20 min.) the forester's house of *Schänzel* (rfmts.) to the right, which has been already visible from above, to (1-1¼ hr.) *Tannenkirch* (1730 ft.; Hôtel Tännchel), a scattered village, lying at the foot of the *Tännchel* (2955 ft.; with curious rock-formations, and a fine view). Rappoltsweiler may be reached hence by two routes. From the fork, ¾ M. from Tannenkirch we may proceed either to the right, following the red marks past the castles (2 hrs.), or to the left viâ the saddle of *Renk* direct to the town (1¼ hr.).

From the rail. station of Rappoltsweiler (p. 324) a steam-tramway (35, 25 pf.) runs to the town, 2½ M. to the W.

Rappoltsweiler. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel de Nancy, at the foot of the main street, the nearest to the station, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 60 pf., D. incl. wine 2½-3, pens. 4½-5½ *M*, good wine: *Lamm, in the upper town, similar charges. — *Carola-Bad, ¾ M. to the N.E. of the station (omn. 10 pf.), on the road to Bergheim, a well-equipped bathing establishment, with excellent mineral water (swimming-bath 30 pf.), hôtel-restaurant (pens. from 5 *M*), and beautiful garden, also frequented by transient guests, closed from Oct. to mid-May. — 'Zahnacker' is the best local wine.

Rappoltsweiler (locally called *Rapperschwier*), French *Ribeauvillé* (820 ft.), an old town, with 6000 inhab., and partly preserved walls of the 14-18th cent., lies at the entrance of a short but beautiful valley, watered by the *Strengbach*, and bounded by productive vineyards. On the rocks above, to the right, rise the 'Three Castles' of the Counts of Rappoltstein, a family often mentioned in the mediæval history of Alsace.

The *Count of Rappoltstein* was the 'king' of all the musicians and minstrels of the Upper Rhine, who recognised him as the head of their brotherhood and paid him a yearly tax, while he in return extended to them the benefit of his protection. Every year on 8th Sept. (which is still the date of a local feast) these wanderers assembled at Rappoltsweiler to celebrate a joyous festival, called the 'Pfeifertag'. On the death of the last Count of Rappoltstein in 1673, this singular jurisdiction, along with the title of 'king of the pipers', was conferred on the *Counts-Palatine of Birkenfeld* (afterwards *Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld*), who were in the service of France. Max Joseph, Duke of Pfalz-Zweibrücken, a colonel in the French service (1777), and afterwards King of Bavaria (d. 1825), resided in the château (now a school) down to 1782.

A long street, containing many fine old houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, intersects the town from E. to W. The *Metzgerturm*, in the market-place, is a remnant of the inner fortifications, which once separated the adjacent parishes, now forming the town of Rappoltsweiler. The *Rathaus* contains an interesting collection of goblets and other antiquities. Handsome fountain of 1536; farther up a modern one, with a figure representing Alsatia, by Friedrich. The Gothic *Parish Church* (R. C.) was completed in 1473.

In order to visit the three castles, we take the red marks as our guide, pass the choir of the Roman Catholic church, follow to the left (finger-post) the walk in the *Lützelbach-Tal*, crossing the stream, and then ascend to the right through the coppice. In 1/4 hr. we cross a footpath leading from the forester's house of *Lützelbach* to Giersberg, and soon after the plain of the Rhine is disclosed to view. About 1/2 hr. from the church we turn sharply to the left (to the right a path to the Lützelbach-Tal), and reach in 1/4 hr. more the ruin of **Giersberg** (13th cent.), perched boldly on a precipitous cliff (1730 ft.). A fine path leads hence, past a bench commanding a superb prospect, to (5 min.) the ***St. Ulrichs-Burg** (1710 ft.; view), the most modern of the three castles, erected in the 13th, and enlarged in the 15th cent., and abandoned since the Thirty Years' War. It is remarkable for its artistic architecture, best exhibited in the spacious 'Rittersaal', with its beautiful double windows, surrounded by niches. From the entrance to the St. Ulrichs-Burg a footpath leads to (25 min.) the saddle to the W. of the highest point (hence to Tannenkirch, 1 1/4 hr., see p. 342) and, turning to the right, to (10 min.) **Hoh-Rappoltstein** (2045 ft.), with its lofty tower, constructed in the 14th cent. on the site of an earlier building, and affording a good view. — The best route for returning to Rappoltsweiler leads from the just-mentioned saddle (finger-post) through the *Dusenbach-Tal*, past the *Dusenbach-Kapelle* (pilgrimage-resort; rfmts.), recently rebuilt from the mediæval remains, and along the Route de Calvaire (fine retrospects), to the (1/4 hr.) Markirch road (p. 340), and by it to (1 M.) Rappoltsweiler.

From Rappoltsweiler to Kaysersberg (6 M.). The road leads through vineyards on the hillside to (1 1/2 M.) *Hunaweier* (Rebstock, Traube, good wine at both), containing a church of the 15th cent., surrounded by a wall and bastions. To the E. we observe the ancient *Zellenberg*, a

village and castle, also surroundcd with a wall. About 1½ M. beyond Hunaweier we reach —

Reichenweier (*Hirsch*, *Goldene Granate*, good wine at both), a small and ancient town with 1700 inhab., surrounded by vineyards yielding excellent wine. Its walls and gates are among the finest works of the kind in Alsace, particularly the *Obertor*, on the W. side of the town, with its double gateway. Near the Obertor is a fine *Fountain* of the 17th century. The old *Château* of the Counts of Württemberg-Mömpelgart, to whom the town was subject, is now a school. The town contains a number of handsome private dwelling-houses, built in the 16th and 17th cent. in the Gothic and Renaissance styles.

From Reichenweier to *Kaysersberg* (p. 345), 3 M.

From Rappoltsweiler to Altweier, 5½ M., diligence from April to the end of September twice daily in 2 hrs. (2 ℳ; down in 1¼ hr., 1¼ ℳ; carr. 6 ℳ 40, with two horses 12 ℳ 80 pf.). The road ascends the valley of the Strengbach, with the Rappoltsweiler Castles to the right and the ruin of *Bilstein* (2485 ft.) to the left. At the kilomètre-stone 6.19 (reckoned from Markirch, p. 340), the road to (2 M.) Altweier diverges to the left. — Walkers may, with advantage, diverge to the left by the new red-marked 'St. Morandsweg', pass the forester's house of *Bärenhütte* (rfmts.), below the Bilstein, and go on thence by the N. slope of the *Seelburg* to Altweier in 3 hrs.

Altweier, French *Aubure* (2625 ft.; *Hôt. du Brézouard*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 4-5 ℳ, with baths, very fair; *Raffner*, plain; also pensions), with 300 inhab. and two churches (Prot. and Rom. Cath.), is the highest village in Alsace and is a popular summer-resort. — The road is continued towards the S. Fine view on the (½ M.) ridge. The road to the left leads to (6 M.) Kaysersberg (p. 345) and to (2 M.) Urbach (p. 345), that to the right to (1 M.) a *Sanatorium*, pleasantly situated in a sheltered valley.

The Brézouard (p. 341) may be ascended from Altweier, by quitting the road at the last house in the village (finger-post; 2¼-2½ hrs.), or by going as far as the Sanatorium and then following the red-marked winding path behind it. The latter (2½-3 hrs.) affords the better views. The two paths converge at the forest-clearing of the Dreibannstein.

b. The Weisstal. The Weisse and Schwarze See. Reisberg.

Steam Tramway from *Colmar* viâ *Kaysersberg* to *Schnierlach*, 12½ M., in 1½ hr. (fares 1 ℳ 30, 90 pf.). Those who desire to visit the lakes leave the tramway at *Eschelmer* and walk or take the omnibus (thrice daily; 50 pf.) to (40 min.) *Urbeis*, and then proceed on foot (2 hrs. direct, or 2½ hrs. viâ the Schwarze See) to the Weisse See; thence to the *Schlucht* (3½-4 hrs.).

Colmar, see p. 324. The tramway starts from the principal railway station. 2 M. *Logelbach* (p. 348). Immediately after crossing the *Fecht* we reach (2½ M.) *Ingersheim*, whence a good road leads viâ *Niedermorschweier* to Drei Æhren (p. 348). — 3¾ M. *Katzental*; on the left the castle of *Winck*.

5 M. **Ammerschweier** (820 ft.; *Zwei Schlüssel*), an old town with 1600 inhab., and a number of interesting buildings, among which may be named the late-Gothic parish-church, the Gothic

English Miles 1:250.000 Kilometer
RAPPOLTS WEILER
Breuschwickersheim
Breuschwickersheim
Leiterberg
Diedelshausen
Urbach
REICHENWEIER
Zellenberg
Bebelnh.
Kaysersberg
Kientzheim
Sigolsheim
Ingersheim
COLMAR
Winzenheim
Egisheim
Herlisheim
Obermorschweier
Geberschweier
Pfaffenheim
Rufach
Westhalten
Gunsbach
Munster
Hohrod
Sulzern
Sulzbach
Hohe Staufen
Eschbach
Breitenbach
Mühlbach
Metzeral
Sondernach
Wasserburg
Osenbach
Winzfelden
Lautenbach
Lautenbach Zell
Obertinger
Bühl
Gebweiler
Jungholtz
Sulz
Ungersheim
Ensisheim
Bollweiler
Berrweiler
Wattweiler
Brunstatt
Staffelfelden
Ruhlsheim
Wittenheim
Kunheim
Reichweiler
Pfastatt
Lutterbach
Mülhausen
Dornach
Illzach
Modenheim
Wittelsheim
Wittelsheim
Thann
Alt Thann
Leimbach
Rossberg
Steinbach
Uffholz
Wildenstein
Oberbruck
Kirchberg
Dolleren
Masmünster
Niederburbach
Buchweg
Roderen
Nied. Aspach
Ob. Aspach
Sentheim
Schweighausen
Bernwiller
Brunnwiller
Ballon d'Alsace
Romagny
Belfort
Aspach-le-Bas
Aspach-le-Haut
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Kaufhaus (1538), the Renaissance Rathaus (1552), and a fountain of the 16th century. There are also several handsome dwelling-houses of similar dates; and the walls and towers, of the 16th cent., particularly the Schelmen-Turm of 1535, merit attention.

From Ammerschweier to Drei Æhren (p. 348), 4½ M. by road. Walkers should take the path viâ the *Meiweierer Köpfchen* and the *Galz* (p. 348).

The tramway next crosses the *Weiss*, a tributary of the Fecht. — 5½ *Sigolsheim*. The village, which lies ½ M. to the E., possesses a fine late-Romanesque church, with interesting sculptures on the portal; the tower over the cross is late-Gothic. Near Sigolsheim is the so-called 'Red Field', where the degenerate sons of Louis the Pious took their father prisoner in 833, after they had seduced his army from its allegiance. In consequence of this event the spot is sometimes termed the 'Lügenfeld' (*i.e.* field of lies).

6 M. *Kienzheim* is one of 'three towns in one valley' (the other two being Kaysersberg and Ammerschweier), mentioned in a verse quoted by Merian (1663) as characteristic of Alsace along with 'three castles on one hill, and three churches in one churchyard'.

7 M. **Kaysersberg** (*Zwei Schlüssel*, very fair; *Sonne*; *Rail. Restaurant*, very fair), an old town with 2640 inhab. and several cotton-factories, lies at the point where the picturesque *Weisstal* contracts and is commanded by the ruins of the ancient *Kaiserburg*, the residence of the imperial Landvogt of Alsace during the 13-14th cent., which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War (view from the platform). The town was founded by Emp. Frederick II. of the Hohenstaufen family, who were Dukes of Swabia and Alsace and were solicitous for the welfare of their land. The famous preacher *John Geiler* (p. 311) was brought up here. The ancient walls, the numerous quaint houses of the 15-16th cent., and the old fountain (with inscription) combine to give the town a particularly pleasing air of antiquity. The handsome *Town Hall*, in the Renaissance style, dates from 1604. The spacious *Church*, dating from the 12th cent., but subsequently altered, possesses a fine Romanesque portal, and contains a sculptured Pietà, of the 15th cent., and a winged altar-piece, of the early 16th century. The *Sommerhaus* (¼ hr.) and the *Wetterkreuz*, somewhat higher up, are good points of view.

From Kaysersberg to *Drei Æhren* (p. 348) a blue-marked path leads in 2½ hrs.; a shorter path, marked in yellow, is more fatiguing and less attractive (1¾ hr.). — To Rappoltsweiler see p. 343.

The steam-tramway skirts the S. side of the old town-wall of Kaysersberg, and ascends on the right bank of the Weiss. 8½ M. *Weibel.* — 9¼ M. *Alspach*, formerly a Clarissine nunnery, now a factory. — 10 M. *Urbach*. The village of that name, French *Fréland*, lies in a side-valley, 1½ M. to the right.

12 M. **Eschelmer**, French *Hachimette (Simon)*, just within the bounds of the French-speaking district, which embraces the country

on the E. slope of the mountains, watered by the Weiss and its tributary streams. Crossing the stream, we pass, 1/4 M. farther on, on the left, the road (indicated by a finger-post) leading to Urbeis (see below; omn. in connection with the mail-trains). The line ascends the valley of the *Béchine*.

12 1/2 M. **Schnierlach**, French *La Poutroie* (*Post; Krone*, both very fair), the tramway-terminus, possessing considerable cotton-factories. — To the S.W. of Schnierlach, beyond *Goutte*, a path ascends to the left to (1 hr.) the top of the *Faudé* (2535 ft.). — From Schnierlach to the Weisse See (2 1/2 hrs.): the blue-marked and shadeless path leads viâ Goutte to the saddle of *Bermont* (2105 ft.), and then viâ *Remomont* to (1 hr.) *La Matrelle*, where it joins the route from Urbeis (see below).

The road continues to ascend along the Béchine. 3 M. *Diedolshausen*, French *Le Bonhomme* (2200 ft.; Hôt. des Lacs, R. 1-2, D. incl. wine 2 1/2 *M*; Cheval Blanc, both very fair), with a new church, 2 1/2 M. from the French frontier (Col du Bonhomme, 3120 ft.). A red-marked path (fine views; road under construction) leads from Diedolshausen to (1 1/2-2 hrs.) the Weisse See.

From Eschelmer we proceed towards the S.W. by the road mentioned above, up the valley of the Weiss, to (2 M.) **Urbeis** or *Orbey* (1575 ft.; *Cornelius*, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 *M*, very fair; *Hôt. Vogesia*, plain), a scattered mountain-village, with various industries and a conspicuous new church. — At the beginning of the village diverges a road to the left, ascending the *Tannacher-Tal* (fine mountain-view) to the (7 1/2 M.) Drei Æhren (footpath shorter). — The road running to the S. from Urbeis and then (1 M.) bending to the left ascends viâ *Unterhütten* to the *Wettsteinhöhe* (2885 ft.) and then descends to the Schlucht road above Sulzern (p. 350; Sulzern is 10 1/2 M. from Urbeis).

Most travellers pay a visit from Urbeis (or from Schnierlach) to the two lonely mountain-lakes, the Weisse See and the Schwarze See, which lie to the W. of it, nearly on the summit of the granite ridge separating Alsace from France. — The direct, but shadeless path (2 hrs.; blue marks; road under construction) from Urbeis to the *Weisse See* diverges to the right in the village, passes the 'Nouveau Martinet' (forge), and follows the right bank of the brook, viâ *Basse Grange*, to the hamlet of *La Matrelle*. Hence we follow the path from Schnierlach (see above), viâ *Blanc Rupt*. We may cut off the last wide bend of the road by ascending direct to the left about 1 1/2 hr. after leaving Urbeis. — The route viâ the *Schwarze See* (1 1/2-2 hrs.; to the Weisse See 2 3/4-3 hrs.) is pleasanter. We follow the above-mentioned Sulzern road for 1 M. and then take the road to the right, which passes (1 M.) the hospital of *Pairis* (2130 ft.; on the site of a Cistercian abbey founded in the 12th cent.) with a new church, and the *Hôtel Pairis*. In 25 min. more we reach the

edge of the wood, whence a steep footpath to the left ascends to (1/2 hr.) the Schwarze See. The road runs to the N., ascends in a sharp curve, and then (2 M.) forks. The branch to the right leads to the Weisse See and along its E. bank to (2 M.) the hotel. The left branch leads to (3/4 M.) the refuge-hut on the Schwarze See, on the S. bank of which we may ascend (steep) to (50 min.) the Sulzerner Eck (see below).

The ***Weisse See,** or **Lac Blanc** (3460 ft.), which derives its name from the quartz at the bottom, is the largest lake of the German Vosges (ca. 3 M. in circumference); it is bounded on two sides by lofty precipices, and on a third by huge masses of granite piled together. High over its N. end stands the *Hotel zum Weissen See* (3680 ft.; R. 2-3, B. 1, D. at 12.30 p.m. 3, pens. 5-7 ℳ; telephone to Urbeis). — The **Schwarze See,** or **Lac Noir** (3115 ft.; accommodation at the keeper's), about half the size of the other, lies only 3/4 M. to the S., but the two lakes are separated by a huge wall of granite. The discharge of the two lakes forms the *Weiss.*

On the W. side of the lakes rises the **Reisberg** (4278 ft.), the northernmost eminence of the range called *Les Hautes Chaumes,* which extends to the Schlucht (about 9 1/2 M.; fine mountain-walk of 3 1/2-4 hrs.). The ridge, along which runs the boundary of Alsace, may be attained from the Weisse See Hotel in about 20 minutes. The view extends over the Vosges, a great part of Lorraine, the Black Forest, and the entire plain of the Rhine. The path keeps mainly on the German side of the boundary. Beyond the boundary-stone 2772, about 40 min. from the hotel, is a finger-post indicating (l.) the (1/4 hr.) *See-Kanzel* ('Pulpit'), commanding a view of both lakes. At the *Sulzerner Eck* (4272 ft.; stone 2779) a survey is obtained to the S. of the Münster-Tal, with the Swiss Alps in the distance. Farther on we pass the *Taubenklangfels or Roche du Gazon de Faing* (stone 2782) and the *Ringbühlkopf* or *Gazon de Faîte* (4270 ft.; stone 2786). Beyond stone 2789 a path leads to the left to the Sulzerner See (to Sulzern 2 hrs., comp. p. 350). We now traverse a low wood of beech and pine, and about 50 paces to the left obtain a view of the *Sulzerner See* or *Daren-See* (3425 ft.), a small, pine-girt mountain-lake, 415 acres in area. At the *Tanneckfels,* or *Roche du Tanet* (4243 ft.; stone 2800), we have our last retrospect of the lake. At stone 2816 a path leads to the left to (40 min.) the Hôt. Altenberg (p. 350). From this point we require 1/2 hr., passing the *Krappenfels* (4115 ft.; stone 2826), to reach the Schlucht (see p. 350).

c. From Colmar to Münster and Metzeral. The Schlucht.

15 M. Railway to (12 M.) *Münster* in 3/4 hr. (fares 1 ℳ 60 pf., 1 ℳ, 65 pf.); to (15 M.) *Metzeral* in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 2 ℳ, 1 ℳ 30, 85 pf.).

To the W. of Colmar (p. 324) opens the fertile ***Münster-Tal,** formerly called the St. Gregorien-Tal, watered by the *Fecht.* Its in-

habitants, most of whom are Protestants, carry on manufactures of various kinds and cattle-farming. The 'Münster cheese' resembles the highly-esteemed Camembert.

The line skirts the *Logelbach*, an old canal, conducted from the Fecht at Türkheim, on which numerous cotton-manufactories are situated. 2 M. *Logelbach* (p. 344). In the plain between Colmar and Türkheim, on 5th Jan., 1675, Turenne surprised and signally defeated the German imperial army, which had gone into winter-quarters here. This decisive engagement drove the Germans across the Rhine and effectually expelled them from Alsace.

$3^3/_4$ M. **Türkheim** (775 ft.; *Deux Clefs*, a picturesque old house, R. 1 ℳ 60 pf.-2, pens. from $3^1/_2$ ℳ, with wine-room; *Cerf Blanc*, nearest the station), an old town with 2570 inhab., still partly surrounded by walls and towers. One of the best wines of Alsace is yielded by the neighbouring vineyards (comp. p. 323).

On the other side of the valley, 1 M. to the S.E. of stat. Türkheim and 3 M. from Colmar (steam-tramway in $^1/_4$ hr.; 40, 25 pf.), lies the village of **Winzenheim** (*Meyer*, well spoken of). A footpath, not to be mistaken, issuing from the W. end of the village, ascends in 1 hr. to the ruin of **Hohlandsburg** (2055 ft.), consisting of little more than the outer walls of an extensive castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1635. Fine view. — In returning we may either proceed by the *Plixburg* or by a direct and easy path to stat. *St. Gilgen* (p. 349), or, taking the direction indicated by the finger-post on the S. slope of the Hohlandsburg, pass mostly through wood to (3 M.) the ruins of the *Drei-Exen* (p. 326).

From Türkheim to Drei Æhren, 6 M., electric tramway in 40 min. (fare 1 ℳ 20 pf., down 50 pf., there and back 1 ℳ 50 pf.). The line follows the highroad for about half the distance, then traverses the Türkheim Wood, and at the top reaches the Niedermorschweier road. — Pedestrians ($1^1/_4$ hr.) follow the road to the W., up the valley, for about $1^1/_4$ M., and then take the shorter footpath to the right.

Drei Æhren, French *Notre Dame des Trois Épis*, German *Unsere Liebe Frau zu den drei Æhren* (1910 ft.; *Hôtel des Trois Rois*, with terrace; *Hôtel des Trois Épis*, good cuisine, pens. at each 5-7 ℳ; *Notre Dame*, *Bellevue*, with view, pens. $4^1/_2$-5 ℳ, both very fair), is a resort of pilgrims, and also a favourite summer-resort. The village consists of an unpretending Gothic church, containing a number of votive tablets, with a few houses adjacent. The view embraces the lower Münster-Tal, the slopes of the Vosges, the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, and the distant Alps to the S. To the W. of the village is the *Belvedere*.

A more extensive view, especially towards the N., is gained from the Galz (2395 ft.), $^1/_2$ hr. to the N.E. (finger-post behind the Hôt. Trois Epis). — The *Grosse Hohnack* (3200 ft.), $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. of Drei Æhren (finger-post at the W. end of the village), also commands a pleasing view, with the Münster-Tal in the foreground, and opposite, on the N., the *Kleine Hohnack* (3015 ft.), crowned with the ruins of a castle restored in the 13th cent. and destroyed in 1655. — From Drei Æhren to the lakes (p. 347),

passing between the two Hohnacks, 4½ hrs.; by *Hohrodberg* to Münster (see below) 3½ hrs.; to Urbeis (p. 346) 2½ hrs.

Drei Ähren may also be reached by pleasant routes from Ingersheim (p. 344), Ammerschweier (p. 344), and Kaysersberg (p. 345).

5½ M. *St. Gilgen;* 6¼ M. *Walbach.* — 8 M. *Weier im Thal* (1013 ft.; good inn at the station), about 1 M. to the S. of which is a small bath-establishment near the small and ancient town of *Sulzbach.* (From Sulzbach to the Kahle Wasen, 4 hrs., see below.) The village of Weier im Thal, with a conspicuous new church, lies 1 M. to the N. of the station, and is commanded by the pilgrimage-chapel of *Heiligkreuz.* — 10 M. *Günsbach*, with a large cotton-factory, at the foot of the Schlosswald (see below). The train then crosses the Fecht to —

12 M. **Münster** (1256 ft.; **Grand Hôtel Münster*, near the station, R. 1½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-8 ℳ, with garden; *Storch*), a manufacturing town with 6100 inhab., situated at the base of the *Mönchsberg* (Hôt. Mönchsberg, R. 1 ℳ 40 pf. - 2 ℳ, D. 2 ℳ 20 pf., well spoken of) at the union of the *Kleintal* (p. 350) with the *Grosstal* (see below). The place owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey founded here by King Childeric about 660, and in the 13th cent. it was a free town of the German Empire. Numerous modern buildings, among which the handsome Protestant church (in the Romanesque style) and the theatre are conspicuous, testify to the prosperity of the town.

The *Schlosswald*, 1¼ M. to the E., an eminence laid out in pleasnre-grounds, and crowned by the ruin of *Schwarzenburg*, is open to the public. *View.

FROM MÜNSTER TO THE KAHLE WASEN, 3 hrs. The path (finger-post at the station; farther on red and white marks) winds upward to the *Furche*, a ditch or trench filled with water, which it skirts, to the right, as far as the *Voltaire Oak.* Here it joins the road from Lüttenbach (see below), which we now follow (avoiding the wide curve by short-cnts), viâ the *Rieth* dairy (rfmts.), where a path to Sulzbach diverges on the left, to the (2¼-2½ hrs.) dairy of *Kahlenwasen* (inn). Thence to the top, ½ hr. The Kahle Wasen, or *Kleine Belchen* (4160 ft.), commands a view of the Münster-Tal and the Lauchtal. In June the mountain is covered with a carpet of Vosges violets (Viola elegans). — The descent is made to (2-2¼ hrs.) *Lautenbach* (p. 352), by a path indicated by red and white marks leading viâ *Bönles Grab* (2840 ft.; inn), or we may go from the dairy-house viâ the *Steinberg* to the forester's house of *Lattern* (red rectangle with yellow disk), and hy the road through *Landersbach* to *Metzeral* (p. 351) in 2¼-2½ hrs. — A fine walk of 6-7 hrs. may be taken by following the ridge towards the W. to the *Klinzkopf* (4355 ft.; *View) and proceeding to the S. to the Grosse Belchen (p. 353).

The train turns to the S.W. and ascends the *Grosstal*, which is watered by the Fecht. — From (12½ M.) *Luttenbach* the above-mentioned road leads to the dairy on the Kahle Wasen. — 13¾ M. *Breitenbach;* 14¼ M. *Mühlbach.* — 15 M. *Metzeral*, see p. 351.

The ROAD FROM MÜNSTER THROUGH THE SCHLUCHT (11 M.; omnibus to Altenberg from June to end of Sept. 2 ℳ 80 pf., in the reverse direction 1 ℳ 60 pf.; carr. 12, carr.-and-pair 20 ℳ; electric

tramway contemplated) ascends the *Kleintal* towards the N. W. The distance to the frontier is 11 M., which may be accomplished in this direction in 3-3½ hrs. At (2 M.) *Stossweier* (Schlucht Inn; Hôt. Hittelbach, above the village) the road turns towards the N. to (1¼ M.) *Sulzern*, and ascends the hill in a long curve. At the N. angle of this bend, 4½ M. from Münster, a road to (9½ M.) Urbeis (p. 346) diverges to the right. The road continues to ascend through fine wood.

Pedestrians cross the stream at a saw-mill 2¼ M. beyond Stossweier (see above), follow its left bank to *Ampfersbach* and *Schmelzwasen*, and regain the (3 hrs.) road about 1¼ M. below the Schlucht. Or they may select the attractive route from Schmelzwasen viâ the *Stolze Ablass* and the Hohneck (5-6 hrs.; comp. the Map).

About 9½ M. from Münster and 1½ M. from the top of the pass, above the road to the right, stands the **Hôtel Altenberg* (3610 ft.), a comfortable house with electric light, hot-air heating, and baths, open in summer only (R. 2½-6½, B. 1½, D. at 12.30 p.m. 5, S. at 7.30 p.m. 3 *M*; rooms should be ordered in advance). Adjacent is a restaurant for passing tourists (D., 11-2 p.m., 1½ *M*). Fine view of the Münster-Tal. Pleasant walks ascend through the woods at the back of the hotel to the Krappen-Fels and the top of the pass.

From this point onward the road is cut through the granite rocks, and a few hundred paces below the summit it passes through a tunnel.

The **Schlucht**, French *Col de la Schlucht* (3735 ft.), a picturesque mountain-pass, surrounded by precipitous rocks and beautiful pine-forest, lies between the *Lundenbühl* or *Montabec* (4125 ft.) on the S. and the *Spitzenfelskopf* (4115 ft.) on the N., two heights of the Central Vosges Mts. The summit of the pass forms the boundary between Germany and France. On the German side are a house in the 'Swiss Chalet' style and a good inn, and on the French side is the popular *Hôtel de la Schlucht* (R. from 2½, B. 1½, Luncheon 3, D. 4, S. 3½, in the restaurant D. or S. 2½ fr.), the terminus of the mountain-railway from Gérardmer (see p. 351).

From the chalet a good club-path, passing the *Quellenfels*, ascends to the left to (1¼ hr.) the summit of the **Hohneck** (4465 ft.; rfmts.), which is reached in the same time also by a path from the French hotel. The mountain-railway from Le Collet (see below) reaches the summit thence in 20 min. (2½ M.; 1 fr.). The view (mountain-indicator) extends far beyond the Vosges Mts., embracing the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, the Jura and the Alps towards the S., and the French Department of the Vosges towards the W. In the foreground towards the E. is the beautiful Münster-Tal, towards the W. the valley of Gérardmer with the Retournemer and Longemer lakes. The Hohneck is also of great interest to the botanist.

FROM THE SCHLUCHT TO GERARDMER (10½ M., an interesting day's excursion), road and mountain-railway (there and back 4 fr. 5, ascent 2 fr. 40 c.). The road gradually descends past the source of the Menrthe to (1¼ M.) *Le Collet* (3610 ft.), and thence in a curve to the N.W. with a fine view of the lakes, passing through a short tunnel below the (3 M.) *Roche du Diable*, and then running above the banks of the lake of Longemer. The railway quits the Schlucht road beyond Le Collet (junction for the branch to Hohneck, see above) and follows a road diverging to the left, which runs in a curve to the S. to the pretty little lake of *Retournemer* (2553 ft.; by footpath from the Schlucht road, 20-25 min.; small hotel on the lake). It then skirts the *Vologne* (pretty waterfall) and the lake of *Longemer* (2448 ft.; 1¼ M. long), near the N. end of which it rejoins the Schlucht road (French custom-house). Hence we descend along the Vologne, which forms a fine fall (*Saut des Cuves*) above the bridge, by which the road and the railway cross to the left bank (Café-Restaurant du Saut-des-Cuves). About 3½ M. farther on is —

Gérardmer (final *r* silent; *Hôt. de la Poste*, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.; *Grand Hôtel du Lac*, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. Beau Rivage; Hôt. Cholé-Terminus; Hôt. de la Providence; Hôt. des Vosges*, etc.), an industrial town with 9000 inhab., at the E. end of the lake of that name (2185 ft.) and a favourite summer-resort of the French. From the station we cross an open space to the S.W. and reach the lake. Fine walk round the lake in 1½ hr. — Comp. *Baedeker's Northern France.*

On the summit of the Hohneck is a finger-post pointing to the Fischbödle on the S.E. Proceeding in this direction, we pass *Schiessrotried* (rfmts.), where a pond has recently been dammed in, and reach the (1½ hr.) *Fischbödle*, a small lake surrounded by wild rocks, and probably the moraine of an ancient glacier once occupying the *Wolmsa-Tal*. From the Fischbödle to Metzeral 1½ hr. (a beautiful walk, seen to greatest advantage in ascending).

Metzeral (1572 ft.; *Railway Hotel*, by the station, plain; *Sonne*, unpretending but comfortable), with 1600 inhab., lies at the union of the two streams which form the Fecht. — To the *Fischbödle*, see above.

FROM METZERAL TO THE GROSSE BELCHEN (red marks; 7-7½ hrs). We ascend the valley by the road to (ca. 1 hr.) the forester's house of *Herrenberg;* then traverse a pretty wood, past the Herrenberg dairy, to the (2 hrs.) ridge, along which runs a good track made by the Vosges Club. This we follow to the left, past the dairies of *Gross-Hahnenbrunnen* (rfmts.) and *Markstein* (rfmts.); 1½ M. beyond the latter we join the 'Pionier-Weg' from the Lauchenweiher, and pursue it to the foot of the Grosse Belchen (See-Sattel). A footpath finally leads to the inn at the top (p. 353).

FROM METZERAL TO WILDENSTEIN (p. 355), 4 hrs. We mount to the ridge above the dairy of Herrenberg (see above), and proceed thence to (1¼-1½ hr.) *Wildenstein* (finger-posts) by a rugged and often steep path. — The attractive ascent of the **Rotenbachkopf** (4320 ft.) may be combined with the passage to Wildenstein by making a digression of 1-1¼ hr. On the ridge we follow the club-path to the right (not to the left, as for the Grosse Belchen), later again diverging to the right and thus reaching the pointed top (extensive view of the Münster-Tal, etc.). We may descend either by the ridge as we came, or by the frontier-wall as far as the dairy of *Rotenbachhof*, whence a club-path leads to *Wildenstein* (comp. p. 355).

d. From Bollweiler to Lautenbach. Grosse Belchen.

8 M. RAILWAY in ¾-1 hr. (fares 1 ℳ 10, 75, 50 pf.).

Bollweiler, see p. 326. The line traverses a fertile district. — 3 M. *Obersulz*, a town of 4400 inhab., with silk-factories, contains an

unpretending but tasteful parish-church, chiefly in the Gothic style, with a lofty tower above the crossing, begun in 1278, and finished in the 14th and 15th centuries.

From Obersulz there is omnibus connection, viâ *Jungholz*, with *St. Anna* (1455 ft.; 1 hr.) which has lately come into vogue as a health-resort (Hôtel-Pension Schuller, very fair).

4½ M. **Gebweiler** (930 ft.; *Engel*, at the station, R. 1¾-2, D. incl. wine 2½ *Mk*; *Goldene Kanone*, in the town, very fair), with 13,300 inhab., situated at the entrance to the *Lauchtal*, is an important manufacturing place, the products of which are cotton goods, cloth, sugar, and machinery. The road from the station leads straight to the *Neue Kirche*, a handsome building in the baroque style, erected in 1759 by the Prince-Abbots of Murbach, when they transferred their residence to Gebweiler. The main street leads to the right past the late-Gothic *Rathaus* to the **Parish Church (St. Leodegar)*, a fine example of the Transition style, begun in 1182 and lately restored. It possesses double aisles, a transept, three towers of unequal height, and a fine Romanesque porch occupying the whole breadth of the W. front. The choir is Gothic. The sculptures on the W. central portal merit inspection. One of the best wines of Alsace ('Kitterle') is produced near Gebweiler.

A good path, indicated by red and white marks, beginning at the W. end of Gebweiler (1¼ M. from the station), ascends viâ the saddles of *Peternit* (1845 ft.) and *Münsterâckerle* (2150 ft.) and the refuge-hut on the mountain-pasture known as *Judenhutplan* to (3½-4 hrs.) the *Belchen* (p. 353).

5½ M. *Heissenstein* (1015 ft.), the upper station for Gebweiler. — The railway ascends the pretty Lauchtal, passing the ruin of *Hugstein*. — 7 M. *Bühl* (1115 ft.).

At Bühl the road from Gebweiler enters the valley of the *Murbach*, passes the *Hôt. Wolff* (good), and leads S. to the (2 M. from Bühl station) Romanesque abbey church of Murbach. This Benedictine Abbey, founded by Duke Eberhard of Swabia in 727, became one of the most powerful on the Upper Rhine and possessed extensive domains, in which three towns (including Gebweiler) and thirty villages were situated. It was presided over by an abbot of princely rank, who bore as his device a black greyhound ('haughty as the Murbach hound' was a mediæval saying). The church, of which the nave has disappeared, was consecrated in 1139, and ranks, like that of Maursmünster (p. 330), as one of the oldest and finest Romanesque buildings in Alsace. The S. transept contains a handsome Gothic tombstone of the 13th century. The house to the left, about 50 paces beyond the archway across the road, with its groundfloor borne by Romanesque columns, is an inn.

The *Belchen* is ascended from Murbach in 3 hrs. by a path crossing the brook to the left above the church and joining the 'Neuweg', which leads to the Judenhutplan (see above).

The terminus of the railway is (8 M.) *Lautenbach* (1300 ft.; Weisses Lamm), a large industrial village, with cotton and thread factories. In the neighbourhood is the *Chapel of St. Gangolf*. Opposite, on the right bank of the Lauch, is the village of *Lautenbach-Zell*.

FROM LAUTENBACH TO THE GROSSE BELCHEN, 3¾-4 hrs. This is the pleasantest ascent from the Lauchtal. We follow the road up the valley to the (50 min.) forester's house of *Sägmatten*, whence

we ascend the track (red and white marks) through the woods, to the left, to the piles of cut timber. Here we again bear to the left past the (1 hr.) falls of the *Seebach*, and continue along the left bank of the stream, crossing it above the falls, and then following the right bank until we reach the *Belchensee* (3235 ft.; 35 min.), picturesquely situated at the foot of the peak. Skirting the W. side of the lake, we gradually climb to the (50 min.) *See-Sattel*, between the Storkenkopf on the W. and the Belchen on the E.; and then, crossing the 'Pionier-Weg', we round the N. side of the peak and reach (1/2 hr.) the *Belchenhaus*, belonging to the Vosges Club (enlarged in 1905; good accommodation; telephone to Gebweiler), with a meteorological station and a garden of Alpine plants. This is 5 min. below the peak of the ***Grosse Belchen**, French *Ballon de Soultz* (4670 ft.), the highest point of the Vosges, commanding a wide panorama (mountain-indicator). In clear weather the Alps, from the Sentis to Mont Blanc, are plainly visible.

For travellers wishing to continue their walk farther S. the descent to *St. Amarin* is recommended (red marks; 1¾ hr.; see p. 354).

e. From Mülhausen to Wesserling and Krüt.

23½ M. Railway in 1½ hr. (fares 3 ℳ 10, 2 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 30 pf.).

Mülhausen, see p. 327. This railway connects the main line with the important manufacturing places in the **St. Amarin-Tal**, the industrious valley of the *Thur*, and opens up to visitors an exceedingly picturesque tract of country. — 2 M. *Dornach;* 3½ M. *Lutterbach* (823 ft.), see p. 326; 9¼ M. *Sennheim* (987 ft.), Fr. *Cernay* (Bornot, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ; Zwei Schlüssel), where a branch-line diverges for Masmünster and Sewen (see p. 355).

12½ M. **Thann** (1095 ft.; *Hôt. Moschenross*, at the rail. station, R. 2-3 ℳ, B. 80 pf.; *Restaurant Pointet*, with garden, Munich beer; good wine at the *Weisser Bär*), a town with 7800 inhab., a large chemical manufactory, and thriving machinery, cotton, and silk factories, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the narrow valley of the Thur, the mountains enclosing which are covered with wood on their upper, and vineyards on their lower slopes. The **Church of St. Theobald*, the choir (1351-1421) of which is first visible in approaching from the station, is a gem of Gothic architecture. Its bold and elegant open tower, begun in 1430 and completed in 1516 by Meister Remigius Walch (inscription on the spire at the top), is one of the finest specimens of later Gothic. The handsome double portal on the W. side also deserves attention. The interior is adorned with carved work of the 16th cent., Gothic stained glass, and a fine painting, of the school of Martin Schongauer, of Christ amid several apostles. — The church is seen to advantage from the *Engelburg*, a castle crowning an eminence on the left bank of the Thur (which is crossed by two bridges), and commanding the town and entrance to the valley. (The route to the

castle diverges to the right from the main street, opposite the church.) The overthrown tower of the castle, which was destroyed by Turenne in 1674, somewhat resembles a huge cask. The district to the E. of the Engelburg yields the 'Rangener wine', which is mentioned by the German historian Münster as early as 1550. — The *Staufen* (1685 ft.), 1 1/2 M. from Thann, is a fine point of view.

From Thann to the Grosse Belchen, 5 hrs., by an easy and attractive route. Starting from the rail. station, we proceed to the N., crossing the Thur and ascending the *Kattenbach-Tal*, viâ the *Pasteten-Platz*, to (2 1/4 hrs.) the *Thomanns-Platz* (2982 ft.), whence a visit may be made, to the left, to the (4 min.) *Osteinfels*, commanding a splendid view of the Belchen. From the Thomanns-Platz we ascend in 1/2 hr. to the *Molkenrain* (3690 ft.; wide view), and thence in the same direction to the dairy of *Freundstein* (rfmts.), and, passing below the ruin of the same name, to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Firstacker*, the saddle between the *Sudel* (3310 ft.) and the Belchen. Finally we traverse the flat pastures on the ridge to the *Belchenhütte* (rfmts.) and the (1-1 1/4 hr.) *Belchenhaus* (p. 353).

From Thann to St. Amarin or Masmünster (red and white marks as far as the Rossberg). We keep to the W. over the three saddles *Napoleons-Platz*, *Dieboldscherer's Ebene*, and *Hundsrücken*; then proceed to the N.W. to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Mittlere Rossberg-Hütte* or *Kolbs-Hütte* (2952 ft.; rfmts.), situated between the *Rossberg* (3906 ft.) on the left and the *Thanner Hubel* (3876 ft.; ascent recommended in clear weather) on the right. We then ascend to the ridge of the Rossberg and proceed along the 'Hauptroute' (see below) either to the N. to (2 hrs.) *St. Amarin* (see below) or to the S. to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Masmünster* (p. 355).

14 1/4 M. *Bitschweiler*, 15 1/2 M. *Weiler* (1215 ft.), two industrial villages, with modern Gothic churches. — The line now skirts the left bank of the stream. 17 1/2 M. *Moosch.*

18 1/2 M. **St. Amarin** (1330 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*, R. 1 1/2-2, D. 2 *M* 40 pf., very fair; *Kämmerlin*), one of the most ancient places in the valley, was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War.

The Grosse Belchen (p. 353) is ascended from St. Amarin by a pretty and shady path (marked red) in 2 3/4 hrs.

From St. Amarin to Masmünster, 5-5 1/2 hrs. by the 'Hanptronte' (red marks) of the Vosges Club. We leave the station, cross the Thur, and ascend the E. slope of the *Hirschbachkopf* to the *Drei-Markstein* (2493 ft.); then through wood, in ahont 2 hrs., to the meadow of the *Belacker* dairy (rfmts.; 1 1/2 hr. to the W. is the Sternsee-Sattel, mentioned on p. 355). Proceeding viâ the *Falkensteine* or *Vogelsteine* (3870 ft.; superb view from the rocks), and continuing along the ridge, we reach the *Rossberg* (3906 ft.) in 1 hr. We next pass the *Hintere* and the *Vordere Hirzenstein* (3330 ft; good view) and descend through the *Willerbach-Tal* to (2 hrs.) *Masmünster* (p. 355). — The Mittlere Rossberg-Hütte (see above) lies about 3/4 hr. to the E. of the Vogelsteine, in the direction of Thann.

20 1/2 M. **Wesserling** (1433 ft.; *Hôtel de Wesserling*, very fair; *Benz's Inn*, at the station), a place of modern origin, on the site of a hunting-lodge of the abbots of Murbach and built partly on what was once the moraine of a huge glacier, is a colony of extensive cotton-factories, etc., with ca. 1000 inhabitants.

From Wesserling to Bussang, 9 M., hy the road ascending the valley which diverges to the W. from the St. Amarin-Tal. 2 1/2 M. *Urbis* (1476 ft.; Couronne; German custom house), 1 1/4 M. beyond which, to the left, opens the *Brückenbach-Tal* (p. 355). The road becomes steeper with sharp bends. 6 1/4 M. *Col de Bussang*, which is pierced hy a tunnel with a boundary-stone in the middle (highest point of the road, 2362 ft.); at the

entrance to the tunnel is a small inn, at the exit the French custom-house. The old road diverges to the right from the road leading to the village of *Bussang*, passes near the source of the Moselle (to the left, indicated by a tablet), and reaches the little mineral bath of *Bussang* (Grand Hôtel des Sources), 1¼ M. above the village (Deux Clefs, D. 3 fr.). Comp. *Baedeker's Northern France.*

From Wesseeling to Oberbruck (6 hrs.). Viâ Urbis to the *Brückenbach-Tal*, see p. 354. We ascend through the latter to (2¾ hrs.) the *Sternsee-Sattel* (3610 ft.). Thence, skirting the basin of the *Sternsee* (3230 ft.), which lies far below, we proceed along a level path, past the *Obere Bers Dairy*, to the *Neuweiher*, two little lakes in an imposing setting (2703 ft.). Following the outflow of these, we reach (2 hrs.) *Oberbruck* (p. 356). — From the Obere Bers a route leads along the frontier on the crest of the hill to the Welsche Belchen (p. 356), in 2½ hrs.

21 M. *Felleringen* (Ochse, very fair). — 23 M. *Oderen* (Fischer's Hotel), between the granite cones of *Märleberg* (1790 ft.) and *Bärberg* (1815 ft.) which rise above the valley. The Uhufels, 1½ M. to the N., affords a fine view.

23½ M. *Krüt* (Sonne), the terminus of the railway.

The road (recommended to pedestrians) continues to ascend the valley of the Thur. About 1¼ M. beyond Krüt suddenly rises the wooded *Schlossberg* (2185 ft.; 410 ft. above the valley), with the river Thur on the W., and, on the E., separated from the slope of the Griebkopf by a dale through which the road runs. On it stand the scanty ruins of *Wildenstein* (entrance from the N. side; restaurant in summer). This stronghold formerly belonged to the Abbey of Murbach and was taken by the French during the Thirty Years' War. In 1644 it was destroyed by the Weimar troops. About 3¾ M. from Krüt the road reaches —

Wildenstein (1968 ft.; *Sonne*), the highest village in the valley. It then makes a sharp bend to the E., crosses the Thur, and ascends in many windings to the *Col de Bramont* (3145 ft.; 4½ M. from Wildenstein), which forms the frontier. Thence to *La Bresse*, 5 M.

A good path leads from Wildenstein to the *Rotenbachhof* and the *Rotenbachkopf* (p. 351). Thence a pleasant walk along the crest of the hills, either to the N. viâ the *Rheinkopf* and the *Hohneck* (p. 350) to the *Schlucht* (p. 350) in 4½-5 hrs., or to the S. to the Grosse Belchen (p. 353).

From Wildenstein across the *Herrenberg* to *Metzeral* in 4½ hrs., see p. 351.

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f. From Sennheim to Sewen. — Welsche Belchen.

17½ M. Railway from Sennheim to Sewen in ca. 1½ hr.

Sennheim, see p. 353. — The line runs to the S. viâ (3 M.) *Aspach*, to the entrance of the Doller-Tal, crosses the *Doller*, and continues along its right bank to (5 M.) *Burnhaupt*, (7 M.) *Gewenheim*, and (8½ M.) *Sentheim*. It then crosses to the left bank. 10½ M. *Aue*. — 12 M. **Masmünster**, Fr. *Massevaux* (1365 ft.; *Adler*), an old town with 3676 inhab., the principal place in the *Doller-Tal*, a picturesque valley, with imposing ramifications.

From Masmünster, viâ the Rossberg, to *Thann* or *St. Amarin*, see p. 354. — About 1½ M. to the S. of Masmünster lies the popular *Schimmel Inn* (1705 ft.).

13¾ M. *Niederbruck;* 15 M. *Kirchberg.* — 16¼ M. *Oberbruck* (Sternsee), at the entrance to a side-valley on the N., the road through which leads to (1½ M.) *Rimbach* (Krone).

From Rimbach we may ascend to the *Sternsee* (p. 355) in 1½ hr.

17½ M. *Sewen* (Krone, very fair; Hirsch), the terminus of the line and the best starting-point for the ascent of the Welsche Belchen (3¼ hrs.). A guide-post beside the church, ½ M. from the station, indicates the path.

We cross the *Seebach* and follow the road ascending on the right bank, which leads past the *Sewensee* (1645 ft.) to the (1 hr.) Alfeldsee. Half-way a finger-post indicates the path to the right over the stream to the *Hohlenbachfälle*, where some glacier cauldrons are to be seen. The *Alfeldsee* (1968 ft.; inn at the keeper's), the largest of the reservoir-lakes in the Vosges (24 acres), occupies a lonely situation. We go on by the road on the S. side of the lake until we come to (¾ M.) an ascending path on the left. In 1¾ hr. more we reach the ridge, which forms the frontier (French custom-house), and strike, on the French side, the highroad that runs from Belfort to St. Maurice, following it past the (¾ M.) *Hôtel du Ballon* (very fair; D. 4 fr.) to the (1 M. more) *Auberge à la Frontière.* Here we turn to the right across meadows and ascend in 10 min. to the top of the **Welsche Belchen** or *Ballon d'Alsace* (4083 ft.). The view (mountain indicator) is magnificent, especially in the direction of Belfort; to the N.W. it is somewhat limited by the *Ballon de Servance* (3900 ft.), which is strongly fortified.

From the Welsche Belchen a route leads along the crest of the hill to the dairy of *Obere Bers* and the *Sternsee-Sattel* (p. 355). — From the custom-house (see above) a path leads to the S. along the ridge past the frontier-stones to the *Trémont* (3570 ft.), thence to the E. by the *Fennemattkopf* (3478 ft.) and the *Bärenkopf* (3518 ft.) to (2½ hrs.) a finger-post near the *Sudel* (3000 ft.). We may descend thence viâ *Stöcken* to (2¼ hrs.) Masmünster (p. 355).

45. From Heidelberg to Baden.

56½ M. Railway in 1¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 7 ℳ 40, 4 ℳ 90, 3 ℳ 20 pf.; express, 8 ℳ 40, 6 ℳ, 4 ℳ 20 pf.). Carriages generally changed at Oos, the junction for Baden.

Heidelberg, see p. 265. 2½ M. *Kirchheim;* 3½ M. *Leimen;* 5 M. *St. Ilgen;* 6¾ M. *Walldorf-Nussloch.* 8 M. *Wiesloch*, junction for local railways to Meckesheim (12 M.; p. 276) and Waldangelloch (10 M.). The village is ¾ M. from the line. — 12 M. *Roth-Malsch;* 13½ M. *Mingolsheim.* Before reaching Langenbrücken, we pass, on the right, *Kislau*, formerly a hunting-seat of the Prince-Bishops of Speyer, and now a penitentiary. 15 M. *Langenbrücken* (360 ft.; Ochs; Sonne), a small village with sulphur-baths (Amalienbad); 17½ *Ubstadt.*

20½ M. **Bruchsal.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel Keller, near the station, R. 2-3, B. ¾ ℳ; Hôtel Post, Kaiser-Str., with wine-restaurant, very fair. — **Restaurants.** **Railway Restaurant*, at the back of the station; *Hohenegger.* — *Local Railways* to several places in the environs.

Bruchsal (370 ft.), a town with 14,930 inhab., was once the residence of the Bishops of Speyer. Turning to the left from the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the right and then the Schloss-Str. to the left and in 1/4 hr. reach the **Schloss*, built in 1722-70 (restored in 1904) by J. B. Neumann (architect of the Würzburg Palace) with a fine staircase, state apartments in the most elegant rococo style, adorned with stucco-ornamentation by J. M. Feichtmeier and frescoes and oil-paintings by Zick, and an old garden. The *Church of St. Peter* contains the burial-vault of the last bishops. — Bruchsal is the junction for the Wurtemberg line; comp. *Baedeker's Southern Germany.*

From Bruchsal to Germersheim, 16 M., railway in 3/4-1 1/2 hr. (fares 2 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 90, 1 ℳ 20 pf.). Stations: 2 1/2 M. *Karlsdorf;* 5 1/2 M. *Graben-Neudorf* (p. 280); 8 1/2 M. *Huttenheim;* 11 M. *Philippsburg;* 13 M. *Rheinsheim.* The train then crosses the Rhine. — 16 M. *Germersheim*, see p. 300.

On the Michaelsberg, near (23 1/2 M.) *Unter-Grombach*, stands the old *Michaels-Kapelle* (855 ft.; restaurant and view). On a hill near (26 M.) *Weingarten* rises the tower of the ruin of *Schmalenstein.*

31 M. **Durlach** (380 ft.; *Karlsburg; Amalienbad*, 1/4 M. from the station), a small town with 12,700 inhab., the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach from 1565 to 1715, was almost entirely burned down by the French in 1688. The *Turmberg* (840 ft.; cable-railway to the summit) commands a splendid view.

From Durlach to Heilbronn, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany.*

From Durlach to Pforzheim, 16 M.; thence to Wildbad, 14 1/2 M. more. Railway to Wildbad in 2-3 hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 40, 3 ℳ, 1 ℳ 90 pf.). — The train traverses the fertile valley of the *Pfinz.* 1 M. *Grötzingen;* 3 M. *Berghausen;* 4 1/2 M. *Söllingen;* 6 M. *Kleinsteinbach;* 7 1/2 M. *Wilferdingen* (Krone); 9 1/2 M. *Königsbach;* 12 M. *Ersingen;* 13 1/2 M. *Ispringen.*

16 M. **Pforzheim** (918 ft.; *Railway Restaurant; Hôtel International, Post, Schwarzer Adler, Goldener Adler*, all four near the railway-station; *Hydropathic*, pens. 3-6 ℳ), a thriving manufacturing town, with 59,300 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Enz*, the *Würm*, and the *Nagold.* The manufacture of gold and silver wares carried on here employs upwards of 12,000 workmen. Close to the station is a monument to the Emperor William I. The *Schlosskirche* (12-15th cent.) contains a number of monuments of the Margraves of Baden of the 16th century. In the Karl-Friedrich-Str. is a *Statue of Margrave Ernest* (1535-58), the founder of the now extinct Baden-Durlach-Ernestine family. — From Pforzheim to Wildbad viâ the *Büchenbronner Höhe* (2004 ft.) 6 1/2 hrs.; beginning of the so-called 'Höhenweg' (p. 391). — Light railway from Pforzheim to Carlsruhe, see p. 359. — A branch-line connects Pforzheim with Mühlacker, where it joins the Bruchsal line to Stuttgart. — Railway to Calw, Tübingen, and Constance, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany.*

The Wildbad Railway continues to follow the pleasant, grassy valley of the *Enz*, which now contracts. 18 M. *Brötzingen;* 19 1/4 M. *Birkenfeld.*

22 1/2 M. **Neuenbürg** *(Bär; Sonne)*, a picturesquely-situated little town, is commanded by a *Schloss* (now occupied by public offices), erected in 1658 by Duke Christopher of Wurtemberg, on a wooded height encircled by the Enz. Adjoining the Schloss is a ruined castle called the *Fruchtspeicher*, with Roman (?) foundation-walls.

The train crosses the Enz, passes under the Schlossberg by a tunnel, and again crosses the stream. 25 M. *Rothenbach*, with a large saw-mill. 26 1/2 M. *Ilöfen;* diligence daily in summer to Herrenalb (12 M.; p. 392). 28 1/2 M. *Calmbach* (Sonne, very fair, R. 1-1 1/2, B. 3/4 ℳ).

30½ M. **Wildbad.** — Hotels. **Royal Bath Hotel* (Pl. a), with lift, R. 3½-6½, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *M*; **Klumpp* (Pl. b), opposite the bath-house, with lift, R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. at 1 p.m. 3½, S. 2½, pens. from 10 *M*; **Bellevue* (Pl. c), R. from 3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *M*; **Post* (Pl. d), R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-12 *M*; *Hôtel de Russie* (Pl. e), R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2¾, pens. 6-10 *M*; *Hôtel Pfeiffer* (Pl. g), R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6-8 *M*; *Graf Eberhard*, Kur-Platz; *Goldener Ochs* (Pl. f); *Goldenes Ross*. — *Pension Villa Montebello*, with dépendances. 6½-9½ *M*. There are also many hôtels garnis and lodgings. — *Visitors' Tax*, 4 *M* per week, 12 *M* for four weeks. — *Post Office* at the station. — *English Church Service*, see below.

Wildbad (1475 ft.), a much-frequented watering-place with 3720 inhab., lies in the pine-clad ravine of the *Enz*, on both sides of the stream. The principal street, the bath-establishments, and the hotels are on the right bank; the railway-station lies on the other bank, at the N. or lower end of the town. In the Kur-Platz rise the *Royal Bath Hotel* or *Kurhaus*, with restaurant and the large *Bath House*. The slightly alkaline thermal springs (94-180° Fahr.), which are beneficial in cases of gout and rheumatism, rise immediately from the sand in the baths for each sex, capable of containing 20 persons each (1½ *M*; 30 private baths. 2 *M*). Annual number of patients about 13,000. From beside the *Katharinenstift*, or bath for the poor, a bridge leads to the *König-Karl-Bad*, a domed structure in the Renaissance style, with reading-rooms and accommodation for 17 bathers. Adjacent is an elegant iron *Trinkhalle* (with music-pavilion), and farther on is a small *Theatre*. The *English Church* is open for service during the season. Walks and pleasure-grounds extend on both sides of the river; on the S. (upper) side of the village, past the Roman Catholic church, as far as the (1 M.) *Windhof*, a café, and on the N. side, opposite the railway-station, to the much-frequented garden-restaurant '*Zum Kühlen Brunnen*'.

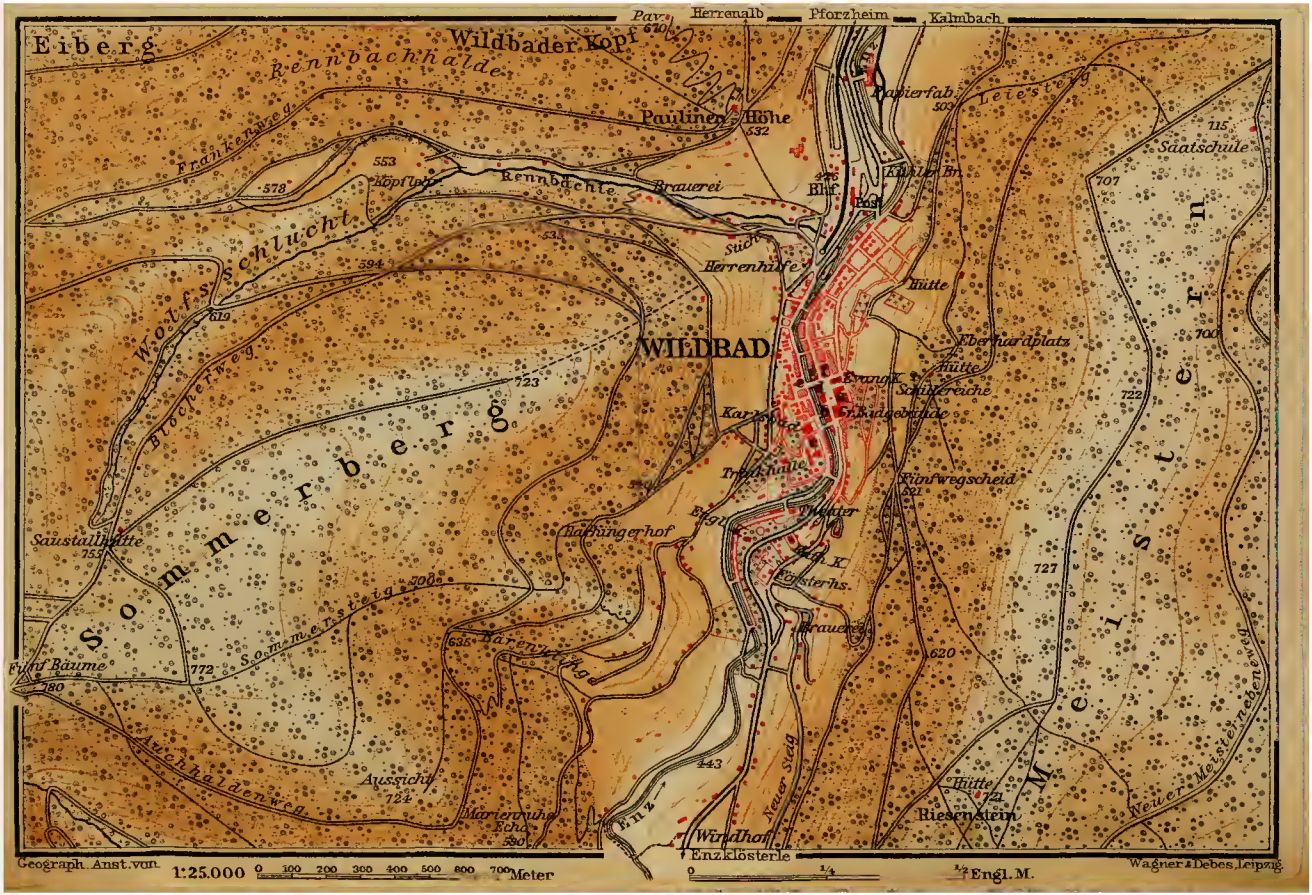
Excursions. A road ascends the valley of the Enz, passing (3 M.) the *Kälber-Mühle*, where there is a large pumping-station supplying water to no less than 50 communities in this part of the Black Forest, to (7½ M.) *Enzklösterle* (p. 398; Waldhorn) and (3 M.) *Gompelscheuer* (Lamm), and thence to (17 M.) Frendenstadt (p. 412). — From the Hôtel Bellevue we may ascend (Höhenweg, p. 391) viâ the *Fünf Bäume* to the (2½ hrs.) *Wildsee*, which tradition has peopled with water-sprites, and thence proceed to the (¾ hr.) shooting-lodge of *Kaltenbronn* (2820 ft.; fair inn; carriage-road to Reichenthal, p. 396), and the (½ hr.) *Hohloh* (3250 ft.; view-tower). The descent viâ the *Latschig* to Forbach (p. 397) takes 2 hrs. — By the (4½ M.) *Eyach-Mühle* to (2¼ M.) *Dobel* (p. 392) and (3 M.) *Herrenalb*, see p. 392.

Beyond Durlach, on the right as we approach Carlsruhe, is *Schloss Gottesaue* (p. 364).

34½ M. *Carlsruhe*, see below. The through-trains to Switzerland generally stop here for dinner. Railway beyond Carlsruhe, see p. 365.

Carlsruhe. — The *Railway Station* (Pl. E, 3; Restaurant, D. 2½ *M*) is on the S. side of the town. On the W. side of the town there is a small station ('Mühlburger-Tor'; Pl. B, 2) for the trains to Maxau (p. 365) and the local trains to Leopoldshafen and Graben-Neudorf.

Hotels. *Near the Station:* *Germania (Pl. a; D, 3), at the corner of the Krieg-Str. and Karl-Friedrich-Str., R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. at 1 p.m. 3½, pens. from 7½ *M*; *Victoria (Pl. i; E, 3), Krieg-Str. 22. — Monopol (Pl. m; E, 3); Friedrichs-Hof (Pl. e; D, 3), Karl-Friedrich-Str. 7, very fair; Hôtel Lutz (Pl. l; E, 3); Grüner Hof (Pl. d; E, 3), very fair; National (Pl. n; E, 3), all these also in the Krieg-Str., near the station; Leicht (Pl. o; D E, 3), Kreuz-Str. 19. — *In the Town:* *Hôtel Grosse (Pl. c; D, 2), in the Markt-Platz, with electric light and hot-air heating, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-10 *M*; Erbprinz (Pl. b; D, 2), Kaiser-Str., with café, very fair; Goldner Adler (Pl. f; D, 3), Karl-Friedrich-Str. 22; Rotes Haus (Pl. g; D, 2), Wald-Str. 2, not far from the theatre, well spoken of. — **Hotels Garnis.**



Eiberg
Wildbader Kopf
Pav.
Herrenalb
Pforzheim
Kalmbach
Rennbachhalde
Frankenweg
Paulinen Höhe
532
Papierfab.
503
Leiesteig
Saatschule
115
707
553
578
Köpfleh.
Rennbächle
Brauerei
Bhf.
Post
Wolfsschlucht
594
Stich
Herrenhilfe
Hütte
619
Blocherweg
WILDBAD
Eberhardplatz
Hütte
Schillereiche
723
722
Sommerberg
Trinkhalle
Fünfwegscheid
521
Theater
Hachingerhof
Saustallhütte
755
Förstersh.
727
Sommersteig
700
Brauerei
635
Bärenklinge
620
Fünf Bäume
772
780
Auchhaldenweg
Aussicht
724
443
Neuer Steig
Hütte
721
Riesenstein
Neuer Meisterneben
Marienruhe
Echo
580
Enz
Windhof
Enzklösterle
Geograph. Anst. von
1:25.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 Meter
0 1/4 1/2 Engl. M.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

KARLSRUHE
1:20.000
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meter
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
Mannheim
Eggenstein
Maxau
Rheinhafen Mühlburg
Kühler Krug
Beiertheim
Ettlingen
Rastatt
Hardt Wald
Knielinger Allee
Knielinger Feld-Allee
Grenadier-Kaserne
Kadetten-Anstalt
Moltke Strasse
Kunstgewerbe Schule
Gefängnis
Oberlandes Gericht
Hildapromenade
Dragoner Kaserne
Helmholtzstr.
Altkath. K.
Ludwig Wilh. Krank.-Heim
Schule
Atelierhaus
Christus K.
Pfründnerhaus
Alte Kunstakademie
Akademiestr.
Stephanienstr.
Bismarckstr.
Jahnstr.
Turnhalle
Gymn.
General-komm.
Münze
Linkenheimer Str.
Wintergarten
Botan. Garten
Kunsthalle
Kaiserallee
Mühlb. Thor
Bahnhof
Kaiser Wilh.
Kaiserstrasse
Amalienstr.
Brauerei
Goethestr.
Bonifatius K.
Belfortstr.
Leop. Pl.
Sophienstrasse
Diakonissen Anst.
Victoriastr.
Douglasstr.
Karls-Thor
Kriegstr.
Gartenstr.
Patronen-Fabr.
Rheinbahn-Str.
Schwindstr.
Putlitzstr.
Brauerstr.
Sonntags Pl.
Augustastr.
Kurvenstr.
Klauprechtstr.
Gutschstr.
Vorholzstr.
Vincentius Haus
Südendstr.
Beiertheimer Allee
Stadtgarten
Geograph. Anstalt von

1	Baugewerke-Schule	C 1
	Denkmäler:	
2	Grossh. Karl Friedrich	D 2
3	Grossh. Ludwig	D 2
4	Hebel	D 1
5	Krieger-D.	D 3
6	Minister Winter	D 3
7	Pyramide	D 2
8	Finanzministerium	E 2
9	Gl. Direkt. d. Staatsbahnen	D 3
10	Hauptsteueramt	E 3
11	Bezirksamt	D 3
12	Hoftheater	D 2
	Hospitäler:	
13	Israelitisches H.	E 3
14	Militär-Lazaret	B 3
15	Städtisches H.	E 3
16	Justizpalast	C 2
	Kirchen:	
17	Evangelische Stadt-K.	D 2
18	Kathol. Stadt-K.	D 2
19	Kleine K.	D 2
20	Schloss-K.	D 2
21	Kunstakademie (neue)	B 2
22	Kunstverein	D 2
23	Landesgewerbehalle	D 3
24	Logengebäude	D 3
25	Mülschbrunnen	D 3
26	Ministerien	D 2
27	Zähringer Museum	D 1
28	Orangerie	C D 1 2
29	Palais des Prinz. Wilhelm	D 2
30	Post	C 2
31	Rathaus	D 2
32	Realgymnasium	E 2
33	Reichsbank	C 2
34	Seminar I	C 1 2
35	Staatsministerium	C D 3
36	Ständehaus	D 2
37	Erbgrossherogl. Palais	C 3
38	Synagoge	E 2
39	Telegraph	D 2
40	Vereinigte Sammlungen	D 3

PARK HOTEL (Pl. p; D, E, 3), Kreuz-Str. 37, with café-restaurant; TANNHÄUSER (Pl. h; C, 2), Kaiser-Str. 146, R. 1½-3, B. 1 *M*.

Restaurants. **Erbprinz*, see p. 358; *Moninger*, Kaiser-Str. 142; *Krokodil* (Pl. K; C, 2, 3), Ludwigs-Platz, D. 1¼-1¾ *M*; *Friedrichs-Hof*, see p. 358; *Stadt-Garten*, D. 2-3 *M*, see p. 364; *Kühler Krug*, Bannwald-Allée 2, to the W. outside the town. — **Wine.** *Ratskeller*, Lamm-Str., below the Café Bauer; *Vier Jahreszeiten*, Hebel-Str. 21; *Rodensteiner*, Herren-Str. 16. — **Café.** *Café-Restaurant Bauer*, Lamm-Str. 7 d (Pl. D, 2, 3).

Electric Tramways. From the railway-station to the market-place, etc.; to the Durlacher-Tor, etc.; through the Kaiser-Str., etc.; comp. the Plan.

Steam Tramways. 1. From the *Mess-Platz* (Pl. D, 3, 4) viâ Ettlingen (p. 365) to *Herrenalb* (p. 392) or to *Pforzheim* (p. 357). — 2. Through the *Krieg-Str.* (Pl. B-E, 3) to (9½ M.) *Durmersheim* on the W., or to the E. past the Durlacher Tor to (10 M.) *Spöck*.

Cabs. To or from the station, 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 80 pf., 3 pers. 1 *M*, 4 pers. 1 *M* 20, each package of luggage 20 pf. — Drives *within the town:* one-horse, 1-2 pers. for ¼ hr. 50, 3-4 pers. 70 pf.; for ½ hr. 1 *M* or 1 *M* 20 pf.; two-horse 80 pf., 1 *M*, 1 *M* 30, 1 *M* 70 pf. — After dusk 10 pf. more for each ¼ hr.; double fares from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. (in winter 7).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 30; C, 2), Kaiser-Str. 217.

Theatres. *Court Theatre* (Pl. 12; D, 2), five times a week. The theatre is closed from July to September. — *Summer Theatre* in the Stadt-Garten (p. 364). — *Colosseum*, Wald-Str. 16, a variety-theatre. — **Badischer Kunstverein** (Pl. 22, D, 2; *Art Union*) containing a collection of modern pictures, chiefly by artists of Carlsruhe (open daily, 11-1, and on Sun., Wed., & Sat. 2-4; 30 pf.).

Baths. *Städtisches Vierordtsbad* (Pl. D, 4), with large swimming-bath; *Friedrichsbad*, Kaiser-Str. 136, with swimming-bath. — *In the Rhine*, at Maxau (p. 365), to which special trains convey bathers in summer.

British Chargé d'Affaires, *A. C. Grant-Duff, Esq.*

English Church Service in the Old Catholic Church, Mühlburg-Tor, fortnightly at 11 a.m.

Carlsruhe (380 ft.), the capital of the Grand-Duchy of Baden (111,200 inhab., including *Mühlburg*, p. 365, and a garrison of 4000 men), situated 6 M. from the Rhine, on the W. outskirts of the Hardtwald, owes its origin to the Margrave Charles William of Baden-Durlach (1709-38), who transferred his residence hither from Durlach in 1715 (comp. p. 357). The plan of the old town resembles a fan, the streets radiating from the palace, but the wide new streets on the W., S., and E. are less regular in plan. The importance of Carlsruhe as an industrial town has increased very rapidly since 1870, its principal manufactures being engines and railway-carriages, furniture, and plated goods.

The development of modern German architecture may be very distinctly traced in Carlsruhe. The palace and the other older buildings are in the French style prevalent at the beginning of the 18th century. The structures of the next period exhibit the simple and harmonious classical forms introduced by *Friedrich Weinbrenner* (1766-1826), an architect who received his training in Rome. His principal successors were *Hübsch* (1795-1863) and *Eisenlohr* (1805-54), who erected many handsome buildings in the modern Romanesque (round-arched) style, and long determined the tone of Carlsruhe architecture. The stately edifices erected in recent years by *Berckmüller* (d. 1879) and *Durm* form a fourth period, together with the still more modern buildings (in the Kaiser-Str. and elsewhere) by *Curjel & Moser*, *Billing*, *Ratzel*, and others.

The *School of Art*, founded at Carlsruhe in 1853, has contributed not a little to the development of the German school of landscape-painting. Its first director was the classical painter *J. W. Schirmer* (1807-63), of Düssel-

dorf, a disciple of Lessing, who was succeeded by *H. Gude.* The present director is *Hans Thoma* (b. 1839).

The railway-station is situated outside the former Ettlinger-Tor (Pl. D, 3). Near it are a bronze statue of *Winter* (Pl. 6; d. 1838), the minister, designed by Reich, a *War Monument* (Pl. 5) in memory of 1870-71, by Volz, and other monuments.

At the entrance to the KARL-FRIEDRICH-STRASSE (Pl. D, 3, 2), which extends hence northwards to the palace (¾ M.), stands a handsome *Fountain* (Pl. 25). In the Rondel-Platz, farther on, rises an *Obelisk* ('Verfassungssäule'; Pl. D, 3), with a medallion of Grand-Duke Charles (1811-18); on the right is the *Margrave's Palace*, by Weinbrenner. Farther on to the right is the *Landes-Gewerbehalle* (Pl. 23); admission daily, except Mon., 10-12 (on Sun. 11-12) and 2-4. Adjoining, at the corner of the Hebel-Str., is the *Bezirks-Amt* (Pl. 11), built in 1897-98.

On the left side of the MARKET PLACE (Pl. D, 2) is the *Town Hall* (Pl. 31), built in 1821, in front of which are two colossal bronze figures of Baden and Carlsruhe, by Hirt (1900). On the right is the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 17), with a Corinthian portico, the burial-church of the grand-ducal family. Both these edifices are by Weinbrenner. The fountain with a *Statue of the Grand-Duke Lewis* (1818-30; Pl. 3), by Raufer, is to be replaced by an equestrian statue of Margrave Charles William (p. 359), whose grave is marked by the *Pyramid* (Pl. 7) to the N. of it. At this point the Karl-Friedrich-Str. is intersected by the KAISER-STRASSE (Pl. B-F, 2), one of the main arteries of traffic, flanked with handsome modern houses and attractive shops, and running through the centre of the town from E. to W.

In front of the palace, in the centre of a square embellished with gardens and fountains, is a bronze *Statue of the Grand-Duke Charles Frederick* (Pl. 2; d. 1811), by Schwanthaler (1844), with allegorical figures of the four former divisions of Baden at the corners.

The **Palace** (Pl. D, 1), erected in 1750-82 from *L. Retti's* designs, is in the form of a semicircle, and surmounted by the *Bleiturm* (135 ft.), which affords an extensive view. The interior is shown by the castellan (gratuity). — The E. wing contains the *Zähringen Museum* (Pl. 27; D, 1), a collection of art-objects and curiosities connected with the ducal house (adm. May, June, and Sept. daily, 11-1), and also the *Ducal Stables* (open 12-4).

On the W. side of the Schloss-Platz is the **Court Theatre** (Pl. 12), erected in 1851-53, by *Hübsch.* The reliefs in the pediment are by *Reich.*

Arched passages in the wings of the Schloss lead to the **Palace Garden** (Pl. D, 1), embellished with fountains, sculptures, etc. Among the sculptures are a small monument to *Hebel* (Pl. 4; p. 431) and a group of *Hermann and Dorothea.* The garden extends into the *Hardtwald* (p. 361) and the *Wild-Park.*

Behind the Court Theatre is the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. D, 1, 2; closed on Sat. and Sun., and from 12 to 2 on other days), with a *Winter Garten* (Pl. 43; open on Mon., Wed., and Frid., 10-12 and 2-4).

Adjacent is the ***Hall of Art** (Pl. D, 2), built by *Hübsch* (1836-45) in the modern Romanesque style, with a new wing (1896) by *Durm*. The entrance is in the Linkenheimer-Strasse. The sculptures at the entrance are by *Reich;* those on the rear-façade by *Ad. Heer*. The collections are open to the public on Wed. and Sun. (also Frid. in summer), 11-1 and 2-4; at other times fee 50 pf. — The paintings are arranged in schools; catalogue 50 pf. Director, *Hans Thoma*.

Ground Floor. Extensive collection of casts, some modern models and original works.

Staircase. Frescoes by *Schwind* (1840): Consecration of Freiburg Cathedral by Duke Conrad of Zähringen. — The allegorical paintings in the lunettes are by *Schwind* and *Gleichauf:* that in the middle represents Art protected by the Church and State.

First Floor. First Corridor (to the right): Early German Schools (15-16th cent.). Right Wall: above, *Multscher*, 32. Death of the Virgin, 33. Crucifixion (ca. 1460); 44. *Bart. Zeitblom*, Priest bestowing the blessing; above, 48. *Upper Swabian School*, 'Landenherg Altar' (ca. 1500), with Crucifixion in the centre and SS. Pelagius and Conrad at the sides; *B. Strigel*, 60. Mocking of Christ, 59. Pietà; 97. *Hans von Kulmbach*, Winged altar-piece, with four saints in the centre, and on the sides the massacre of 10,000 Christians by King Sapor of Persia (after Dürer) and the miraculous raising of a dead man to life; 84. *Schäufelin*, Crucifixion (1515); 153. *B. van Orley*, Winged altar-piece, a late work; 158. *N. Neuchatel*, Portraits of a married couple (1572).

Passing through Cabinet 1, in which are pictures by *Ad. Elsheimer*, *L. Cranach the Elder*, *De Vos*, and *H. Holbein the Younger* (67. Erasmus), we enter —

Cabinet 2, containing some of the finest examples of the early-German school: *994, *993. *M. Grünewald*, Crucifixion, Bearing of the Cross, from the church at Tauberbischofsheim; 36. *M. Schongauer*, Coronation of the Virgin; *Holbein the Younger*, 64. Bearing of the Cross (with numerous figures, painted in 1515 in his father's studio), 65. St. Ursula, 66. St. George (1522); *Hans Baldung Grien*, 87. Margrave Christopher I. of Baden, 88. Margrave Christopher I. and his family kneeling before the Virgin and St. Anna (1511), 90. St. Joseph and the Madonna (fragment of an Adoration of the Child; 1539); 130. *G. Pencz*, Veit Hirschvogel the Younger, glass-painter of Nuremberg (1545).

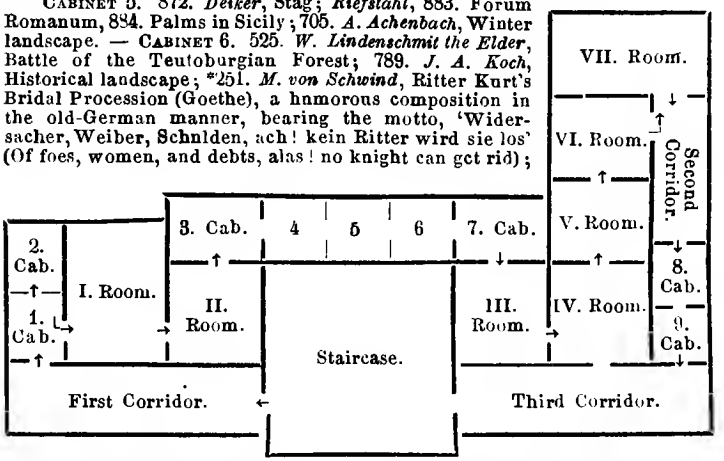
Room 1. Mainly Netherlandish works of the 17th century. To the right: 499, 498, 496, 497. *J. S. Chardin*, Still-life. — 345, 346, 344. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 377, 376. *Rachel Ruysch*, Still-life; *238. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself (ca. 1645); 350. *W. van Aelst*, Still-life; 259. *Pieter de Hooch*, Woman and girl in a room overlooking a garden; 363. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life; 335. *J. van Ruysdael*, Wood-scene; 186. *J. Jordaens*, Moses smiting the rock; 301. *Karel du Jardin*, Shepherdess; 270. *P. van Slingelandt*, Domestic scene; *260. *Jan Steen*, Young couple in a garden; *261. *Gabriel Metsu*, Declaration of love (1667); 269. *P. van Slingelandt*, Domestic scene; 264. *Caspar Netscher*, Death of Cleopatra (1673); *235. *Barth. van der Helst*, Young couple (1661); 495. *Chardin*, Orange-tree; 193. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Peasant-scene.

Room II. French, Italian, and Spanish Schools. To the right: 468. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Portrait (1668); 409. *Lor. di Credi*, Holy Family; 449. *Mich. Angelo da Caravaggio*, Laughing toper; 460. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape; *416. *Ans. Feuerbach*, Small copy of Titian's Assumption at Venice. — 473. *N. Largillière*, Mme. Adélaïde of France (daughter of Louis XV.) as Flora.

Cabinet 3. Left end-wall: 403. *Niccolo da Foligno*, Crucifixion, with Pope Gregory the Great below (1468; from a church-banner); *404. *Vittore Pisano*, Adoration of the Holy Child; 479, 480. *Fr. Boucher*, Pastoral scenes; 483. *Greuze*, Louis XVI.; 188. *Jacques Fouquier*. View of Heidelberg (1620).

Cabinet 4. Dutch works (17th cent.). To the right: 268. *Gerard Dou*, Repentant Magdalen. Works by *Aart van der Neer*, *Adr. van de Velde*, *Jan Wynants*, *Ad. Brouwer* (191. Dentist, 192. Sleeping peasant), *Adr. van Ostade* (244, 245. Peasant-scenes, 247. Smoker, 248. Draught-players, 246. Writer), *G. Dou* (*265. Cook at a window, 1652), *Frans van Mieris the Elder* (272. Half-length portrait, early work), and *D. Teniers the Younger* (199. Toper). — The following rooms contain the modern paintings.

Cabinet 5. 872. *Deiker*, Stag; *Riefstahl*, 883. Forum Romanum, 884. Palms in Sicily; 705. *A. Achenbach*, Winter landscape. — Cabinet 6. 525. *W. Lindenschmit the Elder*, Battle of the Teutoburgian Forest; 789. *J. A. Koch*, Historical landscape; *251. *M. von Schwind*, Ritter Kurt's Bridal Procession (Goethe), a humorous composition in the old-German manner, bearing the motto, 'Widersacher, Weiber, Schulden, ach! kein Ritter wird sie los' (Of foes, women, and debts, alas! no knight can get rid);



509. *Overbeck*, Raising of Lazarus. — Cabinet 7. 585, 586. *Frommel*, Waterfall at Triberg; 564. *J. B. Kirner*, Rustic scenes in the Black Forest; 588. *Frommel*, Heidelberg.

Room III. *Rottmann*, 594. Lake Copais, 595. Delos; 937. *A. Achenbach*, Norwegian landscape; 793. *Fr. Adam*, Horse-catching on the Pushta; 647. *A. von Bayer*, Freiburg Cathedral.

Room IV. 995. *H. Thoma*, Children dancing; 867. *W. Volz*, St. Cecilia; 998. *Haueisen*, Bucket-making in the Black Forest; 932. *Poetzelberger*, The farewell; 935. *Count Kalkreuth*, Cloudy weather; 899. *W. Trübner*, Animal piece; 963. *Em. Lugo*, The Titisee; *H. Thoma*, 933. The Rhine at Säckingen, 986. The gardener.

Room V. 574. *Riefstahl*, Funeral in Appenzell; 771. *G. Schönleber*, Dutch village; 797. *Fr. Defregger*, The young painter; 554. *F. Keller*, Margrave Lewis William of Baden at the battle of Salankemen; 637. *H. Gude*, Norwegian harbour of refuge; 801. *Fr. Kallmorgen*, Inundation; 533. *K. F. Lessing*, Crusaders in the desert; 613-616. *J. W. Schirmer*, Landscapes with the parable of the Good Samaritan.

Room VI. *Anselm Feuerbach*, *550. Colossal figure of Poetry (1856), *551. Dante and the Ladies of Ravenna; 548. *J. Scholtz*, Wallenstein's banquet; 869. *F. Keller*, Emp. William II; *A. Feuerbach*, 549. Silenus and Bacchus, 823. Flowers, 822. Portrait of himself (1878), *813. Banquet of Plato; *880. *H. Baisch*, Rain on the Lower Rhine; 819. *G. Schönleber*, Scene on the Neckar; 874. *L. Bokelmann*, Holstein village on fire; 836. *B. Vautier*, A visit to the room of the quality; *K. F. Lessing*, 535. Scene in the Harz, 534. Dispute between Luther (left) and Dr. Eck (right) at Leipsic in 1519 in presence of Duke George of Saxony and Prince Barnim of Pomerania; 959. *L. Dill*, Flooded sage-fields; 958. *A. Böcklin*, Poverty and Care. — Passing through Corridor II we enter —

Room VII. Nos. 790, 858, & 859 are water-colours, illustrating the costumes of Baden peasants at the procession in honour of the silver-

wedding of the Grand-Duke Frederick (1881), and painted by *Tuttiné* and *Issel*. Cartoons by *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*. — The SECOND CORRIDOR contains cartoons by *M. von Schwind;* 547. *Vischer*, Berthold III of Zähringen at the battle of the Adda; 619. *A. Achenbach*, Steamer colliding with an iceberg. — CABINETS 8 & 9. Drawings and sketches by *J. A. Koch* (855. Landscape with figures by *Carstens*), *Boucher*, *A. Feuerbach*, and *M. von Schwind*.

THIRD CORRIDOR. Drawings by *J. W. Schirmer*, *W. Kaulbach*, *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, *Veit*, *Schwind*, and *Overbeck*.

The CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS (open. Thurs., 10-12) contains *Hans Baldung Grien's* sketch-book, etc.

Near the Kunsthalle, in the Linkenheimer-Str., is one of the entrances to the *Botanic Garden* (p. 361). Beside it is a colossal bust of the architect *Hübsch* (p. 359). On the other side of the street rises the handsome *Court of Justice* (Pl. 16; C, 2), built by Kircher. Opposite is a bronze *Statue of Prince William of Baden* (1829-97), by *Volz*.

Farther on, in the BISMARCK-STRASSE, which diverges to the left, are the *Headquarters of the XIV. Corps d'Armée* (Pl. 42; C, 1). — Two buildings at the W. end of the street contain the **School of Art** (Pl. B, 2; see p. 359). In the Platz in front of it, a statue of the poet *Victor von Scheffel* (see p. 364), by Volz, was erected in 1892. — The adjoining streets contain numerous handsome villas. In the Moltke-Strasse are the *Building School* (Pl. 1; C, 1), the *Industrial School* (Pl. B, 1), with a museum (open Sun. 11-1, Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Frid. 10-1 and 2-4), the *Cadet School* (Pl. A, 1), and the *Grenadier Barracks*.

The Riefstahl-Strasse and the Westend-Strasse lead to the S. from the Moltke-Strasse, passing *Christ Church* (Prot.) and a *Monument to Wilhelm Lübke* (1826-93), the historian of art, to the square in front of the Mühlburger Tor, which is embellished with a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Ad. Heer (1896). — Near the Tor are the Old-Catholic *Church of the Resurrection* (Pl. A, B, 2), in the early-Gothic style, by Schäfer, the office of the *Carlsruhe Life Insurance Co.*, the *Supreme Court* (Pl. B, 2), and other public buildings. — We return to the Kaiser-Str. (p. 360) and thence reach the Stephans-Platz, to the S. behind the large *Post Office* (Pl. 30; C, 2). In the Platz is the *Stephan Fountain* (1905), by Billing and Binz. The Douglas-Strasse, passing the post-office, leads to the N. to the *Palais Prinz Karl*, at the corner of the Stephanien-Strasse. The *Palais Prinz Max* rises a few yards to the E., at the corner of the Akademie-Strasse and Karl-Strasse.

The FRIEDRICHS-PLATZ (Pl. D, 2, 3) is embellished with gardens, fountains, and a marble group of Orestes and Pylades by *Steinhäuser*. On the N.W. side is the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 18; D, 2), built by Weinbrenner in the style of the Pantheon. On the N. is a row of arcades and shops; and on the E. side are the *Central Offices of the Baden Railways* (Pl. 9; D, 3).

On the S. side of the square is the imposing building of the

United Grand-Ducal Collections (*Vereinigte Sammlungen;* Pl. 41, D, 3), with its conspicuous central portion somewhat resembling a triumphal arch, erected by *Berckmüller* in 1865-71. The four marble figures are by *Steinhäuser*. The staircase is adorned with frescoes by *Keller* and *Gleichauf*. Adm. free on Sun. and Wed., 11-1 and 2-4 (antiquities also on Frid.); at other times for a fee (50 pf.).

Ground Floor. At the foot of the staircase are a gilt statue of Jupiter, from the Rastatt Palace, and a Renaissance fountain from Sulzburg (ca. 1600). Straight in front are the larger stone monuments and the stairs leading up to the library (see below). — In the E. wing (left) are the *Mineralogical, Geological, and Zoological Collections*. — In the W. wing (right) are the *Antiquarian*, the *Ethnological*, and the *Mediaeval and Modern Art Collections*. Room I. Egyptian Antiquities. *Greek Vases and Terracottas (good catalogue). — Room II. To the right and left of the entrance, Mithras Reliefs. Bronzes, including Greek and Etruscan Armour, statuettes, mirror-cases, etc. Marble Sculptures found in Italy (*Torso of Cupid). — Room III. Prehistoric, Roman, and Alemannian Antiquities found in Baden. In the second section, the *Ethnological Collection* (5000 objects). — Room IV. *Collection of Weapons*, chiefly Turkish spoils of war captured by Margrave Lewis William (p. 362). — Room V (a flight higher). Modern weapons. *Collection of Baden Costumes.* — Room VI. *Art-Industrial Collection:* stove-tiles, cabinets, musical instruments, church-utensils, carvings, and vestments, glass-paintings, etc.; also coins and medals. — We return to the vestibule, and thence enter a hall containing *Roman and Mediaeval Stone Monuments* found in Baden.

The *Library* contains about 190,000 volumes and a handsome reading-room (open Sun. 11-1, week-days 10-1 & 6-8), and the *Cabinet of Coins*.

Behind the building just described lies the *Erbprinzen-Garten*, with a bronze group of nymphs by *Weltring* (1891). The **Palace of the Crown Prince** (Pl. 37; D, 3), in the Krieg-Str., was erected in the late-Renaissance style by *Durm* in 1891-96. The façades, in light greyish-green sandstone, are freely adorned with sculpture.

In the E. half of the Kaiser-Strasse (p. 360), at the corner of the Kronen-Str., rises the *Synagogue* (Pl. 38; E. 2), built by Durm in the Oriental style with Renaissance details. Farther to the E. is the **Polytechnic School** (Pl. E, 2), erected by *Hübsch* in 1836 and enlarged in 1863. This institution is the oldest of the kind in Germany (founded 1825). Adjoining the main building are the *Aula*, added by Durm in 1898 and adorned in the interior by Schönleber, Heer, and others, and the *Electric*, *Physical*, and *Botanical Institutes*. — At the end of the Kaiser-Strasse is the new Roman Catholic *Church of St. Bernhard*, by Meckel.

About 1/2 M. from the Durlacher Tor (tramway) is the **Schloss Gottesaue** (Pl. G, 3), erected by Margraves Charles II. and Ernest Frederick in 1583-99 on the site of a Benedictine abbey dating from 1103. The interior has been fitted up as an artillery-barrack. — To the N.E., the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. leads from the Durlacher Tor to (3/4 M.) the handsome **New Cemetery**, in which repose the statesman *Karl Mathy* (d. 1868) and the poet *J. Victor von Scheffel*, a native of Carlsruhe (1826-86).

Among pleasant resorts for walking are the *Hardtwald* (Pl. A, B, C, 1); the *Wild-Park*, tickets for which are obtained at the Hofzahlamt, Schloss-Platz 1 (50 pf.); and the **Stadt-Garten* (Pl. D, 4, 5; adm. 30 pf.), beginning beyond the Vicrordtsbad (p. 359), with the Fest-Halle (*Restaurant), several hot-houses, the *Tiergarten*, and the *Lauterberg* (*View).

From Carlsruhe to Landau, 25 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. — 1 1/4 M. *Mühl-*

burgertor. — 2½ M. **Mühlburg**, with the *River Harbour* of Carlsruhe (1898-1901; 48 acres in area), connected with the Rhine by a canal 2000 yds. in length. — 4 M. *Knielingen;* 6¼ M. **Maxau** (*Rheinischer Hof;* baths, see p. 359), where the Rhine is crossed by a bridge-of-boats; then *Maximiliansau;* 8 M. *Wörth* (p. 300); 12 M. *Langenkandel;* 17 M. *Winden*, where the line joins the Palatinate railway. — 25 M. *Landau*, see p. 291.

On leaving Carlsruhe, the train crosses a viaduct spanning the Alb, the strategic railway to Rastatt, and a goods railway. To the right are *Beiertheim* and the two towers of the church of *Bulach.*

38 M. **Ettlingen** (*Sonne, Hirsch*, both very fair, with gardens; *Krone)*, with 8668 inhab., possesses large shirting, velvet, and paper manufactories (paper has been made here since 1482). A pretty path leads hence viâ the *Redoute* (1055 ft.) to *Schluttenbach* (1115 ft.) and thence to the platform on the *Steinig* (1310 ft.; 1¾ hr.). Ettlingen is also a station on the Albtal railway (p. 392) and on the light railway from Carlsruhe to Pforzheim (p. 359).

39¾ M. *Bruchhausen.* — From (43 M.) *Malsch* a picturesque road leads to (9 M.) Herrenalb (p. 392), viâ *Freiolsheim, Moosbrunn*, and *Bernbach.* — 45½ M. *Muggensturm.*

48½ M. **Rastatt** (390 ft.; *Railway Hotel*, at the station, 10 min. from the town, R. 2-3, B. ¾ *M; Schwert; Kreuz*, in the market-place), a town with 14,000 inhab., burned by the French in 1689, but soon afterwards rebuilt by the celebrated Imperial general Margrave Lewis of Baden (d. 1707), was the residence of the Margraves till the line became extinct in 1771. The large *Palace* is conspicuous for its high tower.

In one of the apartments the peace between France and Austria, which terminated the Spanish War of Succession, was signed on 6th May, 1714, by Prince Eugene of Savoy and Marshal Villars. A congress held here in 1797-99 between Austria and Germany on the one side and France on the other led to no result, and at its close Roberjot and Bonnier, two of the French delegates, were barbarously murdered by Austrian hussars in an adjacent wood, but at whose instigation it was never discovered. — The Baden revolution began at Rastatt in 1849 with a mutiny of the soldiery, and it was also terminated here by the surrender of the fortress to the Prussians after a siege of three weeks.

From Rastatt to *Gernsbach* and *Weisenbach*, see pp. 395, 396; strategic line to *Carlsruhe* and *Alsace*, see above.

The train now crosses the *Murg*, and reaches —

54 M. **Oos** (410 ft.; *Stern; Engel*), whence a branch-line ascends the Oostal, passing *Badenscheuern*, to (56½ M.) *Baden.*

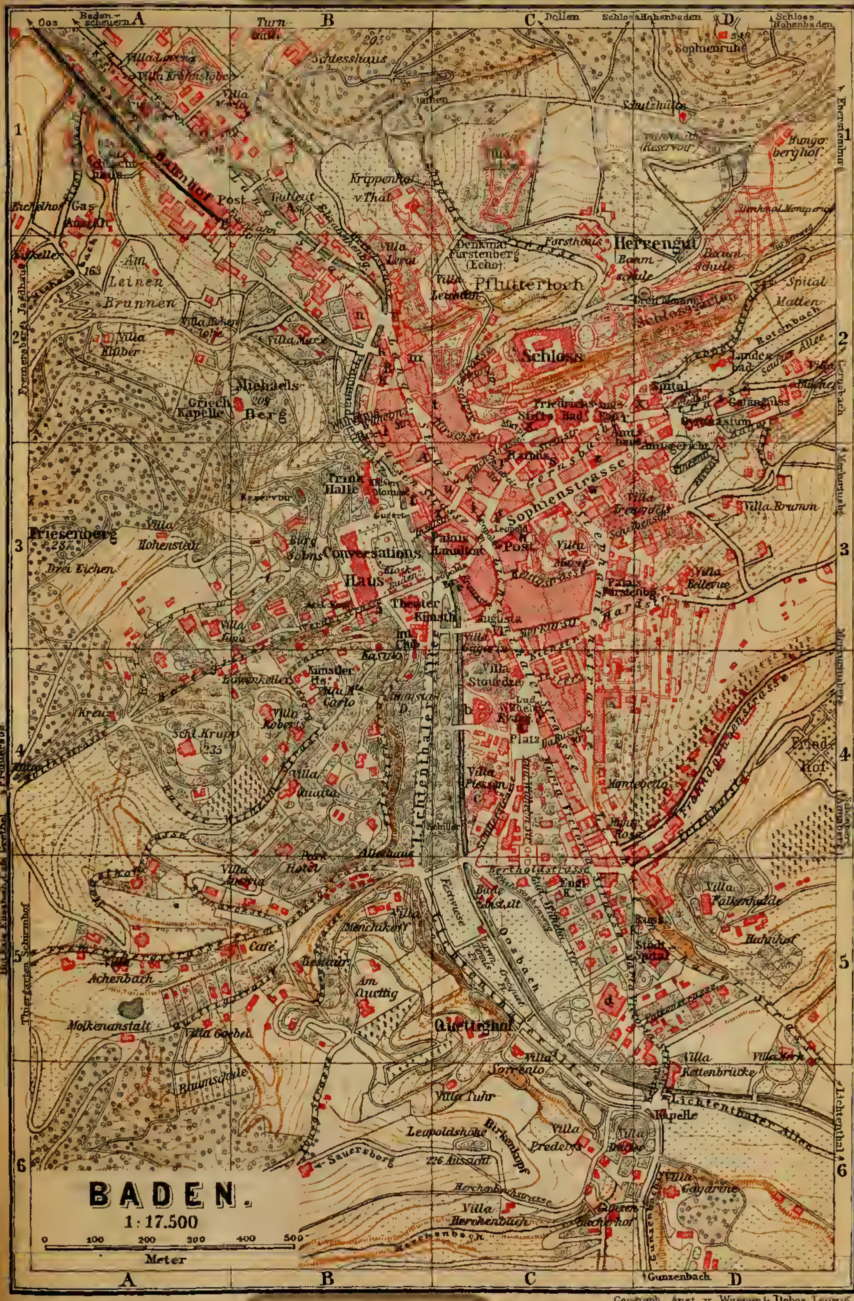
46. Baden and Environs.

Arrival. The RAILWAY STATION (500 ft.; Pl. A, 1), is on the N.W. side of the town, 15-20 min. from most of the hotels. *Porter* from the train to a cab, 5 pf. for each article of luggage; for carrying a trunk into the town 30 pf., more than one 20 pf. each, light articles 10 pf. each; after 11 p.m. 35, 30, 20 pf. — *Cab* (*'Packdroschke'*; at the first exit on the left): 1/4 hr. for 1-2 pers. 70 pf., for 3-4 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf.; for 1/2 hr. 1 *M* 20 or 1 *M* 60 pf. (to Lichtenthal 1 *M* 40 or 1 *M* 70 pf.; after 9 p.m. 1 *M* 70, 2 *M* 20 pf.); from 9 to 12 p.m., 1 *M* 20, 1 *M* 50, 1 *M* 50, and 1 *M* 80 pf.; from midnight to 5 a.m., 1 *M* 40, 1 *M* 70, 1 *M* 70, and 2 *M* 20 pf.; each box 20 pf. — *Omnibus* to Lichtenthal, see p. 368.

Hotels (generally good). Pension-rates are granted at all, except the Hôtel Stephanie, for a stay of some time. The larger houses are usually closed from Nov. until the beginning of March. — *HÔTEL STEPHANIE (Pl. b; C, 4), two honses in an open situation on the right bank of the Oos, surrounded with gardens; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. f; B, 3), Kaiser-Allee 2, in a fine situation opposite the Kurpark and the Trinkhalle, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2, pens. 11-14 *M*; *HÔTEL MESSMER (Pl. a; B, 3), Werder-Str., near the Conversationshaus, with three dépendances and a large garden, R. 4-8, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2, pens. 11-15 *M*; *HÔTEL REGINA, similarly situated, with garden and dépendance, R. from 4, D. 4 1/2 *M*; *HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. e; C, 3), Sophien-Str. 2, by the Promenaden-Brücke, with garden, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2, pens. from 11 *M*; *BELLEVUE (Pl. d; C, 5), in an open situation on the right bank of the Oos, with garden; *MINERVA (Pl. c; C, 4), similarly situated, R. 3-8, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, pens. from 9 *M*; *COUR DE BADE (Pl. n; B, 2), Lange-Str. 47, at the entrance to the town, with baths and garden, open in winter also: *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. k; B, 2), Kaiser-Allée 4, with garden, R. 4-12, B. 1 1/2, D. 5, pens. from 10 *M*; *HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE (Pl. h; C, 3), Sophien-Str. 14, with the dépendance *Pension Beausé-jour* (Pl. i; C, 3), R. from 3, pens. from 10 *M*; *VICTORIA (Pl. g; C, 3), Leopolds-Platz, comfortable, but not showy. — *HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. l; B, 2), Luisen-Str. 32, with garden, open in winter also, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 8 *M*. — *PARK HOTEL, Fremersberg-Str. 2, overlooking the Lichtenthaler Allée, R. 3-8, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 9 *M*; *ZÄHRINGER HOF (Pl. m; B, 2), Lange-Str. 46, with baths and large garden, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6 1/2-12 *M*. All the above are of the first class, with lifts, electric light, and other modern conveniences.

The following houses are somewhat less expensive: *HÔTEL HIESCH (Pl. t; B, C, 2), Hirsch-Str. 1, with baths and lift, open in winter also, R. 2 1/2-4 1/2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 7 1/2 *M*. — *TERMINUS (Pl. o; A, 1), R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1, pens. 6 1/2-9 *M*; *VILLE DE BADE (Pl. p; A, 1), R. 2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 6-8 *M*; BAYRISCHER HOF (Pl. q; A, 1), Lange-Str. 90, with restanrant, garden, and covered terrace, R. 2 1/2-3, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 6-8 *M*; these three are near the station and convenient for passing travellers. *PETERSBURGER HOF (Pl. s; C, 3), Gernsbacher-Str. 12, with restaurant; *DREI KÖNIGE (Pl. u; C, 3), Lange-Str. 11, with restaurant and covered terrace; *DEUTSCHER HOF (Pl. v; B, 2), Lange-Str. 60, with restaurant, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5 1/2-7 1/2 *M*; *STADT PARIS (Pl. z; C, 3), Sophien-Str., near the Friedrichsbad, with lift, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, D. 5, pens. from 11 *M*; *STADT STRASSBURG (Pl. w; C, 3), Sophien-Str. 26, with restaurant and covered terrace, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1, pens. 7-10 *M*; *RÖMERBAD, Räder-Str. 1, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-8 1/2 *M*; STAHLBAD, Lichtenthaler-Str. 27, R. 1 3/4-3, B. 3/4, pens. from 6 *M*; GERMANIA (Pl. y; C, 4), Ludwig-Wilhelm-Platz, R. 2-6, B. 1, pens. 6-9 *M*; MÜLLER, Lange-Str. 34, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2 3/4, pens. from 6 *M*, well spoken of; GOLDENES EINHORN, Lange-Str. 7, with beer and wine restaurant. R. 2 3, B. 1, D. 1 3/4 & 2 1/2, pens. 5 1/2-7 1/2 *M*, well spoken of. — CENTRAL HOTEL, Jewish, R. 2 1/2-5 *M*.

Among the less pretentious hotels may be mentioned: BOCK (Pl. B; B, 2), Lange-Str. 45, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, pens. 4 1/2-6 *M*; BALDREIT, Küfer-Str. 5, near the market-place, with baths; SALMEN, LÖWE, GEIST, all in the Gernsbacher-Str.; STADT CARLSRUHE, corner of Baldreit-Str. and Button Str.;



Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

STERN, Küfer-Str. 2; GRÜNER BAUM, Markt-Platz 22, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. at 12.30 p.m. 2½, pens. 4½-6 *M*; ROSE, also in the Markt-Platz; STADT NANCY, Sophien-Str. 22; BAHNHOFS-HOTEL, with garden.

Outside the town: FRIESENWALD, Werder-Str. 20, on the Beutig, GRETEL (a sanatorium), *KAISERIN ELISABETH, and HÔT. RESTAURANT PANORAMA, Lichtenthaler Allée 18 (R. 2-5, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3-5, pens. 6-10 *M*; large garden), see p. 373; HÔTEL KORBMATTFELSEN, HÔTEL FRÜH, see p. 377; *KURHAUS SCHIRMHOF, well-managed, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2, pens. from 6 *M*. — PENSION WALDENECK, Fremersberg-Str. 40, R. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 *M*. — GUNZENBACHER HOF (Pl. C, 6), R 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 *M*, see p. 373. — ZUR MORGENRÖTE and WALDSCHLÖSSCHEN, see p. 376. — *Inns at Lichtenthal*, see p. 373.

Pensions. *Allerhaus*, Lichtenthaler Allee 6 (pens. 6-10 *M*); *Alsen*, Seufzer-Allee 2 (6-10 *M*); *Villa Bellavista*, Yburg-Str. 19 (6½-9 *M*); *Blücher*, Gernsbacher-Str. 90 (5-7 *M*); *Chandon*, Werder-Str. 16; *Fürst Bismarck*, Bismarck-Str. 14 (5½-3½ *M*); *Glover*, Bismarck-Str. 3 (6½-10 *M*); *Heeser*, Moltke-Str. 3 (5½-7½ *M*); *Hohenstein*, Friesenberg-Str. 4 (6-10 *M*); *Jäger*, Friesenberg-Str. 2 (5-8 *M*); *Kalender*, Kronprinzen-Str. 2 (R. 2½-5½, B. 1, pens. 7-10 *M*); *Kloss*, Sophien-Str. 38 (pens. 5-8 *M*); *Luisenhöhe (Bazoche)*, Werder-Str. 12 (R. 3-10, pens. 8-16 *M*); *Mangin*, Luisen-Str. 20 (pens. from 6 *M*); *Villa Marguerite*, Seufzer-Allee 6 (pens. 5-8 *M*); *Villa Monbijou*, Werder-Str. 18 (6-10 *M*); *Nagel*, Luisen-Str. 22; *Schneider*, Schiller-Str. 11, near the Lichtenthaler Allee; *Volz*, Schloss-Str. 11a (from 4½ *M*). — **Sanatoria.** *Quisisana (Dr. Baumgärtner)*, Bismarck-Str. 15 (R. & A. 2-12, board 6 *M*); *Dr. Emmerich's Sanatorium*, Quettig-Str., for nervous patients; *Sanatorium of Dr. Frey*, Lange-Str., for heart and nervous patients; *Dr. Burger's Sanatorium*, Maria-Viktoria-Str. 10, for internal complaints; *Dr. Ebers's Sanatorium* (Friedrichshöhe), Bernhard-Str. 32, pens. 8-15 *M*; *Ludwig-Wilhelm-Stift* (pens. 5-6 *M*), see p. 370. — *Swedish Medical Gymnastics* (Kellgren System), Maria-Viktoria Str. 5.

Restaurants. In addition to the above-mentioned hotels: **Conversationshaus*, of the first class, D. 4½-7 *M* (wine, etc., cheaper at the uncovered tables); **Café Palais*, in the former Palais Hamilton (Pl. C, 3; p. 372), with beautiful garden, also of the first class; **Mangin*, Luisen-Str. 20 (see above); **Goldenes Kreuz*, Lichtenthaler-Str. 13, popular, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Zur Post*, Lichtenthaler-Str. 4; *Bayrischer Hof* (see above); *Krokodil*, Mühlengasse 4, between Nos. 25 and 27 in the Lange-Strasse, very fair, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Stadt Strassburg* (see above); *Ritter*, Gernsbacher-Str. 11, with garden, D. 2 *M*; *Bletzer*, Lichtenthaler-Str. 35; *Sinner's Saalbau*, Lichtenthaler-Str. 44.

Cafés and Confectioners' Shops. *Conversationshaus*, see above; **Rumpelmayer*, Augusta-Platz (Pl. C, 3), first-class, with garden; **Villa Sorrento* (Pl. C, 5, 6), Lichtenthaler Allée 14; *Panorama* (with rooms), above the Lichtenthaler Allée (Pl. C, 6), see p. 373; *Zabler*, Lichtenthaler-Str. 12, with garden. — There are also several good cafés and milk-gardens in the environs, such as the *Gunzenbacher Hof* (p. 373); *Molkenanstalt*, Quettig-Str. 9; *Gretel*, see p. 372.

Cabs ('Packdroschken' at the rail. station, see p. 366).

a. BY TIME.	1-2 pers. *M*	1-2 pers. pf.	3-4 pers. *M*	3-4 pers. pf.
For ¼ hour	1	—	1	75
For ½ hour	1	75	2	25
For ¾ hour	2	50	3	25
For 1 hour	3	50	4	50

Each additional ¼ hour 50 pf. or 75 pf. outside the cab-radius, which includes the whole of the town shown in our plan, with the exception of the hills to the S.W. of the Greek Chapel and Schloss Krupp and the hills to the N.E. Cabs discharged beyond the radius are entitled to half-fare for the return. — To Lichtenthal 1½ or 2 *M*; to the pensions Waldeneck, Schirmhof, Korbmattfelsenhof, or Kaiserin Elisabeth, 2½ or 3½ *M*.

In summer after 9 p.m., and in winter after 8 p.m.: per drive (¼ hr.), 1-4 pers. 1 *M* 50 pf., each additional ¼ hr. 1 *M*. Each large box 40 pf.

b. Drives at Fixed Charges (1-4 persons).

Under Class I carriages may be kept for 2 hrs.; under Cl. II, 3 hrs.; under Cl. III, 6 hrs.; under Cl. IV, 10 hrs.; and under Cl. V, 14 hrs.

		M	pf.
I.	To the Fish Breeding Estab. 4 M, there and back	6	—
	To the Seelach 4 M, there and back	5	—
	To the Gerolsauer Mühle 3 M, there and back	5	—
II.	To the Gerolsau Waterfall 5 M, there and back	7	—
	Jagdhaus 5 M, returning viâ the Fremersberger Hof, or vice versâ	6	50
	To the Alte Schloss 5 M, there and back	7	—
	By the Yburg road, the Seelighöfe, and the 'Verbindungs-Weg' to Lichtenthal, and back to Baden	8	—
III.	To the Alte Schloss and back viâ Ebersteinburg, or vice versâ	9	—
	To Ebersteinburg and back	9	—
	To the Fish Breeding Estab. and Schloss Eberstein and back	11	—
	The same, returning viâ Gernsbach	13	—
	To the Fish Breeding Estab. and Gernsbach and back	14	—
	To the Fremersberg-Turm and back	12	—
	To the Fremersberg-Turm viâ the Katzenstein, and back viâ the Jagdhaus	14	—
	To the Favorite and back viâ Oos	9	—
	To the Yburg and back	11	—
IV.	Viâ Gerolsau to the Plättig (19 M), Sand (20 M), and the Hundseck, and back	21	—
	Viâ Gerolsau to Bühlerthal and the Gertelbach-Schlucht, and back viâ Bühl and Steinbach, or vice versâ	20	—
	To the Alte Schloss, Ebersteinburg, Teufelskanzel, and by the new road below the Mercurius-Turm to Müllenbild and back, or vice versâ	14	—
V.	The same, including Gernsbach or Schloss Eberstein	18	—
	The same, including Gernsbach and Schloss Eberstein	21	—
	Viâ Gerolsau to Bühlerthal and the Gertelbach-Schlucht, and back viâ Sand and Plättig	26	—

Omnibuses (starting-point near the Conversationshaus). 1. *Leopolds-Platz* (Pl. C, 3) viâ Lange-Str. and the station to *Badenscheuern* (p. 365), 11 times daily (20 pf.). — 2. *Kurhaus* viâ Sophien-Str. and Leopold-Str. to the *Alte Schloss* (p. 375), twice daily (1½, there and back 2 M). — 3. *Kurhaus* to *Lichtenthal* (p. 363), 7 times daily (25 pf.); some of the omnibuses start from the railway-station (40 pf.). — 4. *Kurhaus* viâ Lichtenthal to *Seelach* (p. 375), thrice daily, in summer 4 times (75 pf., back 50 pf.). — 5. *Kurhaus* viâ Lichtenthal to the *Fish Breeding Establishment* (p. 374), twice daily (1 M, return-fare 1½ M); the morning omnibus starts from the railway-station. — 6. *Kurhaus* viâ the Fish Breeding Estab. to *Schloss Eberstein* (p. 392), once daily, 2 and 3 M. — 7. *Kurhaus* viâ Lichtenthal to the *Gerolsau Waterfall* (p. 374), twice daily (1 M). — 8. *Kurhaus* viâ the Plättig and Sand to the *Hundseck* (p. 394), once daily (3 or 5 M). — 9. *Theater-Platz* viâ the Yburg road to *Yburg* (p. 377; returning viâ the Korbmattfelsen and Werder-Str.), twice daily (2 or 2½ M). — 10. *Kurhaus* viâ the Werder-Str. and the Korbmattfelsen to the *Jagdhaus* (p. 377; returning viâ the Jagdhauser-Allée), twice daily (1 M 30 & 2 M). — Intermediate fares on all these lines.

Visitors' Tax. Tickets of admission to the Conversationshaus and grounds (sold at the entrance to the grounds) are necessary for afternoon and evening concerts (3-4 & 8-10 p.m.; the morning concert, 7-8 a.m. is free): for one day, 1 pers. 1 M; for a fortnight 10 M; for one month, 1 pers. 20 M, 2 pers. 30 M, each additional person 6 M more. *Balls* every Sunday during the season. Good *Concerts* frequently.

Baths. **Friedrichs-Bad*, open all the year round 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., and **Augusta-Bad*, open in summer only, see p. 370; *Darmstädter Hof* (Pl. r; C, 3), Gernsbacher-Str. 5, also rooms and pension. *River Baths and Swimming Baths* (Pl. C, 5), on the right bank of the Oos.

Baths Office (*Grossherzogliche Kommission der Badeanstalten*), in the Grossherzogliche Amtshaus (Pl. C, D, 2). — **Municipal Baths Committee** (*Städtische Kurcomité*), in the Conversationshaus, to the left.

Theatre. From June to Sept. performances on Mon., Wed., and Frid., in winter only on Wednesdays.

Races at *Iffezheim* (near Oos, p. 365), at the end of August and the beginning of September.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Leopolds-Platz 12.

Tourist Agency Offices. *F. W. Schick*, Sophien-Str. 5; *F. Trapp*, Hirsch-Str. 2.

English Church (*All Saints'*), Berthold-Str. 5, close to the Grand-Hôtel Bellevue; Sun. services at 8.30 a.m., 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. T. Archibald S. White*, *M. A.*, Lange-Str. 33.

Baden has the reputation of being an expensive watering-place, and probably is so to those who live at the first-class hotels, attend all the numerous concerts, and liberally patronise the shops and bazaars; but many of the advantages of the place may be enjoyed without very serious inroad on the finances by visitors who are content to put up at the less pretending hotels. A month may be very comfortably spent at Baden for 10*l.* or 12*l.* — *Baths* cost 40 pf. to 2 ℳ 50 pf. and upwards. The *Thermal Water* may be drunk at the Trinkhalle and Friedrichs-Bad free of charge; other kinds of mineral water are supplied at fixed rates. Whey or goats' milk, 20 pf. per glass. — The Friedrichs-Bad and the Trinkhalle are open throughout the year. The *Season* proper lasts from April to October and is at its height from June to August, while the town is crowded also at the time of the races (see above). The atmosphere is mild and healthy, though somewhat damp.

Baden (600 ft.), or *Baden-Baden* (to distinguish it from the Baden near Vienna and that in Switzerland), lies at the entrance of the Black Forest, among picturesque, well-wooded hills, in the delightful valley of the *Oosbach* or *Oelbach*, and vies with Heidelberg and Freiburg in the beauty of its situation. It is one of the most popular watering-places in Europe, and is rivalled in Germany by Wiesbaden only. The population is 16,300 (chiefly Roman Catholics) and the number of visitors is over 77,000 annually.

The efficacy of the waters was known to the Romans, who called it *Civitas Aurelia Aquensis*. For six centuries Baden was the seat of the Margraves of Baden, of whom Hermann II. (d. 1130) first resided in the old castle. The new castle, above the town, was erected by the Margrave Christopher (1475-1527), but both town and castles suffered so much during the Thirty Years' War and the war of the Palatinate (1689), that the Margraves transferred their residence to Rastatt in 1706. The modern reputation of Baden as a sanatorium dates from the beginning of the 19th century. The first 'Conversationshaus' was opened in 1808, and the gaming-table, which was immediately set up, became a favourite resort of European wealth and fashion. The suppression of public gambling in 1872, however, has given Baden more of the character of a health-resort.

The Old Town, with its narrow streets, is situated on the right bank of the Oosbach, and extends up the slope of a spur of the Battert, the summit of which is crowned by the grand-ducal château. Farther to the S. rises the Gothic —

Pfarrkirche or **Stiftskirche** (590 ft.; Pl. C, 2; always open in the morning), erected in the 7th cent., raised to the dignity of an abbey-church in 1453, destroyed by fire in 1689, repaired in 1753, and restored in the original style in 1866. The choir contains interesting *Monuments* of the Margraves of Baden, from Bernhard I. (d. 1431) downwards, notably those of Bishop Frederick of Utrecht

(d. 1517), brother of Christopher I. (bronze monument in a Gothic niche, to the left), and of Margrave Lewis William (colossal tomb, on the right). The lower part of the W. tower is Romanesque. — Opposite the portal lies the *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 3), formerly the Jesuits' College and then the Conversationshaus (1809-24).

Adjacent to the church, on the S.E. slope of the Schlossberg, are the *Hot Springs*, the chief of which have been united in two channels, the *Hauptstollen* and the *Kirchenstollen*. They yield about 110,000 gallons per day, and vary from 111° to 147° Fahr. in temperature. The efficacy of the water is chiefly due to its high natural temperature, the solid ingredients, chiefly chloride of sodium, amounting only to three per cent. The latest analysis has detected slight traces of arsenic. Close to the springs are the two chief bath-houses in which the springs are put to their fullest use.

The **Friedrichs-Bad** (Pl. C, 2) is an imposing sandstone edifice by *Dernfeld* (1869-77), embellished with statues, busts, and medallions. In summer it is reserved for gentlemen, in winter it is used by ladies also.

The first floor contains hot and cold plunge-baths (6 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 *M* 20 pf., 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. 80 pf.), sitz-baths (private bath, morn. 3, aft. 2½ *M*; general bath, 1 *M* 50 and 1 *M* 20 pf.), electric baths (3 *M*), an inhaling room (50 pf.), etc. On the second floor is the division set apart for curative gymnastics and 'massage' (15 tickets, valid for 1 month, 15 *M*). On this floor also are baths for bathing in company, vapour and douche baths, Turkish baths, and large swimming-baths with cold and warm water. A bath takes from 1½ to 2 hrs. (charge, morn. 2½, aft. 2 *M*). On the third floor are the Fürstenbäder, or baths of the most luxurious description (10 *M*), and also vapour baths (2 or 1½ *M*); inhaling room (50 c.); and massage (2-5 *M*). — Admission to view the interior, after 6 p.m., 1 *M*.

On the E. the Friedrichs-Bad is adjoined by the **Kaiserin-Augusta-Bad**, a handsome Italian Renaissance building, erected by *Durm* in 1891-92 and adorned with sculptures by *Hör*. It is reserved for ladies, but is open in summer only. The main vestibule contains busts of the Grand-Duke and Grand-Duchess Frederick and two oil-paintings representing favourite walks of the Empress Augusta. The handsome staircase is adorned with a bust of the Empress by *Moest* and a frieze by *Gleichauf*. The general equipments and charges resemble those of the Friedrichs-Bad.

Between these two bath-houses are the remains of *Roman Baths* (open 11-12 & 6-7; steps lead down from the Augusta-Bad). — To the N. of the Platz is the *Institut zum heiligen Grab* with a church.

To the E. of the Augusta-Bad are the *Spital-Kirche*, used by the Old Catholics, and the *Old Cemetery* (Pl. D, 2), now transformed into a promenade and containing a fine crucifix by Niclaus Lerch of Leyden (1467) and a late-Gothic 'Mount of Olives' with stone figures. To the left, at the foot of the Schlossberg, are the *Landes-Bad* (Pl. D, 2), for poor patients, and the new *Inhalatorium*. To the right are the *Ludwig-Wilhelms-Stift*, a home for ladies, and *Dr. Ebers's Sanatorium* (higher up; p. 367).

The **Neue Schloss** (Pl. C, 2; 675 ft.), on the hill to the N. of the town, is most conveniently reached viâ the Schloss-Strasse and Burg-Strasse, ascending from the Pfarrkirche (p. 369). It was founded in 1479, enlarged in 1530 and 1570-80, seriously damaged in 1689, and partly restored. In 1842 it was fitted up as a summer-residence for the Grand-Duke. The Schloss is open all day, except 12-1 (fee 1-1½ *M*). The W. gateway, with its Gothic vaulting, leads into the court (bell to the left for the castellan), on the E. side of which is the handsome Renaissance château. It contains a number of handsome saloons and the apartments of the Grand-Duke, adorned with several good modern pictures, carving, family-portraits, etc. The winding-staircase (ca. 1575) in the Dagobert-Turm is interesting. The curious subterranean vaults with stone and iron doors were probably once used as dungeons. — The tasteful *Garden*, with view-terrace, on the S. side of the Schloss, is always open (entrance at the N.E. angle of the Schloss; steps descend to the town).

The chief resorts of visitors are in the new quarters, and the beautiful *Pleasure Grounds*, extending along the left back of the Oos, which flows for a long distance through an artificial channel. The busiest point is the Conversationshaus.

The **Conversationshaus** (525 ft.; Pl. B, 3), designed by *Weinbrenner*, erected in 1824, and considerably enlarged in 1854, is 125 yds. in length and is preceded by a portico of 8 columns.

The INTERIOR is gorgeously fitted up by Parisian masters. Immediately within the colonnade is the GREAT SALOON, where the band plays in the evening in unfavonrable weather. To the left are the so-called LANDSCAPE SALOON, the ITALIAN SALOON, and the FLOWER SALOON; to the right the RENAISSANCE SALOON. The NEW SALOONS, opened in 1854, are fitted np in the Renaissance style of Lonis XIII. and Louis XIV., and contain from April to Oct. a good *International Exhibition of Art* (week-days 10-6; Snn. 11-6; free to holders of tickets, p. 368). — In the N. wing of the building are the well-stocked reading-rooms. The S. wing contains the restanrant (p. 367).

The band which plays on the 'Kaiser-Promenade', in front of the Conversationshaus, always attracts a large assemblage of the fashionable world, and on fine Sunday afternoons the grounds are crowded with visitors from Strassburg, Carlsruhe, and other neighbouring places. The short avenue leading to the Leopolds-Brücke is flanked with stalls of various wares.

A few paces to the N. of the 'Kaiser-Promenade' is the **Trinkhalle** (Pl. B, 3), designed by *Hübsch*, and erected in 1839-42. It is most frequented from 7 to 8 in the morning, when the band plays and the waters are drunk. The relief in the tympanum, by *Reich*, represents the nymph of the springs administering health to sufferers of every kind. The somewhat faded frescoes in the arcades, by *Götzenberger*, illustrate legends of the Black Forest. — The grounds in front of the Trinkhalle are adorned with a marble *Bust of Emperor William I.*, by Kopf (1875).

On the S. side of the Promenade is the **Theatre** (Pl. B, 3), built

by *Derchy* in 1861, and richly fitted up from designs by *Couteau*. — Between the Conversationshaus and the Hôtel Messmer ascends the Werder-Strasse, in which, to the right, is the studio of *Professor J. von Kopf*, the sculptor (d. 1903), to which visitors are admitted on Tues. & Thurs., 3-6 p.m., on Sun. 11-12 and 3-6 (free), from July to October. — The *Kunsthalle* (Pl. B, C, 3), behind the theatre, contains an exhibition of pictures (adm. 8-6, Sun. & holidays 11-6; 50 pf.). Near it is the *International Club*. Farther on, in the Lichtenthaler Allée, is a marble bust of the *Empress Augusta*, by Kopf (1894). — In the Kronprinzen-Strasse, farther up the hill, is the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. B, 4), with the studios of several painters.

Crossing the Leopolds-Brücke we see immediately to the left the former *Palais Hamilton*, bought by the town in 1900, with a pretty garden (café-restaurant, see p. 367).

The palais contains the *Archducal Picture Gallery* (open 11-1), founded by Herr Louis Juncke (d. 1900) who presented 100, mostly excellent, pictures by German, Spanish, French and Italian painters of the 19th cent. (catalogue 20 pf.), and the *Municipal Collection of Antiquities*.

The Leopolds-Platz (Pl. C, 3), close by, is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Grand-Duke Leopold* (d. 1852). On the right is the *Post-Office* with a pretty telephone tower. — The Sophien-Strasse, to the E. of this Platz, is bordered with trees. From it diverges the Stephanien-Str. to the S. in which is the handsome *Synagogue*. — In the new S. quarter of the town, in the Ludwig-Wilhelm-Platz, are the Gothic *Protestant Church* (Pl. C, 4), by Eisenlohr, and the **English Church** (Pl. C, 5). The latter contains some good stained-glass windows, a fine candelabrum presented by the Empress Augusta, and a lectern given by the Grand-Duchess of Baden. In the Lichtenthaler-Str. is the *Russian Church* (Pl. C, D, 5), with a gilded dome. — On the S.W. slope of the Annaberg lies the *Cemetery* (Pl. D, 4), with many tasteful monuments.

On the Michaelsberg rises the **Greek Church** (685 ft.; Pl. B, 2), erected in 1863-66 from designs by *Klenze* of Munich in memory of a son of the Roumanian prince Michael Stourdza, who died at Baden in 1863, in his 17th year. The roof and dome are gilded; the interior, which contains the tombs of the family, is sumptuously decorated with gold, marble, and painting. Key at the house No. 2; fee 50 pf. (service on Sun , 10-11). — A little to the S. is the *Château of Baron Venninger-Ullner* (Pl. B, 3), built by Oppler in a mediæval style. — Farther up is the **Friesenberg** (940 ft.), the pretty forest-paths on which afford beautiful views; it is reached by following the Werder-Str. (see above) or the Beutig-Str., or direct from the Greek church. — The Beutig-Str. is continued to the *Cross on the Beutig* (770 ft.; Pl. A, 4), opposite which is the *Villa Meineck*. Farther on, to the left of the road, is the *Hôtel-Café Gretel*, and still farther on, $1^1/_4$ M. from the Conversationshaus, is the *Hôtel Kaiserin Elisabeth* (comp. p. 377). — Pretty paths lead from the Friesenberg to the *Waldsee* (655 ft.), in the valley of the *Michelbach*.

Geograph. Anst. von

Reduktion der Höhenzahlen auf Normalnull

Rastatt
Ottenau
Bahnhf.
Murg
Fünfbrunnen
EBERSTEINBURG
Ruinen
Verbrannte Reisen
Eberstein burg
Hörbach
Edelsbach
Selbach
Hinterbach
Selbach
Hörden
Wolfsschlucht
Waldkapelle
Galgenbuckel
282
Neuhaus
Bahnhof
161
GERNSBACH
Herrenalb
Merkurius
Oberdorf
Staufenberg
Unterdorf
Bahnbach
Staufenbach
Binsenwasen
Kleiner Staufenbg
625
Kohlplattel
Hallestelle
Scheuern
Klingel
Waldheimer Hof
Brunnen
Müllenbach
382
Brunnen
Kapelle
Obertsroth
Hallestelle
Hummelsberg
655
Haidennell
Hilpertsau
Fischkultur
Kuchen
Kuchenberg
Gaisbach
Weisenbach
Lindel
Schmalbach
Harrichwasen
Steinern Kreuz
Steinersacker
Steinberg
680
Hochberg
717
Scherrhof, Badener Höhe
Forbach
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

ENVIRONS OF BADEN.

The most attractive walk in the vicinity of Baden is the ***Lichtenthaler Allée** (Pl. B, 3, 4, C, 5, 6), ascending the left bank of the Oosbach, and much frequented in the afternoon by pedestrians, cyclists, and carriages. The fine old trees are surrounded with flower-beds and shrubberies. On the left beyond the brook are numerous lawn-tennis courts and sumptuous hotels, and on the right are a number of handsome villas. About 1/4 M. from the theatre, beside the Allée-Haus (No. 6), the roads to the Fremersberg and the Yburg (p. 377) diverge to the right; and about 1/2 M. farther on the road to Gunzenbach (Pl. D, 6) also runs off to the right.

Following the above-mentioned Fremersberg road and then turning to the left, we may reach the *Sauersberg* (845 ft.; pleasant view from the *Birkenkopf*) in 1/2 hr., and the *Whey Cure Establishment* (refreshments) in 10 min. more. — The *Gunzenbach-Tal*, with a prettily situated garden-restaurant and the *Gunzenbacher Hof* (pension; Pl. C, 6), is interesting to mineralogists. At the entrance to the Gunzenbach-Tal a guide-board indicates the way to the *Leopoldshöhe*, above the *Höt.-Café Panorama* (p. 367), commanding a fine view. — Paths lead from the Allée and from the Gunzenbach-Tal to the top of the *Caecilienberg* (see below).

About 1 1/2 M. from the Conversationshaus we reach —

Lichtenthal. — **Hotels** (all with gardens and restaurants). *BÄR; LUDWIGSBAD, with a chalybeate spring; LÖWE, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 3/4, D. 2 1/4, pens. 5-6 *M*; GOLDNES KREUZ, similar charges. — *Caecilienberg Beer Garden.*

OMNIBUS to Baden, the Fish Breeding Establishment, etc., see p. 368.

At *Lichtenthal* (610 ft.), formerly called *Unter-Beuern*, a village with 4700 inhab., is situated the NUNNERY OF LICHTENTHAL (to the right, beyond the bridge), which was founded in 1245 by Irmengard, granddaughter of Henry the Lion and widow of Hermann V. of Baden. The convent, taken by the Margraves of Baden under their special protection, has escaped the devastations of war and the ravages of time, and is still occupied by Cistercian nuns. The *Church*, which has no aisles, contains the 14th cent. tomb of the foundress (d. 1260), by Wölfelin von Rufach (14th cent.). Adjoining the church and connected with it by an archway is the *Toten-Kapelle* (mortuary chapel), built in the Gothic style in 1288, and restored in 1830. It contains tombstones of Margraves of Baden-Durlach, and two altar-pieces (retouched) of the Upper Rhenish School (1496). The *Orphan Asylum*, within the precincts of the convent, was founded by the wealthy and benevolent London tailor *Stulz* (p. 380), who was afterwards ennobled. In front of the nunnery is a *War Monument* for 1870-71.

The pine-clad *Caecilienberg* (755 ft.), immediately behind the nunnery, a spur of the *Klosterberg* (1360 ft.), affords pleasant walks and charming views. Higher up rises the new *Parish Church.*

On the **Seelach** (900 ft.), on the E. side of the Gerolsau (ascended from the nunnery in 1/2 hr.; road to the right of the parish-church, footpath to the left), stands the villa of Princess Bariatinska, in the mediæval style, a fine point of view (restaurant, adjacent; omn., see p. 368). — The broad road ascends, skirting the Baden aqueduct, to (1 3/4-2 hrs.) the *Scherrhof*

(2225 ft.), whence the top of the *Badener Höhe* may be reached by footpaths in 1½ hr.

From Lichtenthal the road, which is destitute of shade, ascends the Beuerner-Tal, passing several houses and hamlets, to **Ober-Beuern** *(Waldhorn).* — The valley now contracts and trees become more numerous. About 1½ M. from the convent the road divides, the main branch, to the left, proceeding by Müllenbach to Gernsbach and Schloss Eberstein (comp. p. 377). To the right, on the branch leading to Gaisbach and Forbach (p. 397), is the *Gaisbach Fish Breeding Establishment* (the '*Fischkultur*'; 875 ft.; fair inn and restaurant; adm. to breeding-ponds 20 pf.), situated in a cool and shady nook of the valley, and a favourite point for excursions from Baden (omnibus, see p. 368).

Near Lichtenthal, on the S.W. (to the right at the Löwe Hotel), opens the **Gerolsau,** a pretty grassy valley watered by the *Grobbach*, and fringed with wood, where (¼ hr.) the *Gerolsauer Mühle* (open-air restaurant) and the straggling village of *Gerolsau* (740 ft.; Auerhahn; Hirsch) are situated. A road a little beyond the Auerhahn inn (1¾ M. from the nunnery) leads to the right from Gerolsau by *Malschbach* (860 ft.) to *Neuweier* (p. 378; 6 M. from Lichtenthal). We, however, follow the road to the left. A footpath, more picturesque than the road, diverges to the right from the latter on the other side of the bridge over the Grobbach, and ascends the right bank of the stream. About 2¾ M. from the Lichtenthal nunnery we reach the pretty *Gerolsau Waterfall* (990 ft.; restaurant; omnibus, see p. 368).

From the Gerolsau Waterfall to Schwanenwasen and Plättig (1½-2 hrs.; carriage from Baden-Baden in 3 hrs., see p. 368; omnibus, see p. 368). The road from the waterfall crosses the *Grobbach* to the right (¾ M.) and ascends round the *Lanzenkopf* to (1½ M.) the top of the *Schwanenwasen* (p. 393). The Ober-Plättig (p. 393) lies about 2 M. farther on. — Walkers may follow the carriage-road (or they may skirt the stream by a footpath which rejoins the road ¼ hr. farther up), but beyond the bridge, at the first sharp curve, they should quit the road and ascend the 'logging road' to the left for 6 min., then take the footpath to the left, which rejoins the road in ¼ hr.; it then ascends steeply, and farther on again touches the road several times (numerous guide-posts).

To the Badener Höhe, 2 hrs. At the fork, ¾ M. from the Gerolsau Waterfall, carriages take the branch to the left, which remains on the right bank of the Grobbach and ¾ M. farther on turns once more to the left into the valley of the *Urbach*. After crossing the (¾ M.) *Grimbach*, the road ascends the Urbach valley in numerous windings to the *Herrenwieser Sattel* (2895 ft.), whence the road to the Badener Höhe leads to the left. — Walkers should choose the road (2¼ M. from the waterfall) ascending the valley of the *Grimbach* and passing the *Neuhaus*; 1 M. farther on is a footpath to the right, skirting the *Falls of the Grimbach*. Above the falls we cross the road; ½ M. farther on, beside a solitary house (left), a second road is crossed. From the (½ M.) fork the left branch leads to the Herrenwieser See, the right branch to the Badener Höhe (p. 394).

The Alte Schloss (1 hr.; comp. Pl. C, 2, D, 2, 1, and the Map; omn., see p. 368), is reached by a carriage-road ascending at first through meadows and orchards and afterwards through fragrant pine-woods. Walkers should, however, ascend the Schloss-Str. (p. 371),

and above the Schloss-Garten follow the short-cuts avoiding the curves of the road. About halfway is the *Sophienruhe* (1145 ft.), a projecting rock with a pavilion, beyond which is a fresh spring. (The path diverging to the left at the next bend leads to the Kellersbild, see below) — From the station we take the Leopold-Str., passing the Schiesshaus (comp. Pl. A, B, 1), and then follow the direction-posts (40 min. to the Schloss).

The ***Alte Schloss Hohenbaden** (terrace, 1330 ft.; *Restaurant and inn with official tariff and shady seats in the open air) is an extensive structure situated on a buttress of the *Battert*, the walls of which probably date in part from the 3rd cent., when the Romans constructed some fortifications here. From the 11th cent. until the construction of the Neue Schloss (p. 371) it was the seat of the Margraves. The so-called Rittersaal dates from the end of the 14th century. Since its destruction by the French in 1689 the castle has been a complete ruin, but the tower has been rendered accessible by steps (10 pf.). The **View from the top embraces the valley of the Rhine from Speyer to a point far beyond Strassburg (not itself visible); in the foreground lies the charming valley of Baden, with its bright villas, its light-green woods of beech and oak, and its sombre pine-forests; to the S. is the Black Forest with the Badener Höhe (morning light most favourable).

Finger-posts on the terrace in front of the Schloss, and behind it, opposite the inner entrance, indicate the way to the summit of the *Battert* (1855 ft.), round which towards the S. rise the precipitous **Felsen** ('rocks'), a number of fantastically-cleft masses of porphyry. The *Felsen-Brücke*, 20-25 min. from the Schloss, commanding a magnificent view, is the finest point. An easier route leads from the castle-terrace by an almost level path along the base of the Felsen. At the (3/4 M.) fork we turn to the right and after 10 paces to the left to (1 M.) Ebersteinburg; or we may continue by the path to the right ('Teufelskanzel and Merkur') and rejoin the old Gernsbach road. — The road from the Schloss to Ebersteinburg leads along the N. side of the Battert.

About 2 M. to the N.W. of the Alte Schloss, on the *Hardberg*, is the *Dreiburgen-Blick*, affording a view of the Alte Schloss, the Yburg, and the Ebersteinburg. It may be reached from Baden viâ the *Kellersbild* (see above) or viâ Badenscheuern.

From the Alte Schloss at Baden and from Ebersteinburg pleasant paths lead through the woods (comp. Map at p. 372; the paths eventually quit the woods) to (6 M. from Baden; 1 M. to the S.W. of the station of Kuppenheim) the **Favorite** (430 ft.), a château of the Grand-Duke, erected in 1725, in the rococo style, by the Margravine Sibylla Augusta, widow of the Margrave Lewis William (d. 1707), who after the death of her husband superintended the education of her sons for nineteen years, and then retired to this spot. The interior is decorated in the taste of the period and contains a valuable collection of porcelain. Small restaurant.

The ROUTE FROM BADEN TO EBERSTEINBURG (2 1/2 M.) is by the old Gernsbach road (Pl. D, 2), ascending the valley to the E. between the Battert and the Merkuriusberg. About 1/2 M. from the Old Cemetery

(p. 370), at the *Morgenröte Inn*, a pleasant path diverges to the right to the Teufelskanzel. Farther on is the *Waldschlösschen Inn*. Near the saddle of the hill (1225 ft.; *Wolfsschlucht Inn*) are two rocks known as the *Teufelskanzel* (1245 ft.) and *Engelskanzel* (1280 ft.), both affording good views. At the inn the roads cross; that to the right leads through wood to the Merkuriusberg and the Müllenbild (p. 377; pleasant return-route over the Annaberg and Friedrichshöhe). The Ebersteinburg road leads to the left. A little farther on is a finger-post, also on the left, indicating the way to the romantic *Wolfsschlucht*, through the woods of which we may ascend to the village of Ebersteinburg.

From the village of *Ebersteinburg* (1398 ft.; Krone, R. 2-4, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 5 *M*; Hirsch) we ascend in 10 min. to the top of the isolated eminence which bears the ruins of the castle of ***Eberstein-burg**, or the *Alt-Eberstein* (1605 ft.; restaurant). Fine view from the tower (10 pf.). The castle stands on Roman substructures, and the present edifice dates from the 10-14th centuries. It was once the seat of the Counts of Eberstein, and afterwards belonged to the Margraves of Baden. Visitors should be familiar with Uhland's ballad of the Count of Eberstein and the Emperor's daughter.

The MERKURIUSBERG, the highest mountain near Baden, may be ascended in $1^1/_2$ hr. by one of several different routes. The carriage-road diverges on the above-mentioned saddle of the hill to the right from the old Gernsbach road, passes near the Teufelskanzel, and leads to the top in long windings in less than an hour. — The shortest route starts from the Scheiben-Strasse in Baden (Pl. C, D, 3), and crosses the *Annaberg* (995 ft.), a spur of the Merkuriusberg. At the top is the reservoir of the Baden water-works, near which are the *Hôtel Friedrichshöhe* and the *Karlshof Restaurant*, with a garden commanding a fine view. At the Hof Annaberg we keep straight on, through wood (numerous finger-posts). The easiest ascent quits the old Gernsbach road above the Morgenröte Inn (see above) and leads to the right over the *Maisenköpfle* (1120 ft.). From Lichtenthal we mount to the left by the Kreuz Inn, leaving the *Schaafberg* (1050 ft.) to the right, and then ascend the *Falkenhalde*. — The summit of the **Merkuriusberg**, or *Grosse Staufen* (2205 ft.), is occupied by a tower 75 ft. in height, which commands a very extensive view (restaurant). The mountain derives its name from a Roman votive stone found here, now preserved in a small niche made for its reception. — The above-mentioned carriage-road passes near the summit of the Merkuriusberg, skirts the W. slope of the *Kleine Staufenberg* (2050 ft.), and at the Müllenbild joins the new road to Gernsbach (p. 377). Pedestrians may reach Gernsbach from the Merkuriusberg in 1 hr. viâ Staufenberg (p. 377), by taking the path to the E. at the bifurcation of the roads on the *Binsenwasen* (1695 ft.; finger-post).

FROM BADEN TO GERNSBACH (p. 395) by the new road viâ

Lichtenthal and Beuern (p. 374), 6½ M. About ¾ M. from the Fish Breeding Establishment the hamlet of *Müllenbach* is reached, after which the road ascends very circuitously (pedestrians effect a saving by proceeding straight on from the inn) to the *Müllenbild* (1255 ft.; 4½ M. from Baden), where it is joined on the left by the road from the (2½ M.) Merkuriusberg. It then divides into two branches, that to the left descending to (2½ M.) Gernsbach, and that to the right leading along the hill to (3 M.) Schloss Eberstein (p. 396; omn., see p. 368). — The old road (6 M.) as far as the saddle (1225 ft.) between the Teufelskanzel and the Engelskanzel is described on p. 376. Fine view of the Murgtal in descending. On the right, after about 1¼ M., where the road again ascends a little, is the *Neuhaus*, a solitary inn. The road then descends and in 10 min. makes a sharp bend to the right into the valley; ¼ hr. *Staufenberg*, where strawberries are largely cultivated; ½ hr. farther on *Gernsbach* (p. 395; 3¾ M. from the saddle). Pedestrians proceed straight on at the bend and descend along the edge of the wood (40 min.).

To the Fremersberg, carriages either follow the Werder-Str. and Moltke-Str., passing the *Hôtel Kaiserin Elisabeth;* or they may leave the Lichtenthaler Allée by the Fremersberg-Str. (Pl. B, 5; p. 373), which diverges to the right, and in little more than ½ M. passes a group of houses known as *Tiergarten*. About ½ M. farther on the two routes unite, beside the *Hôtel Früh* and the *Hôtel Korbmattfelsen*. The road then forks, the left branch leading to the *Korbmattfels* (1700 ft.) and the Yburg (see below), and the right through wood to (3 M.) the **Fremersberg** (1730 ft.; *Inn;* view-tower). — Pedestrians ascend from Baden in 1¾ hr. by an attractive route past the *Waldsee* (p. 372). We return by the (2¼ M.) *Jagdhaus* (800 ft.; omn., p. 368), with a frequented restaurant (also pension) commanding a fine view of the Rhine valley, to (3¾ M.) Baden.

To the Yburg, another favourite excursion (5 M.; omn., see p. 368). The road ascends from the Allée-Haus (p. 373) among gardens (view), skirts the E. slope of the *Korbmattfels* (see above), traversing fine woods, and reaches (4 M.) the shelter on the *Lache* (1490 ft.), a narrow saddle, where numerous paths diverge. Hence to the Yburg, about 1 M. The ancient **Yburg** (1695 ft.; *Inn*, very fair) was, like the Ebersteinburg, once a Roman watch-tower. Wide view from the tower (10 pf.) of the Black Forest Mts. and the Rhine valley, best in the morning. From the Yburg to *Steinbach* (p. 378), 4½ M. A road and footpath descend to the Hôtel zum Korbmattfelsen (see above) in ¾-1 hr.

From Baden to *Forbach*, see p. 397.

47. From Baden to Freiburg and Bâle.

Railway to Freiburg (66½ M.) in 2½-4¾ hrs. (express fares 9 ℳ 80, 6 ℳ 95, 4 ℳ 80 pf.; ordinary 8 ℳ 70, 5 ℳ 85, 3 ℳ 70 pf.); to Bâle (105 M.) in 3½-7 hrs. (express fares 15 ℳ 50, 10 ℳ 95, 7 ℳ 60 pf.; ordinary 13 ℳ 70, 9 ℳ 15, 5 ℳ 80 pf.). Finest views to the left.

Baden, see p. 366. — 2½ M. *Oos*, see p. 365. — To the left rise the Black Forest Mts.; in the foreground the *Yburg* (p. 377). — 4½ M. *Sinzheim*. — Near (7 M.) **Steinbach** (*Stern*, pens. from 4 ℳ), on a barren hill to the left, is a statue of *Erwin*, the architect of Strassburg Cathedral (p. 308), supposed to have been a native of Steinbach (d. at Strassburg, 1318). A road leads hence to the E. to (6 M.) the Yburg (p. 377). In the valley of the *Steinbach*, about 2 M. from the station of that name, lies the village of *Neuweier* (605 ft.; Lamm, very fair), with an ancient castle and excellent wine ('Mauerwein'). Hence to Baden, viâ Malschbach (p. 374), 6 M.; to the Yburg 4½ M. — *Affenthaler*, one of the best red wines of Baden, is produced around (1½ M.) *Affenthal* (Auerhahn), to the S.E. The *Schartenberg* (1710 ft.) is ascended from Affenthal in ¾ hr.

10 M. **Bühl** (445 ft.; *Rabe*, *Badischer Hof*, *Stern*, R. 1½-2 ℳ, all very fair), a thriving place with 3490 inhabitants. The new Gothic church has a handsome pierced spire; the old church, with a tower dating from the 16th cent., is now the Rathaus. On the hill to the S. E. rises the ruined castle of *Alt-Windeck* (1235 ft.; 1¼ hr.), with two towers, once the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1592 (inn).

A steam-tramway plies from Bühl to (24 M.) *Kehl* (p. 379) in 2 hrs. — About 6 M. to the N.W. of Bühl lies *Schwarzach*, with a late-Romanesque abbey-church of the 12th cent. (well restored).

Local railway up the *Bühler-Tal* to *Oberthal*, and road thence to the *Sand*, *Plättig*, etc., see p. 393.

11¼ M. *Ottersweier* (Adler; Sonne), with 2400 inhabitants.

15 M. **Achern.** — **Hotels.** Railway Hotel, at the station, well spoken of; Post, well managed, R. 1 ℳ 60 pf.-3, pens. 4-7 ℳ; Adler, R. 1¾-3, both in the town, about ¼ M. from the station. — *Beer* at the *Engel* and the *Rössle* (also confectioner's with rooms). — *Baths* in the Acher, 20 pf. *Carriages* at the station and hotels according to tariff: to Allerheiligen 16 ℳ; Brigittenschloss 12 ℳ; Breitenbrunnen 16 ℳ.

Achern (470 ft.), a thriving little town with 4600 inhab., lies at the mouth of the Kappeler-Tal. The market-place is adorned with a monument to the *Grand-Duke Leopold* (d. 1852). The *Lunatic Asylum of Illenau*, near Achern, accommodates about 500 patients.

Branch-railway from Achern through the Kappeler-Tal to *Ottenhöfen* (Allerheiligen), see p. 399.

At *Sasbach*, 1½ M. to the N. of Achern, the French Marshal Turenne fell in 1675 during an engagement with the imperial General Montecuccoli. The granite obelisk was erected by the French government in 1829.

Pleasant walk (1 hr.) past the *Erlenbad* (now a seminary for lady-missionaries), ¾ M. to the E. of Achern, and on to the ruins of *Neu-Windeck* or *Laufer Schloss*, perched on a precipitous rock above the village of *Lauf*. From Lauf by *Neu-Windeck* or *Glashütte* and by a path viâ the *Breiten-*

brunnen Kurhaus (p. 394) to the top of the *Hornisgrinde* (p. 391), 3-3½ hrs. — The **Brigittenschloss** (or *Hohenroder Schloss*; 2500 ft.), picturesquely situated 7½ M. to the E. of Achern, is insignificant as a ruin, but commands a noble prospect. Halfway the road passes through *Sasbachwalden* (847 ft.; Rebstock, Stern, well spoken of), a beautifully-situated village, above which is the *Gaishöhle*, with waterfalls (inn).

18½ M. *Renchen* (Sonne; Engel), with 2200 inhab., at the mouth of the *Renchtal*, with a monument to H. J. von Grimmelshausen, the author of 'Simplicissimus', who died here in 1676. — 22½ M. **Appenweier** (450 ft.; *Railway Hotel*), a village with 1700 inhabitants. The railways to Strassburg and to *Oppenau* (see p. 401) diverge here from the main line (change carriages).

From Appenweier to Kehl and Strassburg, 13 M., railway in ¾ hr. The line traverses the plain of the *Kinzig*, which falls into the Rhine at Kehl. 3 M. *Legelshurst*; 5 M. *Kork*. — To the right is *Fort Bose*.

8½ M. **Kehl** (460 ft.; *Salmen*, near the station, *Blume*, at both R. 1¾-2½ *M*; American Consul, *Joseph I. Brittain*), a small Baden town (3000 inhab.), was erected by the French as a tête-de-pont of Strassburg in 1688. Since the bombardment of Strassburg in 1870 Kehl has been largely rebuilt. Excellent baths on the Rhine below the bridges. — Steam-tramway to Bühl, see p. 378. Another runs in 1¼ hr., viâ (3½ M.) *Altenheim* (branch to *Offenburg*, see below), *Ichenheim*, and *Meissenheim*, to (15½ M.) *Ottenheim* (station 1¼ M. from the Rhine bridge), where it joins the Lahr tramway (p. 380). — In the graveyard of Meissenheim rests Frederike Brion (d. 1813), Goethe's early love (see p. 391). 'Ein Strahl der Dichtersonne fiel auf sie, so reich, dass er Unsterblichkeit ihr lieh'.

At Kehl the Rhine is crossed by two iron bridges (p. 316). The train traverses the lower of these, with a view (on the right) of the new Strassburg harbour and the Sporen-Insel. — Beyond (11 M.) *Neudorf* it enters the large station of (13 M.) *Strassburg* (see p. 304).

From Appenweier to *Oppenau*, see p. 401.

The line now runs parallel with the mountains of the Black Forest. In the distance to the left rises the castle of *Staufenberg* (1256 ft.), founded in the 11th cent. by Otho of Hohenstaufen, Bishop of Strassburg, and now the property of Prince William of Baden. It is much visited (1½ hr.) for its splendid view from (24 M.) *Windschläg*, the next station, viâ (3 M.) *Durbach* (Ritter; Linde).

27½ M. **Offenburg.** — **Hotels.** *Railway Hotel, with garden, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; Offenburger Hof, R. & B. 2¼-2½, D. 1¼-1¾ *M*; Ochs, R. 1½-2½, D. 1½ *M*; Rheinischer Hof; Schwarzer Adler or Post; Sonne, good wine; the last four in the town. — *Railway Restaurant*. — Steam-tramway to Altenheim, see above.

Offenburg (530 ft.), a busy town on the *Kinzig*, with 15,434 inhab., was a free imperial town in the Middle Ages; in 1330 it was pledged to the Bishop of Strassburg, in the beginning of the 16th cent. it became the capital of the district of *Ortenau*, from 1701 to 1771 it belonged to the Margraves of Baden, and till 1805 it was again Austrian. It contains a statue of *Sir Francis Drake*, 'the introducer of the potato into Europe, 1586,' by Friederich, a monument with the bust of the naturalist *Oken* (d. 1851), and a modern Gothic *Protestant Church* in red sandstone with an open-work tower. Offenburg is the junction for the Black Forest railway

(p. 404). — A pleasant excursion may be made to the E., viâ *Zell*, to the top of the *Brandeckkopf* (2270 ft.; view-tower).

The train crosses the *Kinzig*. On a hill to the left rises *Schloss Ortenberg* (p. 404). 33 M. *Nieder-Schopfheim;* 35½ M. *Friesenheim*. — 38½ M. *Dinglingen* (530 ft.; comp. Map, p. 404), the junction of a branch-line to (2 M.) **Lahr** (550 ft.; **Sonne; Krauss;* beer at the *Rappen*), an industrial town with 14,800 inhab., in the *Schutter-Tal*. Lahr contains a venerable *Abbey Church*, a modern *Roman Catholic Church*, an old *Rathaus*, and a *War Monument*. In the Dinglingen suburb, beyond the *Christus-Kirche*, is the *Stadt-Park*, containing the municipal collections and library and monuments to Bismarck and the poet Eichrodt (1827-92). Near the old *Storchen-Turm* are the remains of a reservoir of the 12th century.

A Steam Tramway runs from Lahr to *Dinglingen* and (7½ M.) *Ottenheim* (see pp. 323, 379), and in the other direction, up the *Schutter-Tal*, to (3 M.) *Reichenbach* and (4½ M.) *Seelbach*. From Reichenbach a road leads to the E., viâ *Hohen-Geroldseck*, to *Biberach* (p. 405).

41½ M. *Kippenheim* (530 ft.; Anker), a market-town, lying ½ M. from the station, was the birthplace of *Stulz*, the rich tailor (p. 373), and possesses a monument to him. — The castle of *Mahlberg*, on a basaltic hill to the left, above the small town of that name (595 ft.; Prinz), was once the seat of the old Baden governors. In the middle ages it belonged to the Hohenstaufen family.

From (44 M.) **Orschweier** (545 ft.; *Krone*) a narrow-gauge railway runs viâ *Grafenhausen* and *Kappel* to (5 M.) the *Rhine* (opposite Rheinau, on the left bank, whence there is a steam-tramway to Strassburg); and, in the other direction, through fine woods, to *Ettenheim* (Deutscher Hof), *Münchweier*, and the (5 M.) small baths of *Ettenheimmünster*.

A melancholy interest attaches to Ettenheim as the spot where the Duc d'Enghien was arrested by order of Napoleon on the night of 13th March, 1804, to be shot at Vincennes six days later.

46 M. *Ringsheim* (view from the *Kalenberg*, 1020 ft.; ¾ hr.). Between (48 M.) *Herbolzheim* and (49½ M.) *Kenzingen* the line crosses the *Bleiche*. Farther on it crosses the *Elz* twice. Above *Hecklingen* are the ruins of *Lichtenegg*, once a seat of the Counts of Tübingen. To the W. is the *Leopold Canal*, which conveys the Elz into the Rhine.

53 M. **Riegel** (590 ft.), the station for the *Kaiserstuhl Railway*, which runs to (½ M.) the small town of *Riegel* (Kopf, pens. 3½-4½ *M*), where it forks, one branch skirting the E., the other the N. and W. slopes of the *Kaiserstuhl-Gebirge*, a basaltic and vine-clad hill-district about 42 sq. M. in area, which rises from the plain in upwards of 40 peaks between the Dreisam and the Rhine.

Kaiserstuhl Railway. The E. branch of the railway runs viâ *Bahlingen*, *Nimburg*, *Eichstetten*, and *Bötzingen* to (8 M.) *Gottenheim* (p. 388). From Bötzingen a road ascends viâ (½ M.) *Oberschaffhausen* (Krone; Bad) to (1 hr.) the saddle between the *Eichelspitze* (1290 ft.) and the *Neunlindenberg* (1825 ft.), whence we may ascend the *Todtenkopf* (1835 ft.; view), the highest point of the Kaiserstuhl. We may descend viâ the stud-farm of *Lilienthal* to (1¼ hr.) Ihringen (p. 388). — The stations on the N. and W. branch

are more interesting. 2½ M. **Endingen** (*Hirsch; Pfauen*), a small town (2900 inhab.) with a Rathaus of the 16th cent., is a good starting-point for a walk through the Kaiserstuhl-Gebirge. From (6 M.) *Sasbach* (Löwe) we may visit (½ hr.) the extensive ruin of *Limburg* (880 ft.; view), the birthplace of Rudolph of Hapsburg (1218). On the Rhine, 1¼ M. from (8 M.) *Jechtingen*, is the ruin of *Sponeck* (inn). 9½ M. *Burkheim* (Adler); 11 M. *Rothweil*; 13 M. *Achkarren*; 15½ M. *Breisach* (p. 388).

54½ M. *Köndringen.* On the hill (¾ hr.) is the ruined castle of *Landeck.* — 57 M. **Emmendingen** (*Post*, very fair; *Sonne*), with two modern churches. Beyond it, on a hill to the left, are (3 M.) the extensive ruins of the *Hochburg*, dismantled in 1689 by order of Louis XIV.

The train now crosses the canalized Elz. 60 M. *Kollmarsreuthe.* — 61 M. *Denzlingen*; branch-line to Elzach, see p. 416.

The *Glotterbach* is then crossed, the pretty wine-growing valley of which, with the scattered farms of *Unter-Glottertal* and *Ober-Glottertal*, extends to the foot of the Kandel. In a side-valley, 5 M. from Denzlingen, are the chalybeate baths of *Glotterbad.* — Near Freiburg (left) stands the watch-tower of the ruined castle of *Zähringen*, once the seat of a powerful race, which became extinct in 1218 on the death of Count Berthold V. We now pass a large prison (left) and reach —

66 M. **Freiburg.** — **Hotels.** *Near the Station:* *Zähringer Hof (Pl. a), opposite the station, R. from 3, B. 1¼, pens. from 8½ *M*; *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b), a few min. to the N. of the station, R. 3½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7½-10 *M*. — Hôtel Victoria, Eisenbahn-Str. 54, next door to the Post Office, very fair, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 7 *M*; Hôtel Continental zum Pfauen (Pl. e), Friedrich-Str. 61, with garden-restaurant, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 6 *M*. Roseneck, Fahnenberg-Platz, beside the Hôt. de l'Europe, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 *M*. — The following are unpretending: Bahnhof-Hôtel, Bismarck-Str. 3; Salmen, to the S. of the station, Berthold-Str. 50; Hirsch, Berthold-Str. 10. — *In the Town:* *Römischer Kaiser (Pl. h), Kaiser-Str. 120; Engel (Pl. c), Engel-Str. 3, near the Minster; Hôtel Kopf, Engel-Str. 5 (see below); Hôtel Geist (Pl. g), Münster-Platz 5, opposite the W. portal of the Minster; Rheinischer Hof (Pl. i), Münster-Platz 15; these four are old-established houses, with a local and commercial connection (R. from 1½, B. ¾-1, D. 2-3 *M*). *Freiburger Hof, Kaiser-Str. 130, to the S. of the Martinstor; *Hôtel Thomann, Belfort-Str. 12, opposite the Allée-Garten, with café-restaurant, R. from 2 *M*, B. 80 pf., pens. from 5½ *M*. *Hôt.-Restaurant Gass, Garten-Str. 6, R. 1½-2¼, B. ¾, pens. 4½-5 *M*; Hôt.-Restaurant Hohenzollern, Günterstal-Str. 57, R. 2-3, B. ¾, pens. 4½-6 *M*. — The following are unpretending: Wilder Mann (Pl. f), Salz-Str. 30; Breisgauer Hof, Kaiser-Str. 137; Markgräfler Hof, Gerberau 22, very fair; Deutscher Kaiser, Günterstal-Str. 38.

Pensions. *Bellevue*, Günterstal-Str. 59 (pens. 5-7 *M*); *Beau-Séjour*, Werder-Str. 8 (5-7 *M*); *Utz*, Friedrich-Str. 37 (4-7 *M*); *Tille*, Friedrich-Str. 39; *Von Lamezan*, Leopold-Str. 4; *Villa Minerva*, Günterstal-Str. 56 (5-7 *M*); *Hohenzollern*, also in Günterstal-Str.

Restaurants & Cafés. **Kopf*, Engel-Str. 5, to the N. of the Minster, with drinking-room, dining-room, ladies' room, garden, and many newspapers; **Zum Martinstor*, close to the gate of the same name (p. 386), wine upstairs, beer down-stairs; *Alte Burse*, Berthold-Str. 5; *Wiener Café*, *Franziskaner*, both near the war-monument; *Dietsch-Hetterich*, Salz-Str. 26; *Rommel's Schlösschen*, above the Schwabentor (view). — Wine: *Briem*, Schiff-Str. 5; *Hummel*, Münster-Platz 22; *Binz*, Kaiser-Str. 134; *Dattler*, Schlossberg 1 (p. 387), with view.

The ***Stadt-Garten**, with fine grounds, good restaurant, and a large hall for concerts, is a favourite summer-resort. Annual subscription 10 *M*;

for a week 1, for 6 weeks 3 *M*, one day 20 pf, on Sun. free after 1 p.m.; adm. to concerts in the afternoon and evening, 30, 40, 60 pf.

Baths at the **Marienbad*, Marien-Str. 4. *Swimming Baths* on the Dreisam and at the Lorettoberg. Special 'Bathers' Trains' run to the *Rhine Baths* at the bridge of Alt-Breisach (p. 388).

Cabs. Per 1/4 hr., one-horse, for 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 1 *M*, two-horse, 70 pf., 1 *M*; 1/2 hr. 1 *M*, 1 *M* 50, 1 *M* 40 pf., or 2 *M*; 3/4 hr. 1 *M* 50 pf., 2 *M*, 2 *M*, 2 *M* 80 pf.; 1 hr. 2 *M*, 2 *M* 60, 2 *M* 60, 3 *M* 40 pf. From 10 p.m. (in winter 9 p.m.) to 6 a.m., double fares. — To the *Schlossberg* (Kanonen-Platz), one-horse 3 1/2-4, two-horse 5-6 *M*; *Loretto*, 2 *M*-2 *M* 60, 3 *M*-3 *M* 80; *Günterstthal*, 1 1/2-2, 2 *M* 60-3 *M*; *Kybburg*, 2 1/2-3, 4-5 *M*. For a tour comprising Loretto, Waldsee, Littenweiler, Ebnet, Karthaus, 8 *M*; Schlossberg, St. Ottilien, Karthaus, 9 *M*; Luisenhöhe, Horben, Bohrer, Günterstthal, 10 *M*. — Luggage, beyond 22 lbs., 20 pf. per package.

Electric Tramways (10 pf.) from the station to the Schwarzwald-Str. (red sign C); to the Wiehre station (white sign B), changing cars at the Kaiser-Str. to the Rennweg, on the N., and Loretto-Str., on the S. (yellow sign A); to the Wonnhalde-Str. (Rebhaus, 15 pf.) and Günterstthal (20 pf.; green sign D).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 14), Eisenbahn-Strasse 58.

United States Commercial Agent, *Mr. E. T. Liefeld.*

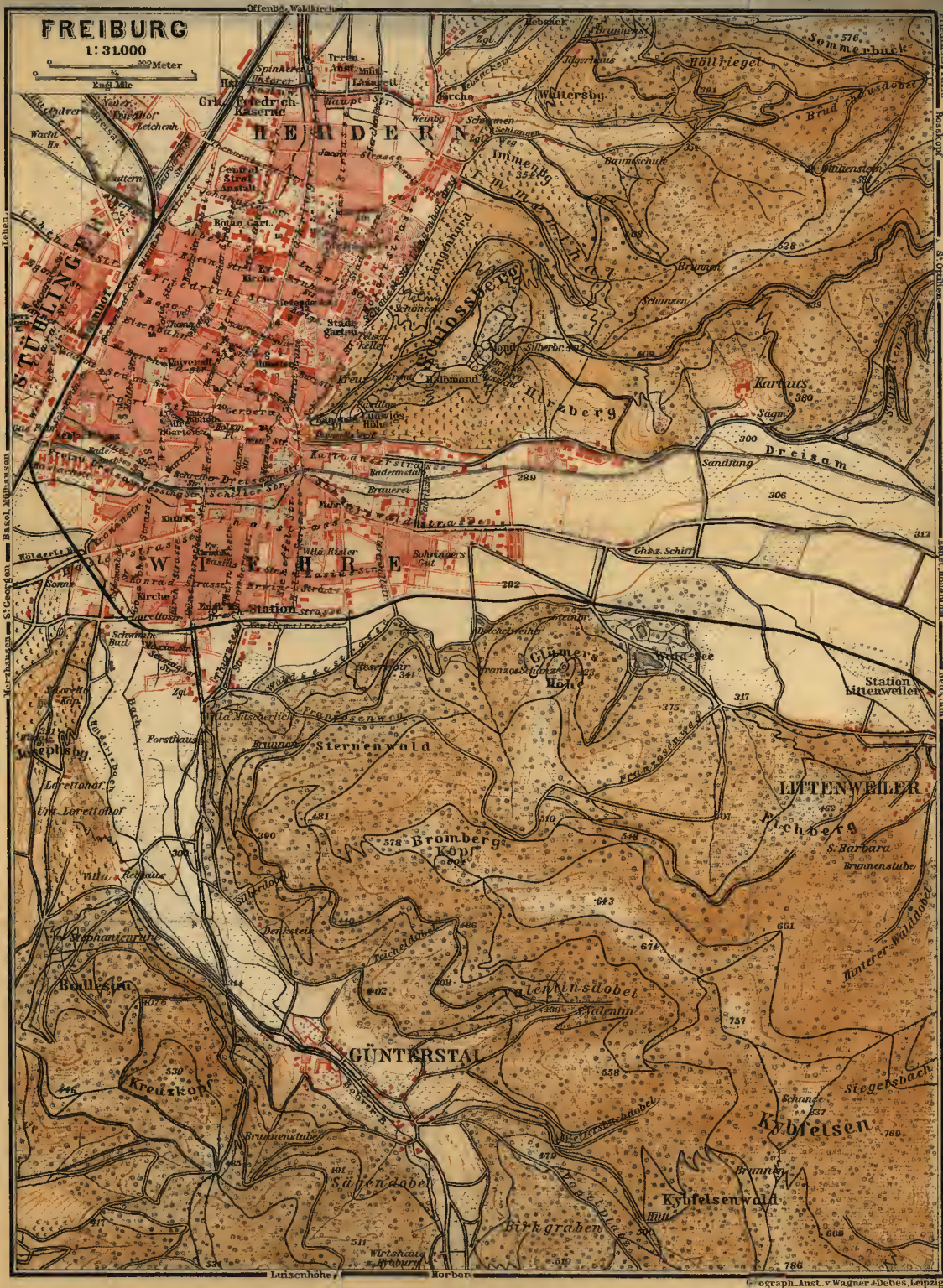
English Church *(SS. George & Boniface)*, Thurnsee-Str. 59, beyond the Dreisam; services at 8 (H. C.), 11, and 5.30. Chaplain: *Rev. B. G. Wilkinson, M. A.*, Bromberg-Str. 36.

Principal Attractions. The traveller should follow the Eisenbahn-Str. from the station through the town as far as the Kaiser-Str., then turn to the right, follow the Salz-Str. to the Schwabentor, and ascend the *Schlossberg*, a walk of 25 minutes. On the way back cross the Karls-Platz to the *Minster* and *Kaufhaus* (exterior), traverse the broad Kaiser-Strasse (*Fountains*, *War Monument*, *Protestant Church*), and return to the station by the Friedrich-Strasse. The best *View is obtained from the *Lorettoberg* by evening-light (cab from the station and back in 1-1 1/2 hr.).

Freiburg (880 ft.), situated in the *Breisgau*, 11 M. from the Rhine, vies with Baden and Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs. The mountains of the Black Forest, the picturesque hills in the vicinity, the populous and fertile plain, bounded by the vine-clad Kaiserstuhl, and the lovely valley of the Dreisam, all combine to render the situation highly attractive.

The town owes its origin to *Duke Berthold II. of Zähringen*, who founded it about 1091, and it remained in possession of his successors till the line became extinct in 1218. For over 400 years Freiburg belonged to the House of Hapsburg; it suffered much in the Thirty Years' War; it was taken by the French in 1677, fortified by Vauban, and confirmed to them by the Peace of Nymwegen in 1678; by the Peace of Ryswyck in 1697 it was given back to Austria, but it was captured by Villars in 1713, after an obstinate defence. It was again restored to Anstria by the Peace of Rastatt in 1714, plundered and to a great extent destroyed by the French in 1745, and then, after the destruction of the fortifications, once more made over to Austria by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The Breisgau, a hereditary possession of the house of Anstria, of which Freiburg was the capital, was annexed to Baden by the Peace of Pressburg in 1806, and the town thus restored to the representatives of the house of Zähringen.

Freiburg is the chief city of the upper Rhenish province of Baden, and since 1456 has been the seat of a university, now attended by about 2000 students, and since 1827 of an archbishop. Population, including the suburbs of *Zähringen* and *Herdern* (N.), *Wiehre* and *Günterstthal* (S.), *Haslach* and *Stühlinger* (W.), about



Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

76,285, of whom 20,000 are Protestants and 1000 Jews. Silk, cotton, pottery, buttons, machinery, etc., are largely manufactured in and around the town, which is also the chief market for the productions of the Black Forest. The streets are supplied with streams of pure water from the *Dreisam*, which gives them an agreeable freshness in summer, and the town is surrounded with a girdle of pretty promenades and villas.

The railway-station is connected with the town by the Eisenbahn-Strasse, which passes the monument of *Rotteck*, the historian (d. 1840; Pl. 3). Crossing the Rotteck-Str., which leads to the right to the Allée-Garten (p. 386), and the Rotteck-Platz, which diverges to the left, we reach the Franziskaner-Platz, in which is a statue of the Franciscan *Berthold Schwarz* (Pl. 4), the alleged inventor of gunpowder (1300; at Freiburg). Here stands also the Gothic *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 11), with a new tower and part of the ancient cloisters. Opposite is the *Rathaus* (16th cent.), adorned with frescoes, and connected by an archway over the Turm-Str. with the newer portion, which was used until 1904 as the university. The relief on the S. oriel window, representing a unicorn-hunt (1543), should be noticed. The interior is shown by the caretaker (to the right in the court; on the left are the municipal collections of sculpture and of coins, open free Sun. 11-12.30). — Close by, Berthold-Str. 17, is the present *University*, formerly a convent. A new building is being erected between the library and the synagogue.

We next reach the broad and handsome Kaiser-Strasse, which intersects the town from N. to S. In the centre rises an old *Fountain* of the late-Gothic period, embellished with a number of old and modern figures. To the S. of it is a modern fountain, with a statue of Berthold III., and inscriptions to the memory of that prince, the law-giver of Freiburg (1120), of his brother Conrad, the founder of the Minster (1123), of Archduke Albert, the founder of the University, and of Charles Frederick of Baden, the 'Nestor of princes', in whose honour the fountain-column was erected in 1807. To the N., in the same street, is another modern fountain (1868), with a statue of Archduke Albert VI. — No. 51, on the E. side of the street, is the *Basler Hof*, now a government office, with a handsome frescoed façade of the 15-16th centuries. — A little farther to the N. is the War Monument, p. 386.

The Münster-Strasse leads straight to the W. portal of the Minster, in front of which rise three lofty *Columns* (1719) bearing statues of the Virgin, St. Alexander, and St. Lambert, its patron-saints.

The ***Cathedral** or **Minster** is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Germany, and has justly been admired from a very early period. The church, which is constructed entirely of dark-red sandstone, was begun at a period when the Gothic style had not as yet

become naturalised in Germany. We accordingly find that the transept with the side-towers, the oldest part of the edifice, dating from the 12th cent., is in the Romanesque style. The nave was begun before 1250, and the difficulty found in bringing the new Gothic forms into harmony with the older style is clearly illustrated in the two E. bays, adjoining the earlier transept. The completion of the nave (after 1260) was accomplished by some younger architect of marked ability, who also added the final stories and spires to the side-towers, and about 1270 began the main tower, which was carried above the bell-chamber before 1301. The construction of the choir was begun in 1354 by *Johannes of Gmünd*, but it was not completed till the beginning of the 16th cent. (1513). The Renaissance portico of the S. transept was added in the 17th century.

The most artistic part of the whole building is the ***Tower* (380 ft. high), the earliest and most perfect of its kind. The three bold and simple stories at once reveal their structural significance; the massive square basement, the lofty octagonal bell-tower, and the airy pyramid of perforated masonry, which the octagon, both in form and ornamentation, serves harmoniously to connect with the square base. When viewed cornerwise the entire tower has the appearance of an uninterrupted pyramid. — The four knightly figures on the buttresses are supposed to be the last members of the Zähringen family. On the N. buttresses are carved standard-measures for loaves of bread, bricks, etc., along with the dates, the earliest of which is 1270.

The *Portico* is richly adorned with allegorical sculptures of varying excellence; some of the female figures are specially fine. The colouring was renewed in the 17th cent. and again in 1879.

On the *Central Pillar* of the portal is the Madonna and Child; on the sides are representations of the Annunciation and Visitation (right) and Adoration of the Magi (left), also of Judaism overthrown (right) and the Church triumphant (left). In the pediment over the portal is pourtrayed the farther history of the Saviour down to his return at the Last Day. In the niches are angels and Biblical and allegorical figures. — On the right of the portico are the Foolish Virgins, the Seven Liberal Arts, and SS. Catharine and Margaret. On the left are the Wise Virgins, the Heavenly Bridegroom, Abraham, John the Baptist, Mary Magdalen, Zacharias with the angel, and finally Wantonness (a nude female form) and Worldliness (a fashionable youth, with a rose-crowned goblet).

Among the other sculptures on the exterior of the Minster may be mentioned a Romanesque bishop at the S. portal, the Death of the Virgin above the S. choir-door, and the Creation (14th cent.) above the N. choir-door.

The *Interior (410 ft. long, 98 ft. wide, 88 ft. high), consisting of nave and aisles, transept, choir, and ambulatory, produces an impression of greater antiquity than the contemporaneous cathedral of Strassburg, which it resembles in several particulars (*e.g.* in the fine rose-windows inserted in square frames at the W. end of the aisles). The progress of the construction (see above) may be traced in the increasing elegance, from E. to W., of the capitals in the

blind arcades of the aisles. The late-Gothic choir terminates in a wreath of chapels, so arranged that the central axis of the cathedral is occupied by a pillar. The church has been restored since 1880. It is open daily after 9.30 a.m. (the sacristan, Münster-Platz 29, admits visitors to the choir; fee 50 pf.).

Nave. On the central column of the portal is a fine early-Gothic Madonna with angels. The twelve Apostles, by the pillars, are somewhat rough specimens of sculpture. The *Pulpit*, executed by *Jerg Kempf* in 1561, is said to be hewn out of a single block of stone; the portrait of the artist is introduced under the steps. — The arch at the intersection of the nave and transept is embellished with a fresco by *L. Seitz*, executed in 1877, and representing the Coronation of the Virgin.

Aisles. The windows contain good stained glass, chiefly of the 14th cent., but largely re-arranged in modern times and patched with glass from other churches. Two of the windows are modern. — N. Aisle (left). The so-called Grafen-Kapelle, with a Mt. of Olives by *J. Kempf* (1558), had no entrance from the interior of the cathedral until 1829. Tombs with modern marble statues of archbishops of Freiburg. The sculptured groups in the Chapel of the Eucharist are by *Xav. Hauser* (1805). — S. Aisle. To the right of the Sepulchral Chapel (14th cent.; exterior 1578) is the tomb of a knight (14th cent.), said to mark the grave of the last Zähringer (p. 382).

Transepts. The Renaissance arcades, removed to their present position in 1789, were originally erected in 1580 by *H. Böringer*, as screens between the choir and transepts. The carved wood-work of the side-altars is old. That on the right with the Adoration of the Magi, by *J. Wydynz* (1505), is the finest. — The curious Romanesque frieze with scenes from the mediæval bestiaries, at the S. entrance to the ambulatory, should be noticed. In the passage is a Romanesque relief representing Samuel anointing David.

Choir. On the wall (right) a monument of *General de Rodt* (d. 1743); on the left, tombstones of a Count and Countess of Freiburg (14th cent.); farther on, modern statues of the last scions of the Zähringen family, by *Xav. Hauser* (19th cent.). — The **High-Altar-Piece* is the chief work of *Hans Baldung Grien* (1511-16): in the centre, Coronation of the Virgin with the Apostles on each side; on the left wing, Annunciation and Visitation; on the right wing, Nativity and Flight into Egypt; below, a carving of the Adoration of the Magi; on the outside, SS. Jerome and John the Baptist (left) and SS. Lawrence and George (right). On the back is a Crucifixion, with portraits of the donors and painter below.

Choir Chapels. The stained glass (first half of the 16th cent.) is damaged; in some cases the originals have been replaced by copies, and several of the windows are entirely modern. — 1st Chapel. Winged altar-piece (early 16th cent.): in the centre SS. Augustine, Anthony, and Rochus, SS. Sebastian and Christopher on the wings; as antependium, a wall-tapestry of 1501, with the Adoration of the Shepherds. Other portions of this tapestry in the next two chapels. — 2nd (University) Chapel. **Holbein the Younger*, Nativity, and Adoration of the Magi, painted about 1520, brought hither from Bâle after the Reformation; the paintings on the outside are of later date and little value. Next to it, the Portrait of Mich. Küblin, dated 1600 (covered). Near it are memorial stones to former professors. The second Imperial Chapel, to the left behind the high-altar, contains the remains of the so-called 'Snewlin Altar-piece', by *Hans Baldung Grien*, with the Baptism of Christ and St. John in Patmos. — The next or Böcklin Chapel has a Romanesque *Crucifix* in silver-gilt (11th cent.). — The Locherer Chapel contains an interesting carved altar-piece, by *J. Sixt* (1521), representing the Madonna, with her protecting robe outspread, and SS. Anthony and Bernard.

Tower (open 5.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.). Entrance in the church to the right of the portal; 328 steps to the highest platform; ticket, 20 pf., obtained at the top. The clock was made by Schwilgué in 1852 (comp. p. 311); the oldest of the bells dates from 1528.

Opposite the S. portal of the Minster are the plain *Archiepiscopal Palace*, and the **Kaufhaus**, or *Merchants' Hall* (Pl. 10). The latter was completed in 1532. In front is a vaulted round-arched portico, resting on five pillars, and above it a balcony with two projecting turrets, covered with coloured tiles and painted arms in relief; on the outer wall, four small statues of Emperors of Germany. — The *Kornhalle*, on the N. side of the Münster-Platz, contains a handsome concert-hall.

A little to the S. of the Kaufhaus is the *Theatre* (Pl. 17), in the former Augustine Church. The adjacent convent now contains the *Municipal Collection of Antiquities*, comprising a few Roman and numerous mediæval antiquities from the neighbourhood of Freiburg (altar-pieces and gospels from the convent of Adelhausen), fine axes from Jutland and other prehistoric objects, and a numismatic cabinet (adm. free on Sun., 11-1; at other times, 20 pf.). — The *Palace of the Crown Prince* (Pl. 7) is in the Salz-Strasse, which runs from the Kaiser-Str. to the Schwabentor (see below).

In the N. part of the Kaiser-Strasse (p. 383), opposite the *Infantry Barracks* (Pl. 9), built by the Austrian Government in 1776, rises a large **War Monument**, erected in 1876 to the 14th German Army Corps and its leader, General von Werder. It consists of a large granite pedestal, surrounded by figures of soldiers, and surmounted by a bronze figure of Victory, by *C. F. Moest.* — A little farther on is the Protestant **Church of St. Lewis** *(Ludwigs-Kirche)*, in the Romanesque style, erected in 1829-38 with materials from the ruined abbey-church of Thennenbach. Richly-ornamented portal. Interior simple and chaste, with paintings by *Dürr.* — In the Albert-Str., diverging to the left farther on, and in the adjacent streets are the various buildings of the *Medical and Scientific Faculties* of the university, and the *Botanic Garden* (Sautier-Str. 2). — To the E., in the Karl-Strasse, lies the *Old Cemetery;* the vestibule of the chapel (No. 37) contains a Dance of Death, of the 18th century. The collections of the *Art Society* (Karls-Platz 35, near the *Stadt-Garten*, p. 381) include a few ancient paintings, and domestic utensils from the Black Forest (adm. free on Sun., 11-1; at other times, 20 pf.).

The Kaiser-Strasse ends, to the S., at the **Martinstor** (Pl. 20), restored and provided with a turreted roof in 1901. On the wall is represented St. Martin sharing his cloak with a beggar. — By turning to the right (W.) and following the Belfort-Strasse, we reach the new *University Library*, built in the Gothic style, and the **Allée-Garten**, pleasantly laid out, and embellished with an artificial waterfall, the three genii above which represent the three tributaries of the Dreisam and the industries carried on on their banks.

Passing through the Gerberau, to the E. of the Martinstor, and skirting a bit of the old town-wall, we reach the **Schwabentor** (Pl. 21; restored in 1901), on which is an ancient fresco, representing a

Swabian peasant driving a wagon laden with wine. From the Schlossberg-Str., which runs hence to the left, a broad path to the right leads through vineyards and past the reservoir of the town water-works to the ***Schlossberg**, once defended by two castles, which were destroyed by the French in 1744, during the Bavarian War of Succession. The ruins are surrounded with pleasure-grounds. Above the so-called 'Kanonen-Platz' (famous view of the Minster), where a road from Immental joins ours, we reach the *Ludwigshöhe* (1235 ft.), commanding a fine view; morning-light most favourable. To the N., on the 'Saltpetre Rock', is a *Bismarck Column*, erected by the students. — One route back to the town leads from the Kanonen-Platz down some steps, passing *Rommel's Schlösschen* (beer-saloon, p. 381); another leads by the 'Kreuz' (wine-restaurant) and *Gut Schöneck* (milk) to the Stadt-Garten (p. 381). — Guide-posts indicate the path to the highest point of the Schlossberg ('Mond'; 1490 ft.), the *Hohe Brücke*, with the (1/4 hr.) *Feldberg-Blick*.

From the Hohe Brücke footpaths lead to the N.E. viâ the *Silberbrunnen* to (1¼ hr.) *St. Ottilien* (1515 ft.), with a chapel and inn, also reached from the Schlossberg road by a road above the Immen-Tal. — Thence we may proceed to the (1¾ hr.) *Rosskopf* (2425 ft.), with an iron belvedere, and to the castle of *Zähringen* (p. 381; 2½ hrs.). — From the Immen-Tal a path leads to the N. to the *Jägerhäusle* (1080 ft.; garden-restaurant). The hill of *Hebsack*, to the W., commands a fine view of Freiburg.

To the W. of the railway-station lies the new suburb of **Stühlinger**, reached by a viaduct, 185 yds. in length, crossing the line between Berthold-Str. and Sedan-Str., and commanding a view of the hills to the W. The conspicuous *Herz-Jesu-Kirche*, with its two towers, dates from 1892-97.

At the S. end of the Kaiser-Str. the *Kaiser-Brücke*, decorated with four statues of emperors, spans the Dreisam. On the left bank an attractive residential suburb, with two new churches and an *English Chapel*, has sprung up at **Wiehre**. The station of that name (p. 417) lies about ½ M. from the Kaiser-Brücke. Electric tramway, see p. 382.

On the other side of the railway, to the S.W., **1 M.** from the bridge, rises the **Lorettoberg** (1090 ft.), with a chapel dating from 1657, and a view-tower (inn). View best by evening-light. — At the foot of the Lorettoberg, on the margin of the Bodlesau, is the health-resort of *Rebhaus*, surrounded by pleasure-grounds (pens. 6½-16 *M*). Electric tramway, see p. 382.

The ***Schönberg** (2120 ft.), to the W. of the Lorettoberg, reached from Freiburg in about 2 hrs. viâ the village of *Merzhausen* and the *Jesuiten-Schloss* (inn), or from the station of Uffhausen (p. 389) in 1½ hr., affords the best panorama of the Black Forest chain. Near the Schöneberger-Hof is the ruined *Schneeburg*.

From Wiehre a shaded path leads by the small reservoir and the '*Franzosen-Schanze*' (Glümershöhe) in ½ hr. to the **Waldsee**, with a good garden-restaurant. Thence to Littenweiler (p. 417), 1½ M.

Between the Lorettoberg on the W. and the *Bromberg* on the E. lies the charming °GÜNTERS-TAL (tramway and cabs, see p. 382). At the entrance to the valley footpaths diverge to the left from the road, and lead along

the wooded slopes of the Bromberg. The electric tramway ends about 2 M. from the Kaiser-Brücke (p. 387) at Günterstthal *(Schauinsland; Hirsch; Zum Kybfelsen)*, with an old convent, now an orphanage. About ¾ M. farther on is the *Kybburg Hotel* (very fair; pens. from 6½ *M*), whence we may return through the beautiful pine-forests on the S.W. side of the valley, viâ the (½ hr.) *Luisenhöhe* (Inn, pens. 5-8 *M*) and the Lorettoberg, to Freiburg. Attractive paths lead through the woods, both from the entrance of the Günters-Tal. near the *Villa Mitscherlich*, to the S.E., and to the E. from Günterstthal to the *Kybfels* (2750 ft.; view), 7½ M. from Freiburg.

The *Schau-ins-Land, or *Erzkasten* (4220 ft.; comp. Map, p. 444), the nearest of the higher mountains of the Black Forest, commanding a view resembling that from the Blauen (p. 427), may be ascended in 4½ hrs. (driving practicable). The route leads by *Günterstthal* (electr. tramway see above), beyond which we follow the Horben road through the picturesque valley watered by the *Bohrerbach* to the *Bohrer Restaurant*, 45-50 min. from the terminus of the electric tramway. The carriage-road then ascends by the *Sägendobel* (8 M.; gradient 3:7). Walkers remain in the valley for ¼ hr. more, then ascend to the left, by the new 'Haibrains-Weg', cutting off the first great bends of the road, follow the road for about ¼ hr. more, and then avoid a curve by another footpath. The *Rasthaus*, a small but good inn, 2 hrs. from the Bohrer Restaurant, lies 10 min. below the summit.

The Schau-ins-land is rich in minerals (argentiferous lead and zinc-blende) for the extraction of which a tunnel has been made through the mountain to a distance of 1¼ M. The S. end of the tunnel is in the *Hofsgrund*, about ¼ hr. to the S.E. of the summit, and the N. end at the head of the Kappeler-Tal, whence a suspension-railway, nearly 4½ M. long, brings the ore down to the works to be treated.

About ¾ hr. to the S. of the summit is the *Halde* (3840 ft.), a popular health-resort, with a good inn (pens. 4½-5½ *M*). Thence to the *Notschrei* (p. 418), ¾ hr.; from it direct to the Feldberg (p. 422), 2½ hrs. — The Belchen (p. 429) lies 3½ hrs. to the S.W. of the Schau-ins-Land, see p. 423.

From Freiburg to Colmar (27½ M.), railway in 1¼-2½ hrs. (fares 4 *M* 20, 2 *M* 90, 1 *M* 80 pf.).

The line traverses the *Mooswald*, a marshy tract, crosses the *Dreisam Canal*, and turns to the W., between the undulating slopes of the *Tuni-Berg* on the left, and the *Kaiserstuhl* (p. 380) on the right. 4½ M. *Hugstetten* (Kreuz). — 7½ M. *Gottenheim* (Adler; Deutscher Kaiser) is the S. terminus of the railway skirting the E. side of the Kaiserstuhl (p. 380). — 9½ M. *Wasenweiler;* 11¼ M. *Ihringen* (Hirsch; Ochs), with noted vineyards.

14½ M. **Breisach** or *Alt-Breisach* (626 ft.; *Deutscher Kaiser* or *Post; Salmen*, both very fair), the Roman *Mons Brisiacus*, a picturesque old town, with 3600 inhab., lies on and at the foot of a rock rising abruptly to a height of 260 ft. above the Rhine, which was an important fortress, regarded as the key of S. Germany. After 1331 it belonged to Austria; in 1638 it was taken after a long siege by the Swedes under Bernhard von Weimar; after his death (1639) it was garrisoned by the French until 1697. After varying fortunes it was restored to Austria in 1714, and destroyed by the French in 1793.

On the highest point in the town (745 ft.) rises the *Minster of St. Stephen*, a cruciform edifice, recently restored. The choir (supported by an open substructure), the S. tower, and the W. half of the nave are Gothic, dating from the 14th cent.; the transept and N. tower

are Romanesque. In the interior are a beautiful rood-loft of the latter part of the 15th cent., and a large Gothic winged altar-piece (Coronation of the Virgin) in carved wood (1526). Two large pictures in the choir by Dürr, 1851. The treasury contains some interesting works of art. Fine view from the terrace. — In the '*Schloss-Garten*' (Wihler's Restaurant) is a tower erected in honour of Colonel Tulla (d. 1828), an officer of engineers. To the S. rises the *Eckardsberg*, with fragments of an old fortress. — A pleasant walk may be taken across the bridge-of-boats to the left bank of the Rhine (Restaurant zur Rheinbrücke), which commands a fine view of the town, the Black Forest, and the Vosges.

KAISERSTUHL RAILWAY to *Burkheim* (Sponeck), etc., see pp. 380, 381.

The railway now crosses the Rhine by means of an iron bridge. — 16 M. *Neu-Breisach*, a small fortress, constructed by Vauban in 1703, and taken by the Germans in 1870, after a siege of eight days. — 22½ M. *Sundhofen*. — 27½ M. *Colmar*, see p. 324.

FROM FREIBURG TO BÂLE (38½ M.), railway in 1-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 *M*, 3 *M* 30, 2 *M* 10 pf.; express-fares 5 *M* 70, 4 *M*, 2 *M* 80 pf.). The train skirts the vine-clad W. spurs of the Black Forest. Stations *Uffhausen* (for local trains only; fare 10 pf.), *St. Georgen*, and *Schallstadt*.

9½ M. **Krotzingen** (*Badischer Hof*, at the station) is the junction for a branch-line viâ (1¼ M.) *Ober-Krotzingen*, (3 M.) *Staufen* (p. 430), *Grunern* (4½ M.), and (5½ M.) *Ballrechten-Dottingen*, to (7 M.) **Sulzburg** (1115 ft.; *Zum Markgrafen; Hirsch*), a town with 1230 inhab. and a church belonging to a Benedictine abbey founded in 995. The environs are prettily wooded, and good wine is grown on the Kastelberg. A pretty road leads from Sulzburg to (2½ M.; cab 2 *M*) *Bad Sulzburg* (1515 ft.; Kurhaus, very fair), situated 6½ M. from Badenweiler (p. 425), by a pleasant route through the wood. Ascent of the Belchen from Bad Sulzburg, 4-4½ hrs., see p. 429.

From Krotzingen onwards the Belchen (p. 429) is visible on the left. The small town of (13 M.) **Heitersheim** (740 ft.; *Kreuz*), once the seat of the Master of the Maltese Order, is ¾ M. from the station. — 15 M. *Buggingen*.

18½ M. **Müllheim.** — Hotels. BAHNHOF-HÔTEL, at the station, with garden and restaurant, R. 1¼-2, B. ¾ *M*, very fair. — POST, LÖWE, in the town, R. 1½, D. 1½-2 *M*. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Steam-tramway to *Badenweiler*, see p. 425. Travellers arriving late are recommended to pass the night at Müllheim, as the hotels at Badenweiler are often full.

Müllheim (760 ft.) is a thriving little town of 3170 inhab., lying on the hillside, 1¼ M. from the station, and extending for about 1 M. up the valley of the *Klemmbach*, through which runs the road to Badenweiler. It has new Prot. and Rom. Cath. churches, and is noted for the Markgräfler wine produced in the neighbourhood. — Branch-railway to *Mülhausen*, see p. 328.

19¼ M. *Auggen* (Bär), with a handsome church; 21½ M. *Schliengen* (790 ft.). — The line now approaches the Rhine, which is here divided by islands into several arms. Best views to the right. 23½ M. *Bellingen;* 26 M. *Rheinweiler;* 28 M. *Kleinkems.* — The line winds along the hillside high above the river. Three short tunnels pierce the '*Isteiner Klotz*', a limestone cliff with new fortifications, to (30 M.) *Istein*, a picturesque village with a château of Baron Freystedt. 31 M. *Efringen-Kirchen.* — Beyond (33½ M.) *Eimeldingen* (875 ft.) the train crosses the *Kander;* fine view. 35 M. *Haltingen* is the junction for a branch-line to *Kandern* (p. 428).

36 M. *Leopoldshöhe*, whence branch-lines diverge to the right to *St. Ludwig* (p. 328) and to the left to *Lörrach* (p. 432). The train now crosses the *Wiese,* and stops at the station of (38½ M.) *Klein-Basel,* ¾ M. from the Rhine-bridge and connected with the central station at Bâle (3 M.) by a junction-line.

Bâle. — **Hotels.** *Trois Rois, on the Rhine; *Suisse, *National, *Victoria, *Euler, etc., near the central station. — *In the town:* Hôt. de l'Europe; Métropole; Central; Bauer am Rhein; Wage; Storch. — *At Klein-Basel:* Hôtel Krafft, on the Rhine; Basler Hof; Schrieder, near the station.

Bâle (870 ft.; pop. 121,000), a busy commercial place, is first mentioned in 374 as *Basilea.* In the middle ages it was a free city of the empire, and in 1501 it became a member of the Swiss Confederation. The *Minster* was erected in the Transition style after 1185, and was consecrated in 1365. The towers and the adjoining cloisters date from the 15th century. Extensive view from the *Pfalz*, a terrace behind the Minster. The *Museum* (open daily, fee 1 fr.), in the street leading from the Minster to the bridge, is chiefly valuable for its collection of paintings and drawings by *Holbein the Younger* (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. at London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26 and 1528-32. There are also a number of good works by modern painters (Vautier, Calame, Girardet, Böcklin, etc.). The *Historical Museum* in the old Barfüsser-Kirche is very interesting. Bâle contains several other interesting buildings, such as the *Rathaus* of 1508, and the *Spahlentor*, built in 1400, formerly one of the town-gates. For farther details, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

48. The Black Forest *(Duchy of Baden).*

Tour of twelve days from Baden. 1st. Alte Schloss at Baden-Baden, Eberstein burg, Gernsbach, Neu-Eberstein, and back (RR. 46, 48c). — 2nd. Gerolsau, Sand, and Hundseck, 5 hrs. (pp. 374, 394). — 3rd. Hornisgrinde, Ruhstein, and Allerheiligen, 6 hrs. (pp. 394, 395, 400). — 4th. Kniebis, Rippoldsau, and Wolfach, 9½ hrs. (pp. 403, 411, 410; drive from Rippoldsau if desired). — 5th. Railway to Hornberg, walk thence to (5 hrs.) Triberg viâ Althornberg (pp. 405, 406). — 6th. Brend, Gütenbach, and Kandel, 9½ hrs. (pp. 414-16). — 7th. Waldkirch; railway to Freiburg (pp. 415, 381). — 8th. Railway through the Höllen-Tal to the Titisee; ascent of the Feldberg (p. 420), 4 hrs. walking. — 9th. (Herzogenhorn, p. 423), St. Blasien, Höchenschwand, 5½ hrs. (p. 435). — 10th. By the Albstrasse to Albbruck (p. 435); railway to Wehr

(p. 432). — 11th. Wehra-Tal to Todtmoosau (p. 433), viâ Gersbach and Hohe Möhr to Zell (p. 431), railway to Schönau (p. 430). — 12th. Belchen (p. 429), Blauen, and Badenweiler, 9 hrs. (p. 427).

The *Schwarzwald-Verein* (annual subscription 5 *M*) has greatly facilitated pedestrian excursions throughout the entire district, by making footpaths, erecting gnide-posts, etc. The so-called HÖHENWEG, which rnns from Pforzheim (p. 357), viâ Wildbad (p. 358), Sand (p. 393), Hornisgrinde (p. 394), Ruhstein (p. 395), Kniebis (p. 403), Hausach (p. 405), Schonach (p. 408), Brend (p. 414), Thurner (p. 418), Titisee (p. 419), to the Feldberg (p. 422), and thence either viâ the Belchen (p. 429), Blauen (p. 427), and Kandern (p. 428), or viâ the Herzogenhorn (p. 423), Blössling (p. 434). Hochkopf (p. 423), Hohe Möhr (p. 431), and Schweigmatt (p. 431) to Bâle, is marked throughout by a red parallelogram on a white ground. The approach-routes, *e.g.* from Baden-Baden to Sand, are marked with a blue parallelogram on a white ground. Comp. *Bussemer's* 'Der Höhenweg' (Ferd. Spies, Baden-Baden, 50 pf.).

CYCLISTS find excellent roads, not only in the valleys but also in the more elevated regions of the Black Forest, though, of course, the gradients are often steep.

Inns. Good inns are fonnd practically everywhere. Living, even in the remotest districts, is no longer so remarkably cheap as formerly; the following is the average scale: R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 60 pf. to 1 *M*, D. 1½-2½ *M*, pens. from 4 or 5 *M*. In engaging rooms beforehand it is always necessary to follow np the preliminary letter or telegram with a second, definitely accepting the terms offered by the landlord.

Of all the wooded districts of Germany, none presents so beautiful and varied landscapes as the *Black Forest* or *Schwarzwald*, especially the W. portion, belonging to Baden, the spurs of which decline precipitously towards the plain of the Rhine, whilst the E. slopes are more gradual. The Kinzig-Tal (p. 404) divides the mountains of the Black Forest into two portions, which are also distinct in regard to their geological formation: *viz.* the LOWER BLACK FOREST to the N., consisting chiefly of variegated sandstone, and culminating in the *Hornisgrinde* (3825 ft.; p. 394); and the UPPER BLACK FOREST to the S., in which granite and gneiss predominate, and of which the *Feldberg* (4500 ft.; p. 422), the *Herzogenhorn* (4650 ft.; p. 423), the *Belchen* (4640 ft.; p. 429), and the *Bärhalde* (4330 ft.) are the highest mountains. The lower heights are covered with fragrant pine-forests; at about 3250 ft. trees become sparser; and above 3950 ft. grass only is found. The populous valleys are generally fertile and well cultivated, and mineral springs are numerous.

The staple commodity is timber, which is floated down the principal streams to the Rhine, where larger rafts are constructed and navigated to Holland. The great timber-merchants, locally called 'Schiffer', have been for centuries formed into the so-called 'Schiffer-Gesellschaften' (p. 396), whose profits are divided in shares termed 'Stämme'. Their extensive forests are known as 'Schifferwald' in contradistinction to the 'Herrschaftliche Wald', or private property. The chief branch of industry in the Black Forest is clock-making, while straw-hats, brushes, and wooden wares are also largely manufactured. In this prosperous district beggars are unknown. In some of the remoter valleys the women still wear their national costume, especially on Sundays.

a. From Carlsruhe and Ettlingen or from Gernsbach to Herrenalb.

From Carlsruhe, 16 M., Electric Railway (Albtalbahn) in about 1½ hr. (fares 2 *M* 50, 1 *M* 70 pf.; from Ettlingen 1 *M* 20, 80 pf.).

From Gernsbach, 7½ M., Diligence twice daily in summer in 2 hrs. carriage-and-pair 12 *M*.

The Electric Railway, starting at the Mess-Platz, near the central railway-station (Pl. D, 3) in Carlsruhe, runs viâ *Rüppur* to (5 M.) *Ettlingen* (p. 365), where it enters the industrial valley of the *Alb*. — From (7 M.) *Busenbach* a branch-line runs viâ Ittersbach to Pforzheim (21½ M.; p. 357). — Beyond (12 M.) *Marxzell*, at the mouth of the *Maisenbach*, the Alb-Tal contracts. — 13½ M. *Frauenalb* (Klosterhof), with a convent, founded in 1138 and suppressed in 1803, now private property. At the Steinhäusle we cross the boundary of Wurtemberg. — 16 M. *Herrenalb*.

The Road from Gernsbach (p. 395) to Herrenalb ascends to the N.E., crosses the Wurtemberg boundary, and reaches (3 M.) *Loffenau* (1050 ft.; Adler; Löwe), a long village with a new red sandstone church. Thence we may ascend the (1¾ hr.) *Teufelsmühle* (2975 ft.; refuge-hut; from Herrenalb, see below). — From Loffenau the road ascends to the (2½ M.) *Käppele* (1745 ft.), shortly before which a finger-post indicates the way to the (1½ M.) *Heukopf* (2195 ft.), commanding another fine view. From the Käppele to Herrenalb is a descent of 2½ M. A considerable saving is effected by the footpath which diverges to the left (finger-post) about 100 paces beyond the church.

Herrenalb. — **Hotels.** *Kurhaus Herrenalb (*Dr. Mermagen*)*, a hydropathic establishment, pens. 60-70 *M* weekly; Kur-Hôtel & Sanatorium Hummelsborg, with baths, pens. 5-8 *M*; Falkenstein, pens. 6-10 *M*; Hôtel Ochsen or Post, R. 1½-4, pens. 5½-10 *M*; Sonne, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Bellevue, pens. 5-7 *M*; Sternen; Kühler Bronnen, pens. 5 *M*, very fair. — *Private Apartments.* — *Visitors' Tax*, 4 *M* for 5-13 days, 6-8 *M* for a fortnight or more. — *Conversationshaus*, with reading and entertainment rooms, on the left bank of the Alb.

Herrenalb (1200 ft.), a village with 1300 inhab., on both banks of the Alb, is frequented on account of its equable and somewhat moist climate. The once celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 1148, was destroyed by the Swedes in 1642. The steward's offices are now incorporated in the Kurhaus. The church contains the tomb of the Margrave Bernhard of Baden (d. 1431), with a recumbent figure. In the churchyard are remains of cloisters of the 12th cent., with tombs of the abbots and a portal of the 15th century.

Pleasant walk of 20 min. to the *Falkenstein* (1425 ft.), a huge granite rock rising from the valley. — Other excursions may be made viâ the *Risswasen* (1855 ft.) and the *Grosse Loch* (2540 ft.) to the (2¼ hrs.) refuge-hut on the *Teufelsmühle* (see above); to the S.E. viâ *Gaisthal* to the (3½ hrs.) *Hohloh* (p. 358); and to the view-tower on the *Malberg* (2005 ft.), etc.

From Herrenalb to Wildbad (p. 358), 8 M. The road runs viâ (3¾ M.) *Dobel* (Sonne, pens. from 4½ *M*, very fair; Waldhorn; extensive view from the *Signal*, 2370 ft., ¼ M.) and the *Eyach-Mühle* (1570 ft.). Shorter footpaths through the woods. — Diligence to *Höfen*, see p. 357.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Rastatt
Merkurius
A
Anschluss der unteren Nebenkarte
B
Pforzheim
OBERES BÜHLERTAL u UMGEB.
1 : 75.000
Klom.
Bühler
Bühlertal
Tiergarten
Falkenfelsen
Wald
Rossfelsen
Nickersberg
Mehliskopf
Hundseck
Sinzheim
BADEN
Annaberg
Lichtental
Steinbach
Umweg
Neuweier
Malschbach
Müllenbach
Eisental
Affental
Altschweier
BÜHL
Kappelwindeck
Bühlertal
Liehenbuch
Urberg
Herrenwies
Badener Höhe
Seekopf
Hohe Ochsenkopf
Mehliskopf
Nägeliskopf
Hundseck
Hochkopf
Sand
Sasbach
Sasbachried
Ottersweier
Grossweier
Lauf
Neusatz
Waldmatt
Obersasbach
Sasbachwalden
ACHERN
Fautenbach
Oberachern
Önsbach
Oberönsbach
Mösbach
Kappelrodeck
RENCHEN
Ulm
Haslach
Wald-Ulm
Erlach
Ottenhöfen
Seebach
Ruhestein
Hornisgrinde
Mummelsee
Langenbach
Leinkopf
GERNSBACH
Lautenbach
Scheuern
Teufelsmühle
Obertsrot
Hilpertsau
Weisenbach
Reichental
Au
Langenbrand
Bermersbach
Gausbach
Forbach
Schwarzenbach
Raumünzach
Schönmünzach
Schwarzenberg
Huzenbach
Klosterreichenbach
Röterloch
Enzklösterle
Kaltenbronn
Hohloh
Wildbad
Sommerberg
Eiberg
Gütersberg
Wanne
Frohnwald
Sprollenhaus
Dietersbg.
Aichelberg
Lappach
Meistern
Nonnenmiss
Kohlberg
Oberer Wald
Kilometer
1 : 150.000
Engl. Miles
Eichelbg.
Loffenau
Bernbach
Michelbach
Sulzbach
Herrenalb
Dobel
Neusatz
Rotensol
Langenalb
Schielberg
Ottenau
Hörden
GERNSBACH
Lautenbach
Gaistal
Schweizerkopf
Anschluss an die Hauptkarte
A
B

b. From Bühl through the Bühler-Tal to the Sand (Plättig) and Hundseck, and to Allerheiligen viâ the Hornisgrinde and the Ruhstein.

From Bühl to *Oberthal*, 3¾ M., branch-railway in 22 min. (fares 45, 30 pf.); thence omnibus every morning to the *Gertelbach-Tal* (80 pf.), *Wiedenfelsen* (1 *M* 80), *Sand* (2 *M* 20), and *Hundseck* (2 *M* 50 pf.). Families with luggage should hire from Bühl (or even from Baden-Baden): to the Wiedenfelsen (2 hrs.) 14 *M*, Sand (2½ hrs.) 16, Plättig 16, Hundseck 18 *M*. — On Foot: from Oberthal to the Sand or direct to the Hundseck, 2½ hrs.; ascent of the Hornisgrinde from the Hundseck, 2¼ hrs.; thence to Ruhstein 3-3½ hrs., and to Allerheiligen 1¾ hr. more.

Bühl, see p. 378. The railway, mainly used for goods-traffic, ascends the industrial **Bühler-Tal,** or valley of the *Bühlott*. From (1¼ M.) *Kappelwindeck* we may reach the ruin of *Alt-Windeck* (p. 378) in 1 hr., viâ *Riegel*, and then follow paths through wood to the (2¼ hrs.) Hundseck (p. 394). — 2½ M. *Altschweier;* 3 M. *Bühlerthal* (Grüner Baum; Engel). — 3¾ M. *Oberthal* (Badischer Hof; Wolf) is the terminus.

The road forks here, the left arm leading to the *Schwanenwasen* (2115 ft.; Kur-Hotel, R. 1½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 1¾, pens. 6-8 *M;* omnibus from Baden-Baden 2½ *M*, p. 374), the right to the Sand and Plättig. We follow the latter. About 1 M. from Oberthal a road diverges on the right for (1½ M.) *Buchkopf*, a summer-resort. Farther on, on the right, is the *Schindelpeter Inn*, and to the left is a picturesque footpath ascending viâ the *Falkenfels* and *Fohrenfels* to the (1¼ hr.) Plättig (see below). The road continues to ascend the valley of the Wiedenhach, and beyond a sharp curve (3 M. from Oberthal), where a footpath for the (40 min.) Sand diverges to the left, makes a bend and reaches the **Kurhaus Wiedenfelsen* (2270 ft.; R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 *M*), which commands a beautiful view down the valley.

Walkers take the narrow road which diverges to the right about 2¼ M. from Oberthal and leads in 20 min. to the Waldhorn Inn, at the mouth of the **Gertelbach-Schlucht.* An easy footpath ascends through the picturesque ravine, at the (35 min.) head of which is a guide-post indicating the route to the (40 min.) Hundseck (p. 394). We, however, turn to the left and reach the (5 min.) road, ¼ M. from the Kurhaus Wiedenfelsen.

About ¼ M. beyond the Kurhaus the road again curves to the N. (to the right is the above-mentioned path to the Gertelbach-Schlucht), and, after passing the *Bärenfels* (Schwarzwald Hotel, pens. from 6 *M*), it reaches its highest point (2715 ft.) at the **Sand** (4⅓ M. from Oberthal, 1½ M. from Wiedenfelsen). The **Inn am Sand* (R. 2-6, D. 3, pens. 6½-10 *M*), the oldest of the many summer-resorts in this part of the Black Forest, is situated at the intersection of the roads from the Bühler-Tal to the Murgtal and from Baden to the Hundseck viâ the Plättig. — About 1 M. to the N. is the **Plättig** (**Hotel*, pens. 5½-8 *M*), known also as *Ober-Plättig* to distinguish it from *Unter-Plättig*, a forester's house ½ M. to the N.E. Hence to Baden-Baden viâ the Gerolsau Waterfall, 11 M., see p. 374.

On the Murgtal road, 1½ M. to the E. of the Sand, lies the small village of **Herrenwies** (2490 ft.; *Auerhahn*, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. from 5 *M*, very fair), in an upland plain watered hy the *Schwarzenbach*. The road descends the valley of that stream to (5 M.) *Raumünzach* (p. 397).

The road leading to the S. from the Sand passes the (1 M.) **Hundseck** (2900 ft.; **Kurhaus*, R. 2-4, D. 3, board 4½ *M*), on the road leading from Bühl viâ the Windeck to *Hundsbach* (Kurhaus, unpretending) and the Raumünzach-Tal.

Pleasant forest-paths radiate from all these summer-resorts. From the Plättig (in 1¼ hr.) and the Sand (in 1 hr.; less from Herrenwies) we may ascend to the tower (100 ft. high) on the **Badener Höhe** (3287 ft.), which commands a most extensive panorama. We may then descend to the N., viâ the *Neuhaus* and the falls of the *Grimbach*, to (1¾ hr.) the Gerolsau Fall (p. 374); or viâ the Scherrhof to Lichtenthal (p. 373); or, skirting the *Seekopf* (3284 ft.), we may proceed to the E. to the *Herrenwieser See* (2720 ft.; 4½ acres) and return to the S.W. along the slope to (2½ hrs.) Herrenwies. — The **Mehliskopf** (3310 ft.; view-tower) may be ascended from the Sand or the Hundseck in ¾ hr.; and the **Hohe Ochsenkopf** (3460 ft.; view) in 1 hr. from Herrenwies.

From the road to Bühl viâ the Windeck the 'Höhenweg' (p. 391) diverges opposite the Hundseck Kurhaus and leads in 50 min. to the cross-roads at the *Untersmatt* (3050 ft.; stone hut). A guide-post here indicates the routes to Breitenbrunnen and Achern (right) and (straight on) to the Hornisgrinde (2½ M.; after ½ hr. we diverge to the right from the road; footpath to the tower, ½ hr. more). The route viâ *Breitenbrunnen* (2655 ft.; Inn, R. 1¼-2½ *M*, B. 85 pf., pens. 4½-7 *M*), a summer-resort 1½ M. to the S.W., on the road to Achern (8 M.; carr. 10-14 *M*), is not much longer than the direct route. We follow the cart-road immediately to the left of the inn, cross the (20 min.) hed of a torrent (usually dry), and in 40 min. more reach the summit of the Hornisgrinde.

The bare and marshy summit of the **Hornisgrinde** (3820 ft.), on which a tower 82 ft. in height is heing erected, is the highest point in the N. portion of the Black Forest. The view is extensive, hut frequently shrouded in mist: to the E. the Swahian Alb and the cones of the Höhgau; S. the heights of the Black Forest, and heyond them the Alps; S.W. the Kaiserstuhl and Vosges; W. the vast plain of the Rhine; nearly opposite rises the spire of Strasshurg Minster, and on a mountain in the foreground the extensive ruins of the Brigittenschloss; N. the mountains around Baden. Guide-posts indicate the numerous routes from this point.

From the Hornisgrinde to Allerheiligen (4 hrs.; 10¼ M., to the Ruhstein 6¼; viâ the Höhenweg, p. 391). The path descends in windings to the S. to (20 min.) the **Mummelsee** (3385 ft.; 7½ acres), a gloomy little lake, surrounded hy pine-clad mountains, and popularly helieved to be inhahited by water-sprites *(Mümmelchen)*. By the *Seebach*, the brook issuing from the lake on the S., is an *Inn* (pens. 4½-6 *M*).

From the Mummelsee we may descend in 3/4-1 hr. to the *Wolfsbrunnen Inn* on the Ottenhöfen and Ruhstein road (p. 399).

Following the road, we reach in 1/2 hr. the two huts on the mountain-saddle at the *Seibelseckle* (3140 ft.), on the road from Schönmünzach to the Mummelsee. A stone here marks the boundary between Wurtemberg and Baden. Numerous guide-posts. Our route ('bessere Weg nach Wildsee', 2 3/4 M.) leads to the S., skirting the *Schwarzenkopf* (3520 ft.) and the *Alte Steigerskopf* (3585 ft.), to (1 hr.) a refuge-hut (3350 ft.), 360 ft. above the picturesque and isolated *Wildsee*. (Comp. also Map, p. 398.) After 1/4 hr. more we cross a broader path and follow the footpath straight on through wood to (1 M. farther) —

Ruhstein (2995 ft.; **Klumpp's Inn*, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-6 1/2 *M*, often quite full in summer), situated at the highest point of the road from Achern to the Murgtal (p. 394), on the saddle between the Alte Steigerskopf and the Vogelskopf, 6 M. from Ottenhöfen, 10 1/2 M. from Baiersbronn, and 15 1/2 M. from Freudenstadt (p. 412; diligence daily in summer).

The Höhenweg (p. 391) ascends from Ruhstein to the *Vogelskopf*, then follows the frontier to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Schliffkopf* (3 1/2 M.; p. 401), and in another 1 1/2 hr. reaches the *Zuflucht* (4 1/2 M.; p. 401).

From Ruhstein to Allerheiligen, 1 1/2 hr. We follow the road to the W., cross the boundary in a few minutes, ascend the broad carriage-road to the left for 8 min., take the footpath to the left, and in 6 min. reach a fork. We avoid the path to the left ('Allerheiligen 6.4 km.') and follow the easier path to the right ('Allerheiligen 7.1 km.'), which skirts the *Melkereikopf* (3333 ft.) and joins the (3/4 hr.) Ruhstein road a little short of its junction with the road from Ottenhöfen (p. 399). From the junction a short-cut, to the right, crossing the road twice, leads to Allerheiligen (p. 400) in 1/2 hr.

c. The Murgtal from Rastatt to Baiersbronn and thence to Freudenstadt. From Schönmünzach to the Hornisgrinde.

From Rastatt to *Weisenbach*, 13 M., Railway in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 10 pf.). — Road from Weisenbach to *Schönmünzach*, 11 M. (diligence twice daily in 3 hrs.); thence to *Baiersbronn*, 8 1/2 M. (diligence twice daily in 2 1/3 hrs.); and thence to *Ruhstein* 10 1/2 M. (diligence daily from June 1st to Sept. 15th). — Ascent of the *Hornisgrinde* from Schönmünzach on foot, 4 1/2 hrs.; thence to *Allerheiligen* viâ Ruhstein 4 hrs. (8 1/2-9 hrs. in all).

Rastatt, see p. 365. The railway ascends the right bank of the *Murg*. — 2 1/2 M. *Kuppenheim* (Ochs), a small town with 2000 inhab., on the left bank of the Murg, which is here spanned by an iron bridge. The *Favorite* (p. 375) lies 1 M. to the S.W.

The valley now begins to contract. — 5 1/2 M. *Rothenfels*, with a small château of Princess Sophia of Lippe-Detmold and a mineral spring (*Bath House, pens. 5-6 *M*). — 6 1/4 M. *Gaggenau* (Grüner Hof), with considerable iron-works; 8 M. *Hördten*.

10 M. **Gernsbach.** — *Railway Station* below the town, on the right bank of the Murg. — **Hotels.** *At the Station:* Wilder Mann, with large

beer-garden; Löwe, near the bridge. — *In the Town* (on the left bank of the Murg, near the bridge): Goldener Stern, R. from 1½, B. ¾, D. 1¾ & 2½, pens. from 4½ *M*; Krone, R. 1¼-2, pens. 4-4½ *M*; these two very fair. — *To the S. of the Town* (near the station of Scheuern, see below): Pfeiffer's Bad-Hotel, with garden and baths of all kinds, R. 2-3, pens. 5½-8 *M*. — *Lodgings* obtained by application to the 'Kur-Comité', Bleich-Str. 7.

Carriages (no tariff, previous arrangement recommended). To or from the station, with two horses 1½, with one horse 1 *M*. — To Schloss Eberstein, with two horses 6 *M*, with one horse 4 *M*; to Baden direct, 9 or 7 *M*; to Baden viâ Schloss Eberstein, 12 or 8 *M*; to Herrenalb, 18 or 12 *M*; to Wildbad, 30 or 20 *M*.

Gernsbach (525 ft.), on the *Murg*, is an ancient and thriving little town, with 2740 inhab., and frequented as a summer residence. It is the headquarters of the 'Murgtal-Schiffer-Gesellschaft', a company which has existed for centuries and owns 16,000 acres of forest (comp. p. 391). The *Rathaus*, with its corner-oriel, built in 1617 (restored in 1886), is a good example of the Renaissance style. The *Protestant Church* contains the tombs of a Count and Countess of Eberstein (16th cent.).

From Gernsbach to *Herrenalb*, see p. 392. The attractive ascent (2¾ hrs.) of the *Teufelsmühle* (p. 392) may also be made from the station of Scheuern (see below) viâ the Fechtenbuckel or viâ Schenern and the Rockertfels.

From the road ascending the valley of the Murg (p. 377), at the upper end of Gernsbach, a road diverges to the right to (1½ M.) ***Schloss Eberstein** (1015 ft.), mentioned in the 13th cent., afterwards destroyed, and in 1798 rebuilt under the name of '*Neu-Eberstein*'. Pedestrians may choose the path diverging from the road 5 min. farther on, at the *Klingel-Kapelle*, and ascend by the cliff of *Grafensprung* (view-temple). The castle is delightfully situated on a wooded eminence, high above the Murg, and commands a beautiful and extensive view. It contains ancient relics, weapons, paintings, etc. Refreshments at the steward's.

A footpath descends to the S. from the castle to Obertsroth (see below). — Pedestrians may reach (7½ M.) Baden from Schloss Eberstein in 2¾ hrs. by the road mentioned at p. 377, viâ Müllenbild, and Lichtenthal. Carriages take 1½ hr. The road leads through fine woods.

The Railway next reaches the stations of (10½ M.) *Scheuern* (Stern; Auerhahn), *Obertsroth* (11 M.; Blume, very fair, pens. 4½-6 *M*), the village of which name is on the left bank of the Murg, and (12 M.) *Hilbertsau*, on the right bank, to which also the high-road here crosses. — 12½ M. *Reichenthaler-Strasse* is the station for the village of *Reichenthal* (1330 ft.; Auerhahn), 2½ M. to the E.

A pleasant road leads from Reichenthal viâ the shooting-lodge of *Kaltenbronn* (p. 358) and past the *Hohloh* (3245 ft.; view-tower), on the right, to (5½-6 hrs.) *Wildbad*. The footpath viâ the *Hornberg* and the *Hornsee* (2980 ft.) is shorter.

13 M. **Weisenbach** (635 ft.; *Grüner Baum*, pens. 3½-4 *M*, very fair), with a modern Gothic church, saw-mills, etc., is the terminus of the railway.

The High Road (diligence, see p. 395; railway under construc-

tion) follows the right bank of the Murg, the valley of which, as far as Schönmünzach, is wild and beautiful. Pedestrians are recommended to take the picturesque path on the left bank. The rocks are granite. The brown stream flows at the foot of the valley amid grey rocks and green meadows, while the slopes are richly wooded with pines, firs, and a few beeches. The hamlet of *Au* lies picturesquely on the left bank.

The valley becomes narrower and wilder. Beyond a large wood-pulp and paper mill we reach (1¾ M. from Weisenbach) *Langenbrand* (870 ft.; Ochs). Tunnel. 2½ M. *Gausbach* (1000 ft.; Waldhorn, very fair). Near (¾ M.) Forbach the road crosses the Murg.

5 M. (from Weisenbach) **Forbach** (1090 ft.; **Grüner Hof*, *Friedrichshof*, near the new bridge; *Krone* or *Post*, farther on), a thriving village (1800 inhab.), with a picturesque Romanesque church on a hill (1889), is the finest point in the valley.

The Direct Route from Baden to Forbach (12 M.) follows the new road at the Fish Breeding Establishment (p. 374; 4½ M. from Baden) to (½ M.) *Gaisbach* and (1¼ M.) *Schmalbach* (1325 ft.), beyond which we take the path through the woods, indicated by finger-posts, surmounting the *Rote Lache* (2290 ft.; refuge-hut), to (4½ M.) *Bermersbach* (1360 ft.; Blume, very fair) and *Forbach*.

From Forbach to Herrenwies, 4 hrs., viâ the 'Höhenweg' (p. 391). About ½ M. above Forbach we leave the road for the zigzag path to the right, which ascends through fine woods to (2½ hrs.) the Herrenwieser See (p. 394), and thence in ¾ hr. to the Badener Höhe (p. 394). — Viâ the *Hohloh* and *Kaltenbronn* to *Wildbad*, see p. 358.

Beyond Forbach the Murgtal, although more secluded, continues grand and beautiful, especially when viewed downstream at the saw-mills on the *Holderbach*, 1¼ M. from Forbach. About 2½ M. farther on, at the village of *Raumünzach* (1305 ft.; Grüner Baum), the river of that name falls into the Murg.

About ½ M. above the confluence the Raumünzach is augmented by the *Schwarzbach*, which forms a picturesque waterfall below the 'Fallbrücke'. — *Hundsbach* (p. 394) lies 2 hrs. farther up the valley of the Raumünzach.

A road leads through the valley of the Schwarzbach to (5½ M.) *Herrenwies* (p. 394).

6 M. (from Forbach) **Schönmünzach** (1500 ft.; *Waldhorn*, R. 1-3, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Post*, R. 1-2½, B. ¾ *M*, very fair; *Schiff*, unpretending but very fair), the first village in Wurtemberg, contains glass-works, and is a favourite summer-resort. The *Schönmünzach* falls into the Murg here. To the Hornisgrinde, see p. 398. Numerous walks in the woods. Carriage to the Seibelseckle 14, to Ottenhöfen 20, to Allerheiligen 28 *M*.

A woodland-path diverging after 7 min. from a road to the right, about ¼ M. above Schönmünzach, ascends to the (40 min.) *Schloss Inn*, on the site of the former castle of Rauenfels (view). Thence a footpath descends to the (¼ hr.) *Saw Mill*, beyond which we have another fine view. — Among the hills to the W. lies the (1½ hr.) *Schurm-See* (2580 ft.). Thence to *Hundsbach* (p. 394), 1½ hr.

The Murg, 1¼ M. beyond Schönmünzach, penetrates a precipitous wall of rock, beyond which the valley loses its wild character, as granite gives place to gneiss. On the height to the left lies *Schwar-*

zenberg. For about 1¼ M. the road runs among the houses of *Hutzenbach* (Bär; Krone). From (1¼ M.) *Schönegründ* (inn) a road leads to the N. by *Besenfeld*, *Urnagold*, and *Gompelscheuer* to (10½ M.) *Enzklösterle* (Waldhorn, very fair), and thence to *Wildbad* (p. 358).

The next village in the Murgtal is (6¾ M. from Schönmünzach) **Kloster-Reichenbach** (1705 ft.; *Sonne*, very fair), with a suppressed Benedictine abbey, founded in 1082; the church (restored) is a flat-roofed Romanesque basilica with a portico.

From Kloster-Reichenbach a branch-railway, partly on the rack-and-pinion system, ascends the Murgtal to (2 M.) **Baiersbronn**, a little below the village of that name (1910 ft.; *Ochs*, R. 1-1¾ *M*, B. 60 pf., pens. 3½-4½ *M*; *Station Hotel*), situated on the old road. Thence it proceeds up the valley of the *Forbach*, passing the (3¾ M.) foundries of *Friedrichsthal* and *Christophsthal*, to (5½ M.) the town station and (7½ M.) the central station of *Freudenstadt* (p. 412).

The Murgtal Road (comp. also Map, p. 404) first follows the branch-line just mentioned, crosses (1¼ M. from Kloster-Reichenbach) the Murg, and ascends the left bank, leaving on the left the Baiersbronn road, which diverges at the confluence of the Forbach. About 4½ M. from Reichenbach, at the straggling village of *Mittelthal* (Tannenburg, very fair; Lamm), a road leads to the left by the *Elbach-Tal* to the (4½ M.) *Rossbühl*, joining the road described at p. 402, near the Schwedenschanze. About 1½ M. farther up the Murgtal, into which several brooks descend from the Kniebis, are the *Schwan Inn* and the hamlet of *Tannenfels*, in the woods opposite which is the ruin of that name. We now soon reach the first houses of *Oberthal* (Sonne; Adler, both very fair), whence a road leads to the left through the valley of the *Rechte Murg* to (1½ M.) *Buhlbach* (2040 ft.; Inn zur Glashütte, very fair; omn. thus far from Baiersbronn) and thence through wood to the (4½ M.) Rossbühl (p. 402).

The road in the Murgtal continues to ascend, forming long windings, to its highest point at the (6 M.) *Ruhstein* (p. 395).

From Schönmünzach to the Hornisgrinde. Two roads ascend the *Schönmünzach*, the Baden road on the left bank, and the Wurtemberg road on the right. Following the latter, which diverges at the Schiff Inn, beyond the bridge, we reach (3 M.) *Zwickgabel* (inn), cross the brook, and ascend to the right along the *Langenbach*, which unites at Zwickgabel with the Schönmünzach. The road then passes (1½ M.) *Vorder-Langenbach*, and at (2¼ M.) *Hinter-Langenbach* (Auerhahn, kept by the forester, R. 1-1¼ *M*, B. 70 pf.) ascends to the left. About ¼ M. farther on is a way-post, indicating the route to the (3¾ M.) Wildsee (p. 395) and (12 M.) Allerheiligen. The road now ascends more rapidly to the (3 M.) *Seibelseckle* (p. 395), on the frontier of Baden, beyond which it descends to the road from Baiersbronn to Ruhstein and Ottenhöfen, which it reaches beside the (2¼ M.) Wolfsbrunnen Inn (p. 395).

The Hornisgrinde may be ascended from the Seibelseckle either by a route diverging to the right from the last-mentioned road and

Urloffen
Erlach
Staufenhofen
Zusenhofen
Zimmern
Appenweier
Nussbach
Gaisbach
OBERKIRCH
Windschläg
Nesselried
Ebersweier
Bohlsbach
Durbach
Rammersweier
Zell
Wolfach
OFFENBURG
Fessenbach
Brandeck K.
Orschweier
Elgersweier
Zunsweier
Ohlsbach
Reichenbach
Bergmatten
GENGENBACH
Diersburg
Bermersbach
Schwaibach
Steinfirst
Schönberg
Biberach
Haslach
Ringelbach
Ottenhofen
Lauterbach
Sohlberg
Allerheiligen
Rot Schliff K.
Lautenbach
Ramsbach
Ödsbach
Durbach Gebirge
Hohenberg
Moosbach
Moosköpfle
Stadlkopf
Edelmannskopf
Hohenrain
Hohenstein
Hubacker
Roten K.
Sandkopf
Haus K.
Steinköpfle
Rebberg
OPPENAU
Massach
Hinter Ibach
Ibach
Griesbach
Peterstal
Löcherberg
Rautenkopf
Fürstenkopf
St. Ursula
Hermersberg
Ober Harmersbach
Hohlsteig
Pfälzerkopf
Vogels K.
Dürrenberg
Riesenköpfle
Dreimarkstein
Dammers K.
Röt
Wieshörnle
Igelsberg
Mannseck
Elmle
Wolfigtöne
Guldenbg
Wiedenby
Mittelthal
Klosterreichenbach
Reichenbacher Wald
Rinken K.
Rosenberg
Baiersbronn
Hohek
Ruppenbg
Sandköpfle
Tannenschacher
Schwenby
Ursbach
Kienberg
Vorderer Heimberg
Gruber K.
Friedrichstal
Ettenbühl
Wittlensweiler
FREUDENSTADT
Knebis
Alexander Schanze
Kohlwald
Finkenberg
Langenwald
Kasernen-W.
Palmenwald
Lauterbad
Kohlberg
Schöllkopf
Rippoldsau
Teufelskanzel
Letterstätter Höhe
Glaswald
Börleich K.
Rodt
Lossburg
Schönberg
Ross-berg
Schapbach
Sulzerköpfle
Kalt-brunn
Alpirsbach
Freiburg
Altenheim
Strassburg
Stuttgart
Kilometer
1 : 150 000
English Miles

passing the *Mummelsee* (p. 394; 1¾-2 hrs.), or by a route beginning opposite the log-cabins and following the boundary-stones to the N.W. The latter path leads past the (½ hr.) *Drei-Fürstenstein*, a large block of sandstone bearing the arms of Baden and Wurtemberg, about 1 hr. below the tower on the *Hornisgrinde* (p. 394).

d. From Achern viâ Ottenhöfen to the Ruhstein or Allerheiligen.

From Achern to *Ottenhöfen*, 6¾ M., Railway in 40 min. (fares 85, 55 pf.). — Thence on foot to *Allerheiligen*, 1¾-2¼ hrs.; from Allerheiligen to Oppenau 2½ hrs., to Rippoldsau 5 hrs.

Achern, see p. 378. The railway ascends the *Kappeler-Tal*, a pleasant green dale watered by the *Acher* (to the left on the hill, the *Brigittenschloss*, p. 379). — 1¼ M. *Oberachern.* — 4½ M. *Kappelrodeck* (725 ft.; Erbprinz; Löwe), commanded by the château of *Rodeck* (965 ft.), dating as far back as the 8th cent., and recently altered and restored, with fine grounds and views (for adm. apply to the gardener).

From Kappelrodeck to Allerheiligen, 4½ hrs., by a path through wood, commanding fine views. This route, steep at first, leads under the château of Rodeck to (½-¾ hr.) the wooden tower on the *Käferwaldkopf* (1530 ft.; view), the rocks of the (½ hr. farther) *Bürstenstein*, and (2 hrs.) the *Allerheiligensteig*, which begins at Lautenbach. Thence we follow the ridge viâ the *Sohlberg* (p. 400).

6¾ M. **Ottenhöfen** (1020 ft.; *Linde; Engel*, R. 1¼-2 *M*; *Pflug; Wagen;* all very fair), the terminus of the railway, a prettily-situated village, forming suitable headquarters for a number of pleasant excursions. The road forks here, the left branch leading to Seebach and the Ruhstein, the right to Allerheiligen.

The Road from Ottenhöfen to the Ruhstein (Baiersbronn continues to ascend the valley of the Acher, crossing to the left bank by the *Hagen-Brücke*, below the *Bosenstein*. From the hamlet of *Vorder-Seebach* (1280 ft.; Hirsch) a road leads to the left through the wooded *Grimmerswalder-Tal* to (4½ M.) Breitenbrunnen (p. 394). From the *Adler Inn* at **Hinter-Seebach**, a little farther on, a steep path leads past the Schergen-Fels to (2¼ hrs.) Allerheiligen, the last part of the way being on the Ruhstein road. Our road turns to the left at *Achert*, 3 M. from Ottenhöfen (the steep old road, 4 M. to Ruhstein, keeps to the right), crosses the Acher, and 1¼ M. farther on reaches the *Wolfsbrunnen Inn* (2200 ft.; to the Mummelsee 1 hr.; see p. 394; guide-post). Thence it ascends in long curves, commanding extensive views, to the (2¾ M.) *Ruhstein* (p. 395).

The Road from Ottenhöfen to Allerheiligen (6 M.) ascends the *Unterwasser-Tal* towards the S. to the (2¼ M.) *Erbprinz Inn.* Here the new road describes a wide curve in the valley towards the left, while the old road ascends the steep slope on the right, on the summit of which the roads again unite. Fine retrospective views from the new road; 1½ M. from the Erbprinz a way-post indicates the way to the Edelfrauengrab by Blöchereck. From the

top of the hill (from which a short-cut descends by steps to the right) the road descends in windings to (2¼ M.) Allerheiligen.

From Ottenhöfen to Allerheiligen by the *Edelfrauengrab* and the *Blöchereck* (2¼ hrs.), a very attractive walk. In front of the church we turn to the left, then follow the footpath immediately to the right, and the road to the left higher up, which diverges from the road to Allerheiligen at a point abont 300 yds. beyond the church. After 10 min. we follow the middle road in a straight direction, traverse the pretty *Gottschläg-Tal* (Edelfrauengrab Inn, pens. 4-5 *M*), cross the brook several times, and finally ascend by steps to the (20 min.) **Edelfrauengrab** ('grave of the noble lady'), a small grotto to which a romantic legend attaches. The environs are very picturesque, especially the path ascending beyond this point past numerous pretty cascades, to the (1 hr.) *Blöchereck*. Farther on the path leads through wood and soon reaches the road; ½ hr., *Allerheiligen*. The pretty footpath from the Blöchereck viâ the saddle known as 'Bei St. Ursula' is ¼ hr. longer. — Travellers coming from Seebach (p. 394) may diverge to the left at the *Hagen-Brücke* (p. 399), beyond the Kreuz Inn, ½ M. before reaching Ottenhöfen.

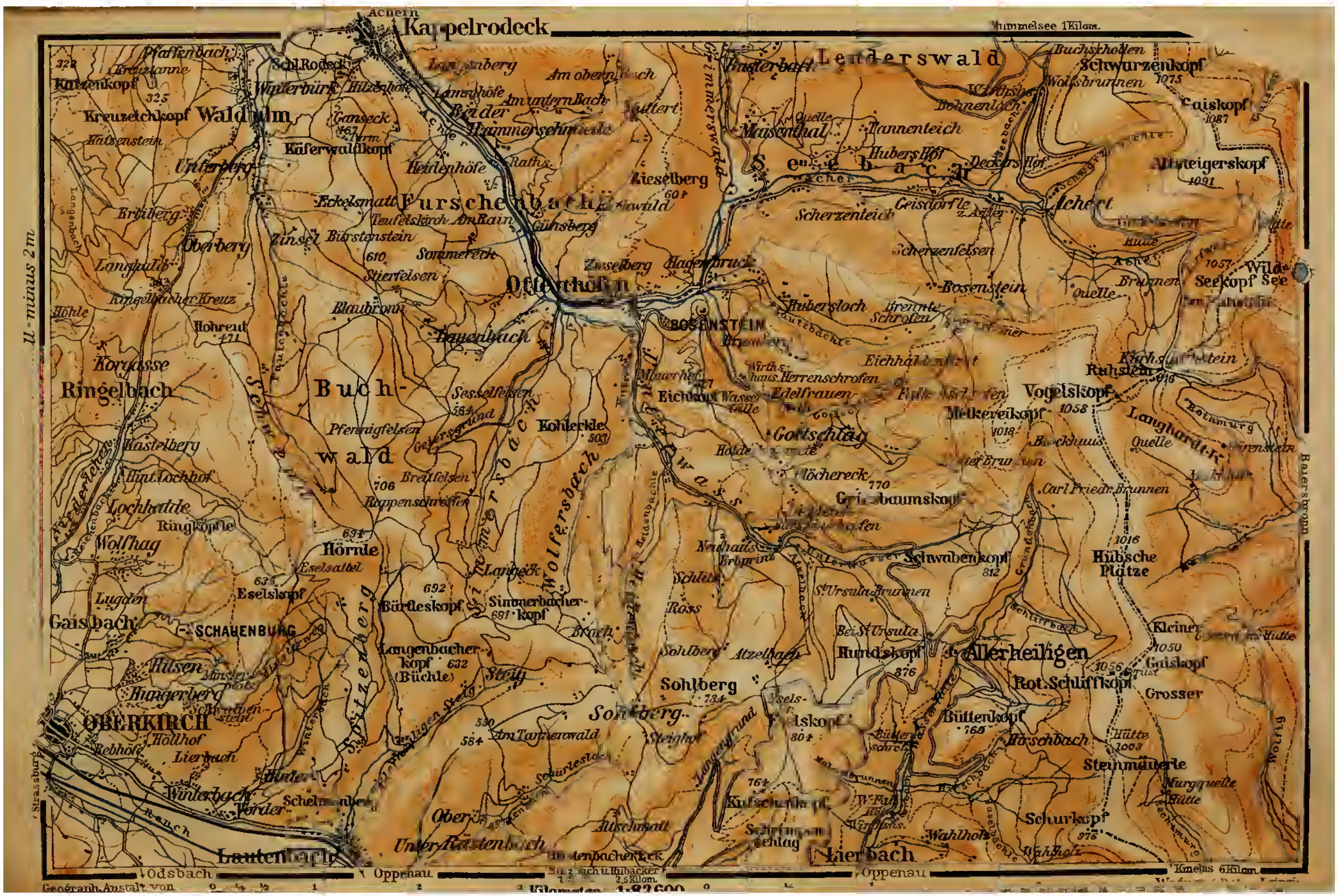
***Allerheiligen** (2035 ft.; *Mittenmaier's Inn*, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½-3, S. 2, pens. from 6 *M*), with the ruins of a Præmonstratensian abbey, founded by the Duchess Uta of Schauenburg in 1196, and partly destroyed by lightning in 1803, is one of the most frequented spots in the Black Forest. The church was a Gothic edifice with polygonal side-choirs to the E. of the transept and a square tower over the crossing.

Immediately below the convent is a rugged cleft in the rocks, through which the *Gründenbach* is precipitated into the valley beneath in a series of falls, 270 ft. high in all, called the ***Büttenstein Falls** or *Büttenschröffen*. The waterfalls and their picturesque accessories are seen to most advantage in ascending, and by evening light. The best way of approaching them is, accordingly, to take the footpath to the 'Luisenruhe, Engelskanzel, and Teufelsstein', which diverges to the right of the barn, opposite the new Logierhaus, and leads through wood to the (½ hr.) road at the foot of the falls. We then ascend the path to the (½ hr.) inn.

Way-posts at the above-mentioned view-point Luisenruhe indicate paths leading viâ the picturesque *Sohlberg* (2570 ft.; p. 399) to *Oberkirch*, and viâ the *Braunberg* (2150 ft.) to (2 hrs.) *Sulzbach* (p. 402).

The **Rote Schliffkopf** (3165 ft.) may be ascended in 1¼ hr. from Allerheiligen by a path diverging to the left from the Oppenau road a few min. above the ruin beyond the bridge (guide-post). We turn to the right on quitting the wood and in 1 hr., at the refuge-hut on the *Steinmauerle* (3230 ft.), reach the 'Höhenweg' (p. 391) which here skirts the Wurtemberg frontier. On the (10 min.) summit is a view-platform. — The Höhenweg leads hence to the N. to the (1¼ hr.) *Ruhstein* (p. 395), while to the S. from the Steinmauerle it leads viâ the Schwabenschanze to (4 M.) the *Zuflucht* (p. 401). The steep path descending to the S.E. from the Steinmauerle passes the (¼ hr.) source of the Rechte Murg (2875 ft.), and in ½ hr. more joins the road from Buhlbach (p. 398) to Kniebis, which we follow to the right (short-cuts for walkers) to the (½ hr.) view-platform beside the Zuflucht Inn at the Schwabenschanze (p. 401).

From Allerheiligen to Oppenau, 7 M. The carriage-road, which affords the shortest and best route, diverges to the right from the Ottenhöfen road a few min. beyond the ruin, crosses the brook,


Kappelrodeck
Achern
Lendersswald
Schwarzenkopf
Waldulm
Fürschenbach
Seebach
Ottenhöfen
Allerheiligen
Buch-wald
Ringelbach
Oberkirch
Schauenburg
Lautenbach
Lierbach
Sohlberg
Vogelskopf
Gottschlag
Hornisgrinde
Rosenstein
Grindenbaumskopf
Schwabenkopf
Hübsche Plätze
Rot. Schliffkopf
Steinmäuerle
Schurkopf
Altsteigerskopf
Seekopf
Wild-See
Ruhstein
Kieselberg
Langhardt
Spitzenberg
Wolfersbach
Simmersbach
Hundskopf
Büttenkopf
Gaisbach
Eselskopf
Hörnle
Bürfleskopf
Langenbacher-kopf (Büchle)
Oppenau
Odsbach
Strassburg
Baiersbronn
Mummelsee 1 Kilom.
Il-minus 2m

and descends in windings to (1¾ M.) the foot of the waterfalls. Once more crossing the stream, it passes (½ M.) the *Wasserfall Inn* (pens. from 4 ℳ; same landlord as the Allerheiligen inn), and follows the right bank of the *Lierbach* (as the Gründenbach is now called), high on the slope of the hill. Near Oppenau, 1 M. beyond the *Taube Inn* (p. 402), the Kniebis-Strasse and the road to (3 M.) Antogast (p. 402) diverge to the left. — *Oppenau*, see p. 402.

From Allerheiligen to Rippoldsau over the Kniebis, 5 hrs. Below the new Logierhaus we take the path which diverges to the left at a finger-post ('Zur Zuflucht'), crosses the Oppenau road, and ascends, crossing a wide woodcutters' path, through pine-woods. In ¼ hr. more we reach another woodcutters' path (2405 ft.), which leads along the slope of the Schliffkopf (see above) to (¼ hr.) the *Friedrichs-Brücke* (2520 ft.), spanning the Hirschbach, and thence along the *Schurkopf* or *Schauerkopf* (3205 ft.), finally (¾ hr.) narrowing to a footpath (numerous guideposts). Farther on we come to the Wurtemberg frontier and to the 'Höhenweg' (p. 391), descending on the left from the Schliffkopf (p. 395). Immediately afterwards we see the *Röschenschanze* or *Schwabenschanze* ('Swabian intrenchment'), an ancient earthwork (3170 ft.; belvedere) on the highest point of the *Rossbühl* (p. 402). About ¼ M. farther on we reach the humble inn *Zur Zuflucht* (3120 ft.), on the road from Oppenau to Rippoldsau and Freudenstadt; and 2¼ M. to the S.E. is the *Alexanderschanze Inn* (p. 403; the Höhenweg is not advisable in wet weather), where the Oppenau road joins that from Griesbach to Freudenstadt. Thence to *Rippoldsau*, see p. 403.

e. From Appenweier to Oppenau and the Baths in the Renchtal.

Railway from Appenweier to *Oppenau*, 11 M., in ¾-1 hr. (fares 1 ℳ 90, 1 ℳ 50, 95 pf.). — Diligence from Oppenau viâ *Petersthal* to *Griesbach*, 7½ M., thrice daily in summer (June 1st-Sept. 15th) in 1¾ hr.; and from Griesbach to *Freudenstadt* viâ the Kniebis, 13 M., once daily in summer in 2¾ hrs. The omnibuses from the baths ply only when specially ordered.

Appenweier, see p. 379. The train approaches the Renchtal. 2½ M. *Zusenhofen*. — 5½ M. **Oberkirch** (625 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*, well spoken of; *Linde*, pens. from 4½ ℳ, both with gardens), situated in an extremely fertile district on the slope of the hill, at the entrance to the narrower Renchtal. Pop. 3300.

About 1 M. farther on, beyond the Rench, to the right of the line, is the ruined castle of *Fürsteneck*. A road ascends on the left bank of the Rench from Oberkirch to *Oedsbach*, whence the Moosturm (p. 404) may be reached in about 3 hrs. About 2¼ M. to the N.E. of Oberkirch lie the ruins of *Schauenburg*, whence a fine view is obtained; *Von Haber's Höllhof*, ¾ M. to the E., is another good point of view. To the N. of Oberkirch are the villages of (1 M.) *Gaisbach* (Lamm) and (3 M.) *Ringelbach* (Salm), both noted for their wine.

7½ M. *Lautenbach* (705 ft.; Schwan, very fair; Kreuz; Stern), with a late-Gothic church (1471-83) containing an interesting screen and stained-glass windows. The tower was added in 1898. Hence to the Moosturm viâ Oedsbach, ca. 3 hrs.

8½ M. *Hubacker* is the station for **Sulzbach**, a small bath 1¼ M. to the N. (R. 1½, pens. from 5 ℳ) with a saline spring (70° Fahr.). From Sulzbach a picturesque road, soon splitting into two arms, passing respectively to the E. and W. of the *Kutschenkopf* (2495 ft.) and the *Eselskopf* (2630 ft.), leads to (5 M.) Allerheiligen (p. 400). Walkers should choose the E. arm viâ the *Braunberg*, 2 hrs.

11 M. **Oppenau.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel Post, with garden, pens. 4-6 ℳ; Goldener Adler, also a posting-house; Ochs, pens. 3¾ ℳ; Hirsch, with beer-garden. — Fortuna, at the station, unpretending. — Taube, with mineral baths, 1½ M. from Oppenau, on the road to Allerheiligen (p. 400), well spoken of. — Hôtel zum Finken, see below.

Carriage to Antogast 5, Freiersbach or Petersthal 7, Griesbach 10 ℳ; to the waterfall at Allerheiligen 7, to the convent 10 ℳ. — Diligence, see p. 401.

Oppenau (885 ft.), a busy little town, with 2080 inhab., is frequented as a summer-resort. In the market-place is a *War Monument*. — A conspicuous belvedere near the town commands an excellent view; it is reached in 20-25 min. by passing the N. side of the church.

From Oppenau to the *Moosturm* (p. 404), about 2 hrs. We follow the Renchtal road (see below) for 6-8 min., then turn to the right (way-post) and ascend to Kutt.

Close by the Oppenau station the highroad divides, the right (S.) branch being the Renchtal road (see below), and the left (E.) arm being the Rossbühl Road, formerly known as the Kniebis road. The latter passes through Oppenau. Immediately beyond the town the road to (4 M.) *Antogast* (1585 ft.; *Huber), with chalybeate baths, charmingly situated in the pretty *Maisach-Tal*, and known as *St. Arbogast* in the 16th cent., diverges to the right, and crosses the Lierbach; the road in a straight direction leads to Allerheiligen (p. 400). Footpath to (1¼ hr.) Griesbach (see p. 403).

The road diverging to the left from the Antogast road gradually ascends (in ¾ hr. footpath to the left, returning in ½ hr. to the road again), and finally traverses some fine woods (in ½ hr. footpath to the left) to the summit of the **Rossbühl** (3170 ft.), on which, to the left, is the *Schwabenschanze* (p. 401). It then makes a wide curve, past the *Schwedenschanze* (on the right), to the *Zuflucht Inn* (p. 401).

The road continuing to ascend the valley of the Rench (diligence, see p. 401) passes through a small part only of Oppenau, and leads southwards to the baths of Freiersbach, Petersthal, and Griesbach. Near (1¼ M.) *Ibach* (985 ft.) is the picturesquely-situated *Gasthaus zum Finken*. — 2 M. *Löcherberg* (Pflug).

A carriage-road, commanding fine views, gradually ascends from Löcherberg through a fertile valley viâ the *Harmersberg* to (4½ M.) *Ober-Harmersbach* (p. 405). — A slightly longer route to Zell, viâ Nordrach, diverges to the right from the above-mentioned road, about 2¼ M. from Löcherberg. This route divides after 20-25 min. into two arms, which, however, reunite 20-25 min. farther on, at *Fabrik Nordrach* or *Nordrach Colonie* (1475 ft.; Dr. O. Walther's Establishment for Consumptives, pens.

10 *M*), so called from a disused glass-factory. Fine pine-woods. — About 3½ M. down the valley of Nordrach lies the chief village **Nordrach** (*Linde*, pens. 3-4 *M*, very fair), whence the *Hochkopf* (2015 ft.; fine views) may be ascended (descent to the W. to Gengenbach, p. 404). The road continues to follow the Nordrach valley to (3½ M.) *Zell* (p. 405; omnibus twice daily).

Farther on in the Renchtal, 2¼ M. from Löcherberg, is **Bad Freiersbach** (1260 ft.; *Meyer's Hotel*, with baths, pens. from 5 *M*, very fair), with sulphureous springs, situated in a pretty dale, enclosed by lofty hills. Then (¾ M.) —

5 M. (from Oppenau) **Petersthal.** — **Hotels.** Bär; Hirsch, with dépendance. — *Bad Petersthal, at the upper end of the village, well equipped, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6½-8½ *M*, closed in winter; visitors' tax 2½ *M* per week. — Numerous private apartments.

Petersthal (1295 ft.), the most important of the small baths in the Renchtal, occupies a sheltered situation, embellished with well-kept grounds. The four springs contain iron and carbonic-acid gas. The baths, which were known in the 16th cent., are frequented by about 1500 patients annually.

A pleasant route leads to the S.E. from the Bear Hotel in Petersthal through the *Freiers-Tal* and past the (¼ hr.) village of *Freiersbach* to the (1¼ hr.) saddle (1875 ft.) to the E. of the *Grosse Hundskopf*, and thence down the valley of the *Wildschapbach* to (1½ hr.) *Schapbach* (p. 411). — The route diverging by the side-valley to the S., beyond the village of Freiersbach, crosses the (¼ hr.) brook and reaches the (1½ hr.) saddle to the W. of the Grosse Hundskopf, whence, following the guide-posts, we may descend the *Rankach-Tal*, passing the Bear Inn, to (1½-1¾ hr.) *Ober-Wolfach* (p. 410). Thence to the railway-station of Wolfach, ¾-1 hr. more.

A pleasant footpath leads from Petersthal to *Antogast* in 2 hrs., passing the hamlet of *Döttelbach* on the roadside; at the telegraph-post numbered 458 we ascend through the archway.

The Renchtal now turns to the N.E. In ¾ hr. we reach — 2½ M. (from Petersthal) **Griesbach** (1665 ft.; **Kurhaus, Adlerbad, Tannenhof*, R. 1½-8, pens. 5½-8½ *M*; *Linde*, well spoken of), possessing a chalybeate spring, which has been highly valued for 400 years, and pine-cone, mud, and other baths. About 1800 patients annually. Pleasant grounds surround the village, and the Haberer Turm commands a good view.

A footpath leads from Griesbach to Rippoldsau (p. 411; 2¼ hrs.), diverging from the Kniebis road at a sharp bend about 1 M. from the Kurhaus, and ascending past a waterfall and viâ the *Sophienruhe* to the *Hilda Hut* on the *Holzwälder Höhe* (3005 ft.). Thence a gradual descent brings us to the road to *Rippoldsau*. — The 'Höhenweg' (p. 391) runs from the Holzwälder Höhe viâ the *Letterstätter Höhe*, the *Freiersberg*, the *Littweger Höhe*, the *Kreuzsattel*, *Hirzwasen*, *Ebenacker*, and *Kreuzbühl* (hence to the *Hohenlochen*, 10 min.) to (7¼ hrs.) Hausach (p. 405).

The beautiful road (diligence once daily) now ascends in windings to the **Kniebis**, the summit of which is reached immediately beyond the Wurtemberg frontier at the (4½ M.) *Alexanderschanze Inn* (3170 ft.; R. 1¼-1½, pens. 3¾-4¼ *M*), where the Rossbühl road joins ours (p. 402). At the inn *Zum Lamm* (3060 ft.; very fair, carriages on hire), 1½ M. to the E. of the Alexanderschanze, on the Rossbühl road, the roads to Rippoldsau and Freudenstadt diverge. The road to *Rippoldsau* (1½ hr.; p. 411), to the right, leads viâ the

(1/2 M.) Baden village of *Kniebis* (Zum Schwarzwald; shorter footpath beyond the village, to the left) and winds down the E. side of the *Holzwälder Höhe* (p. 403). The road to *Freudenstadt* (7 M.; p. 412) leads straight on, viâ the Wurtemberg village of *Kniebis* (Ochs), and descends along the left bank of the *Forbach*, which it finally crosses before ascending to the town. Pedestrians take the path on the right bank of the stream.

Walkers from the Alexanderschanze Inn to Rippoldsau follow the Griesbach road for 1/2 M., then take the path which leads to the left through the wood ('Höhenweg', p. 391) to the (3 M.) Hilda Hut on the Holzwalder Höhe (p. 403).

f. Schwarzwald Railway from Offenburg to Constance.

111 M. Railway in 5-6 hrs. (fares 14 ℳ 40, 9 ℳ 60, 6 ℳ 20 pf.; by express 16 ℳ 30, 11 ℳ 50 pf.; 'Aussichtswagen', see below).

The *Schwarzwald Railway, opened in 1873, is one of the most striking in Germany, both in point of scenery and construction. The most interesting part is that between Hansach and Villingen (pp. 405-409). Carriages constructed so as to command a view in all directions ('Aussichtswagen') are attached to the express-trains between Offenburg and Singen, and may be used by second-class passengers on payment of 1 ℳ extra; tickets are obtainable at Offenburg, Hausach, Triberg, Villingen, and Singen, or from the guard of the train. The line attracts numerous travellers, and the inns at Hausach, Hornberg, Triberg, and other picturesque points are often full.

Offenburg, see p. 379. — The line traverses the populous and fertile *Kinzig-Tal*, a valley enclosed by gently-sloping mountains. 2 1/2 M. *Ortenberg* (Krone), above which, on a vine-clad hill, rises the château of *Ortenberg* (710 ft.), built by Eisenlohr in 1834-40 on the site of an ancient stronghold destroyed by Marshal Créqui in 1668.

5 1/2 M. **Gengenbach** (570 ft.; *Adler*, *Sonne*, both very fair), with 3054 inhab., an independent town down to the Peace of Lunéville (1801), still exhibits traces of its former importance in its walls, gates, and towers, although most of the buildings have been erected since the destruction of the town by the French in 1689. The handsome *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in the 8th cent., to which the town owes its origin, is now a preparatory school for teachers. The Romanesque abbey-church has rococo choir-stalls. The *Rathaus* is a handsome 18th cent. building, lately restored. Opposite is a fountain with a statue.

Walks and Excursions. In the *Nollenwald*; to the (1/4 hr.) *St. James's Chapel* on the Kastelberg and thence to the (1/2 hr. more) *Teufelskanzel*; viâ *Einach* (Rebstock, unpretending) up the right bank of the Kinzig, then (1/4 hr.) to the left up the *Hüttersbach-Tal*, and to the right to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Hochkopf* (p. 403). — A pleasant excursion leads to the 3 hrs.) Moosturm on the Gaisschleifkopf. The path (marked by blue parallelograms) ascends the *Haigeracher-Tal* from Gengenbach, passing the (3/4 hr.) *Waldhorn Inn*, and follows the 'Kapellen-Weg' through wood to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Kornebene* (2130 ft.) and the (10 min.) '*Dürre Brunnen*' (2095 ft.), where the routes divide. We follow the route to the N. viâ the *Siedigkopf* (2875 ft.) to the (1 hr.) summit of the *Mooskopf* or *Gaisschleifkopf* (2870 ft.). The view from the stone Moosturm, 65 ft. in height, embraces a considerable part of the Black Forest, especially the valleys of the Rench and the Kinzig.

Offenburg
Ottenheim
Freiburg
Orschweier
LAHR
Dinglingen
Mietersheim
Sulz
Schmieheim
Wallburg
Münchweier
Ettenheim
Ettenmünster
Dreispitz
Bleichheim
Ottoschwanden
Mußbach
Kuhbach
Heiligenzell
Hugswier
Reichenbach
Seelbach
Wittelbach
Schutterthal
Dörlinbach
Schweighausen
Raubkasten
Rauhkasten
Erzbach
Steinfirst
Fussbach
Billerach
ETTL.
Unterentersbach
Oberentersbach
Prinzbach
Steinach
Böllenbach
Schnellingen
HASLACH
Hofstetten
Altersbach
Prinzbach
Selbach
Kuttenwald
Lindenbühl
Langbrunnen
Fohrenbühl
Hohe Geisbg.
Schuttertal
Weisschenstein
Oberspitzenbach
ELZACH
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

harmersbach
Freudenstadt
Schapbach
Reinerzau
Alpirsbach
Oberwolfach
Kinzigtal
Wolfach
Schenkenzell
Rötenberg
Schiltach
Hausach
Vordere Lehengericht
Hintere Lehengericht
Kirnbach
Gutach
Schondelhöhe
Einbach
Hornberg
Reichenbach
Schramberg
Sulgen
Lauterbach
Falkenhöhe
Thennenbronn
Niederwasser
Tennenbronn
Aichhalden
Moosenwaldkopf
Mooskopf
Lindenbühl
Hohenlochen
Hofberg
Sulzbach
Kaltbrunn
Fohrenbühl
Storenwald K.
Heidebühl
Windkapf
Althornberg
1 : 150000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles

From the Moosturm the walk may be continued to the N.E. past the *Edelmannskopf* (2828 ft.) to *Kutt* (rfmts.) and thence viâ *Börskritt* to (2 hrs.) Oppenau (p. 402). Or we may return to the Dürre Brunnen and follow the E. path, which leads to Nordrach (p. 403).

9½ M. *Schönberg.* — 11¼ M. **Biberach** (635 ft.; *Krone; Sonne*), at the mouth of the *Harmersbach.*

From Biberach to Ober-Harmersbach, 7 M., railway in 37 min. up the valley of the Harmersbach. 2 M. **Zell** *(Hirsch, Löwe)*, a small manufacturing town at the mouth of the *Nordrach-Tal*, was almost entirely burnt down in 1904. 2½ M. *Birach;* 3 M. *Unter-Harmersbach* (Adler, very fair); 5½ M. **Ober-Harmersbach** *(Drei Schweinsköpfe);* 7 M. *Ober-Harmersbach-Riersbach.* From the platform on the *Brandenkopf* (3060 ft.) a fine view is obtained. — To Löcherberg and Nordrach see p. 403.

From Biberach to Lahr (8½ M.) a road leads over the *Schönberg.* On the top (1210 ft.), 2¾ M. from Biberach, is the *Löwe Inn*, beyond which a footpath diverges to the right, leading in 40 min. to a lofty and precipitous rock, crowned with the extensive ruins of the castle of **Hohen-Geroldseck** (1725 ft.), first mentioned in 1139. This castle has been partially restored and commands a fine view. From the Schönberg the road descends into the *Schutter-Tal*, where, at (3 M.) *Reichenbach*, we reach the steam-tramway mentioned at p. 380. *Lahr*, see p. 380.

Before (14½ M.) *Steinach* is reached, the line crosses the Kinzig. — 16¼ M. **Haslach** (710 ft.; *Kreuz*, pens. from 4 *M*; *Europäischer Hof; Vollmer*, open air restaurant), a prosperous little town with 2230 inhab. and some manufactures, was destroyed, with the exception of the church, by the French in 1704, after their defeat at the battle of Höchstädt.

An attractive road runs to the S. from Haslach, viâ *Hofstetten*, to (9 M.) *Elzach* (p. 416), passing halfway near the scanty ruins of the castle of *Heidburg* (to the left).

20½ M. **Hausach** (790 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hotel; Hirsch*, R. 1¼-2, B. ¾ *M*) is a small town with 1750 inhab., commanded by the ruins of an old castle of the Princes of Fürstenberg, destroyed by the French in 1643. — From Hausach to *Wolfach* (Rippoldsau), *Schiltach*, and *Freudenstadt*, see pp. 410-12.

The railway quits the Kinzig-Tal above Hausach, turns to the right at *Am Turm*, and ascends the picturesque and fertile valley of the *Gutach.* — 23 M. **Gutach** (920 ft.; *Löwe*). The *Farrenkopf* (2590 ft.; picturesque view) may be ascended hence in 2 hrs., by a good path diverging to the W. from the highroad between the station and the Löwe inn. It may also be ascended in the same time from Hausach viâ Breitenbach.

26½ M. **Hornberg.** — **Railway Station** (1260 ft.) on the right bank of the Gutach, above the town. The chief hotels send omnibuses to meet the trains.

Hotels. *Hotel & Kurhaus Schloss Hornberg (see below), R. 2¼-5¼, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 6½ *M*, omn. 80 pf. — In the town: *Post, R. from 1½, pens. from 5 *M*; *Bär, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-6 *M*; Rössle, well spoken of, Adler, at both R. 1½-2, B. ¾, pens. from 4½ *M*.

Hornberg (1180 ft.), an old town of 2880 inhab., is situated at the mouth of the *Offenbach-Tal*, opposite the *Reichenbach-Tal*, and is commanded by a precipitous hill crowned by a *Château* (1500 ft.), destroyed by the French in 1703. It is one of the most picturesque

spots in the Black Forest and attracts numerous summer-visitors. The château is reached in 20 min. by a road ascending the Offenbach-Tal, then turning to the right, or by a shorter footpath direct from the town. The top of the hill, on which is the hotel, commands a fine view.

WALKS. To the N. to the (3/4-1 hr.) *Markgrafenschanze* (1605 ft.), with a view-pavilion; to the E. to the (1 hr.) *Windeckfels* (2020 ft.), on the way to Althornberg (see below); to the *Reichenbach-Tal* (and viâ the Benzebene to Thennenbronn, p. 412) or to the *Schwanenbach-Tal;* through the Schwanenbach-Tal to the (2 hrs.) top of the *Windkapf* (3030 ft.), and back viâ Althornberg; viâ the château of Hornberg to the (3/4 hr.) *Ziegelkopf* (2365 ft.); to the (1 1/2 hr.) top of the *Storenwaldkopf* (2515 ft.), to the S.

The most attractive excursion is that to the (2 hrs.) rocky height of *Althornberg (2390 ft.). About 250 paces to the S. of the railway-station we cross the line, and thence ascend rapidly to the wood. We turn to the right in the wood, follow the finger-posts and way-marks, and finally pass round the upper end of the Althornberg ravine and reach the (1 1/2 hr.) hamlet of *Althornberg*. Thence the path (marked II in red) ascends (to the right) to the summit in 20 minutes. The view hence of the Gutach-Tal is probably the finest in this part of the Black Forest, and embraces a specially interesting survey of the curves and tunnels of the railway. — The path marked III in red leads to the (8-10 min.) *Rappenfels*, commanding a similar view. — Thence viâ the Schameck and through the Röthenbach-Tal to Triberg, see p. 408.

FROM HORNBERG TO ELZACH (p. 416), 13 1/2 M. At the houses of *Steingrün*, about 1 3/4 M. below Hornberg, our road diverges to the W. from the Hausach road and gradually ascends. Near *Landwasser* it reaches the *Prechtal*, in which it then descends. *Elzach*, see p. 416. A guide-post on the saddle between the Gutach-Tal and the Prechtal indicates the route (to the right) to the *Farrenkopf* (p. 405), which may be ascended hence (ca. 2 hrs. there and back).

FROM HORNBERG TO SCHRAMBERG (p. 412), a charming, though shadeless, walk of 10 1/2 M. through the *Schonach-Tal*, by the *Fohrenbühl* (2575 ft.; Schwan; Adler; view) and *Lauterbach* (p. 412).

The most interesting part of the line is between Hornberg and (17 1/2 M.) St. Georgen. For some distance the railway runs parallel with the road, which, like the line itself, is in many places hewn in the rock, and then ascends the narrow, wooded Gutach-Tal. Above the village of (32 M.) *Niederwasser* (1800 ft.; Sonne) is the 'Niederwasser Kehr-Tunnel', where the first great curve begins. Tunnels (of which there are 26 between Hornberg and St. Georgen), viaducts, and bridges follow in rapid succession. The gradient varies from 1 : 58 to 1 : 50. — The best general survey is commanded by the Althornberg (see above), which is seen from the line on the E. side of the valley.

35 M. **Triberg.** — The STATION (2025 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1 1/2 *M*) lies below the 'Kreuz-Brücke', at the junction of the roads from St. Georgen and Furtwangen, and about 1/2 M. from the town (2250 ft.), to which omnibuses run (50-70 pf. to the lower hotels, 80 pf.-1 *M* to those higher up). Porter, for luggage under 55 lbs., 50 pf.; to the Schwarzwald and Bellevue hotels 60 pf. — From the station to the market-place 1 M.; thence to the Falls 10-15 min. more; so that the walk from the station to the Falls and back takes 1 1/2-2 hrs. The road passes a monument to *Rob. Gerwig* (1820-85), builder of the Schwarzwald and Höllental railways. Visitors who desire to spend at Triberg only the interval between two trains should visit the waterfall first and then dine at the railway restaurant.

Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Schramberg
HORNBERG
Bhf.
Reichenbach
Schembacher höhe
Schembach
Taubenbach
Kräherkapf
Holderkopf
Schnallen-K.
Ziegel-K.
Offenbach
Martinsecke
Storenwaldbühl
Karlstein
Gaiswaldeckle
Heidebühl
Niederwasser
Niedergiesshöfe
Kl. Schanzenberg
Schanzenberg
Eisenberg
Rubersbacher Kapf
Steinbiss
Peterubendfels
Althornberg
Rappenfels
Obersteigbauer
Birkenbühl
Winterberg
Brunnholzer Höhe
Schameck
Leutschenbach
Schiebühl
Storeck
Röthenbach
Unterthal
Hohlenstein
Uhrenbühl
Hippensbach
Kolbenloch
Kolben-K.
Hippensbach-K.
Seelenwald
Gremmelsbach
Obertenwald
Futterwaldkopf
Winter-B.
Holzeck
Schonach
Kroneck
Gaisloch
Hohnen
Hofwald
Kapelle
Eisenhut
Steinbis
Am Hochwald
Kreuzloch
Staude
Vogte
Wittenbach
TRIBERG
3 Kaiserfels
Schwarzw. Hotel
Wasserfall
Adelheid
Elzhof
Im Loch
Leibereck
Nussbach
First
Dreiangel
Ecken
Tiefenthal
Klösterle
Furtwangen
Kessel-Bg.
Villingen
Ob.-Reichenbach
Elzhof
Prechthal
1 : 80000
Engl. Miles

Hotels (often uncomfortably crowded in summer). *Schwarzwald Hotel (2345 ft.), in a beautiful situation, 1/4 M. from the Falls, with view of the valley, R. 2-7, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. from 8 *M.* — Bellevue, in an open situation at the upper end of the town, on the Schönwald road, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2¾, pens. 6-8½ *M.* These two are closed in winter. — *Hôtel Wehrle, in the principal square, R. 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 6 *M.*; Löwe & National, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2¾, pens. from 6 *M.*; Engel, nearly opposite the Wehrle, with beer-restaurant. — Sonne, with wine-room, R. 1½-2½, pens. from 5 *M.*, at the lower end of the town. — Adler, with brewery, opposite the Wehrle; Post, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 2½, pens. 4½-6½ *M.*, well spoken of. — Lilie, at the upper end of the town, Bär, both unpretending. — Überm Wasserfall (see below). — Pensions: *Wetzel* (R. 1¾-3 *M.* B. 80 pf.; D. not supplied), and many others, in the upper part of the town, near the Schwarzwald Hotel. — *Dr. Kuhnemann's Sanatorium and Convalescent Home.* — Numerous private lodgings.

Baths. *Municipal Swimming Bath*, above the town, near the Protestant church; *Jägerhaus*, on the Schönwald road (p. 413), ½ M. beyond the Hôtel Bellevue. — Beer. *Café Pfaff*, in the upper part of the town. — *Brauerei Martin*, at the Kreuz-Brücke.

English Church. *Service* in summer.

Visitors' Tax, daily 30 pf., per week 1 *M.*

Triberg lies in the heart of the Black Forest and is one of the principal centres of the trade in clocks, numerous specimens of which may be seen in the *Industrial Exhibition* (adm. 30 pf.). Pop. 3715. The lofty and yet sheltered situation of the place, and the fine waterfall attract many summer-visitors. It contains a Roman Catholic, a Protestant, and a small English church. The streets and waterfall are lighted by electricity.

At the upper end of the long main street stands a finger-post, the left arm of which indicates the way (Hoflehen-Str.) to the waterfall, past the Schwarzwald Hotel, while the right arm points across the bridge to the Industrial Exhibition. Beyond the Schwarzwald Hotel we take the lower path to the right, and in 5 min. reach a projecting rock, from which the best general view is obtained. The *Waterfall, formed by the *Gutach*, is the finest in W. Germany. The stream, which is here of considerable volume, is precipitated from a height of 500 ft., and divided into seven distinct leaps by huge blocks of granite. The cascade, like the fall of the Giessbach in Switzerland, is picturesquely framed by dark pines. A footpath ascends on the right bank, with several fine points of view. Visitors who are pressed for time need not go beyond the (10 min.) bridge. In 20-25 min. more, above the falls, and close to the *Inn Überm Wasserfall* (2930 ft.), we reach the road to Schönwald and Furtwangen (p. 414), by which we return, passing the *Wallfahrts-Kirche* (2410 ft.).

Other walks: from the Hoflehen-Str. to the left, before the Prot. church, and past the Olga Pavilion to the (20 min.) *Dreikaiserfels* (2625 ft.), on the *Retschen* (rfmts.), the height to the E. of the town; thence by the Russenbuche, Pulverhaus, and Schützenhaus to the lower part of Triberg. — A finger-post in the Schwendi-Str., which begins near the Löwe Hotel, indicates the route to the *Felsen-Pavillon*, and another in the lower town, near Siedle's clock-factory, that to the *Bahn-Aussicht* on the *Riffhalden*, the height to the W. of Triberg. — From the Hoflehen-Str. to the *Hofeck*, shortly before which a path ascends to the right to the (¾ hr.) *Geutsche* (2980 ft.; inn) and on to

the (¾ hr.) *Stöcklewaldkopf* (3505 ft.), with a belvedere (view of the Alps); thence to the (¼ hr.) *Kesselberg* (3365 ft.) and to St. Georgen (see below).

FROM TRIBERG TO HORNBERG VIÂ THE ALTHORNBERG, 4 hrs. (no inns). From the Kreuz-Brücke, at the lower end of Triberg, we follow the high-road, passing the (20 min.) *Hirsch Inn* and (¼ hr.) *Forelle Inn*, and 20 min. farther on turn to the right to the Gremmelsbach road. We then ascend the road to the left, turn (10 min.) to the left, and proceed viâ *Röthenbach* to the (40 min.) crucifix at the cross-roads at the *Schameck*. Selecting the central route of the three leading to the left to the (¼ hr.) *Rappenfels*, we descend (6-7 min.) to the rocky *Althornberg*. Thence to *Hornberg*, see p. 405.

FROM TRIBERG TO ELZACH VIÂ SCHONACH, 4½ hrs. The road, from which the Furtwangen road diverges to the left by the *Wallfahrts-Kirche* (p. 407), a few hundred paces above Triberg, ascends the *Untertal* to the N.W. to (3 M.) **Schonach** (2910 ft.; *Ochs*, clean). About 1 M. above Schonach the road forks, the right branch leading to the 'Prechtal' (p. 406), the left crossing the 'Höhenweg' (p. 391) and descending to (2 M.) the *Elzhof*. From the Elzhof a cart-track (right) leads up to the (¼ hr.) Ochs Inn on the *Rohrhardsberg*; then descends viâ (1½ hr.) *Yach* to (¾ hr.) *Elzach* (p. 416).

The train now crosses the Gutach, and in the great 'Triberg spiral tunnel' turns direct to the N., towards the top of the hill. Several tunnels and viaducts. For some distance we observe to the left below us the portion of the line which we traversed before reaching Triberg. The train turns to the S., passing through tunnels and over viaducts. Beyond (39½ M.) *Nussbach* (2460 ft.; Krone) it again turns to the E. Among the next tunnels is one 1855 yds. in length, which penetrates the hill (2855 ft.) of (43 M.) *Sommerau* (2735 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. Many passengers alight here (or at St. Georgen), and travel back direct, or walk to Triberg (1½ hr.; behind the station is a restaurant).

44 M. **St. Georgen** (2640 ft.; *Zur Brigach*). The busy clock-manufacturing town (*Deutsches Haus*, pens. 5-8 *M*; *Hirsch*, pens. 4½-5 *M*, *Adler*, both very fair), with 3520 inhab., is prettily situated on a height on the left bank of the *Brigach*, 200 ft. above the station. The old Benedictine abbey, founded at the end of the 11th cent., was suppressed in 1806.

FROM ST. GEORGEN TO TRIBERG, 2¾-3 hrs. We follow the Triberg road for some min. to the W. from the station, cross the railway-embankment to the left before a pond, skirt it for some distance, and turn to the left to *Brigach*. Thence we proceed viâ the *Hirzwald* (inn), with porphyry-quarries, or viâ the *Kesselberg* (see above), to the (1½ hr.) *Fuchsfalle Inn*. To the Stöcklewaldkopf, ¼ hr.; to Triberg, 1 hr. — Ascent of the Rupertsberg and route to the Berneck-Tal, see p. 412.

The line now traverses the plateau, not far from the Brigach. — 46½ M. *Peterzell* (2550 ft.; Krone), with a small church, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic, is the station for (2½ M.) **Königsfeld** (*Gasthof der Brüdergemeinde*, pens. from 4½ *M*; **Kurhaus Doniswald*, R. 1-3, board 4 *M*), an interesting little Moravian settlement. — 51 M. **Kirnach** (2390 ft.; **Wald-Hotel*, R. 1½-5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-9½ *M*; **Bury-Hotel*, near the ruin of Kirneck, with similar prices and mud-baths; *Hôt. Kirneck*, at the station, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Waldblick*), whence a road runs through the pictur-

esque *Kirnach-Tal* to Vöhrenbach (8 M.; p. 410), passing the ruin of *Kirneck* and the village of *Unter-Kirnach* (2½ M.; Rössle). Kirnach lies on the edge of the Villinger Stadtwald, which is traversed by paths in all directions from this point.

53½ M. **Villingen** (2295 ft.; **Blume* or *Post*, R. 1¾-2½, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Flasche; Deutscher Kaiser*, nearest the station; *Falke; Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient manufacturing town (9580 inhab.), mentioned as early as the 9th cent., and a centre of the Black Forest clock-making industry, is partly surrounded with walls and gates, which successfully resisted sieges in the Thirty Years' War (1633-34) and the War of the Spanish Succession (1703-4). A *War Monument* for 1870-71 rises on the promenade between the station and the town. Gothic *Münster-Kirche* with two towers (of 1420), a Gothic pulpit, and some good plate. The *Rathaus* contains well-preserved rooms in the mediæval style, and a few antiquities (40 pf.). The *St. Michaels-Turm*, with a portrait of the 'Landsknecht' Romeius (d. 1513), is the most interesting of the old towers. The *Tower of the Altstadt-Kirche*, beside the (½ M.) cemetery, is a relic of the old town of Villingen which was removed to its present site about 1119. The *Wanne* (2510 ft.), a neighbouring hill, commands a view of the Alps in clear weather. About 1¼ M. to the S. of Villingen is the ruined *Warenburg*. — Villingen is the junction for the railway to Rottweil; see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

55¼ M. *Marbach* (2280 ft.), the junction for the branch-line to (3½ M.) the village and baths of *Dürrheim* (2315 ft.; *Kurhaus & Salinen-Hotel, a large new building comfortably fitted up, pens. from 6 *M*; Kreuz), whence a road leads to (5½ M.) Donaueschingen. — 56½ M. *Klengen*; 58½ M. *Grüningen*.

62 M. **Donaueschingen.** — Hotels. In the town: *Schütze, with saline baths, R. 1½-4, D. from 2½, pens. from 5 *M*, old established; Falke zur Post, also very fair; Lamm, pens. from 4½ *M*; Linde, plain. — *Railway Restaurant*, D. 1½ *M*; *Zur Burg*, beyond the Brigach. — Small *Saline Bath*.

Donaueschingen (2220 ft.), an ancient town with 3834 inhab., has been the residence since 1723 of the Princes of Fürstenberg, who possess a celebrated library and valuable collections. From the station, we follow the main street, past the '*Fürstliche Kammer*', to a bridge, beyond which, to the right, is the gate of the princely *Park*. The latter, with its fine trees and ponds, is always open to the public, but the *Palace* only occasionally.

A descent leads down from the choir of the church to a round, walled-in basin, with a spring of clear water, which is led by a subterranean channel to the Brigach, about 100 ft. distant. An inscription styles this spring the '*Source of the Danube*' (2225 ft. above the sea-level; 1763 M. from the sea), but the name Danube (Donau) is usually first applied to the stream formed by the union of the Brigach and the Brege.

On an eminence behind the church and the palace stands the

Karlsbau (1868), containing collections of science and art. The most important pictures are those of the Swabian and Franconian Schools of the 16th cent., including examples of *Zeitblom*, *Holbein the Elder*, *Barthel Beham*, etc. The *Armoury*, which occupies a separate building, embellished with a frieze with hunting-scenes, contains a number of old implements of the chase and a few modern arms.

In the Halden-Str., to the W. of the church, are the *Library* and *Archives*. The library consists of 90,000 vols. and about 1000 MSS., including the finest MS. of the Nibelungenlied after those of Munich and St. Gallen, and several others of early-German origin. The same building contains the collections of *Engravings* (Dürer, Mantegna, etc.) and *Coins*.

FROM DONAUESCHINGEN TO FURTWANGEN, 20 M., branch-railway in 1½ hr. — 1¾ M. *Hüfingen*, junction for the line to Neustadt (p. 420). — 6 M. *Wolterdingen*, with glass-works. — 12 M. *Hammereisenbach* (Hammer Inn). — 15½ M. **Vöhrenbach** (2620 ft.; *Eisernes Kreuz; Reichsadler*), with 1800 inhab., is a seat of the clock-industry. — 18 M. *Schönenbach*. — 20 M. *Furtwangen*, see p. 414.

The railway now follows the grassy valley of the *Danube*. Stations: *Pfohren*, *Neudingen* (with mausoleum of the Princes of Fürstenberg), *Gutmadingen*, *Geisingen*, *Hintschingen*. — 74 M. **Immendingen** (2160 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Falke*), with 1000 inhab., is the junction for *Waldshut* (p. 437) and for Tuttlingen and Rottweil (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*). — The line traverses a short tunnel and beyond (77 M.) *Hattingen* intersects the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine, by a tunnel 985 yds. long. — 80½ M. *Thalmühle*. — 83½ M. **Engen** (1705 ft.; *Post* or *Stern*), a quaint village, is the central point of the Höhgau, the volcanic cones of which are seen (*Neuenhöwen*, 2850 ft., 1½ hr. to the N.W.; *Hohenhöwen*, 2780 ft., 1¼ hr. to the S.W.). — 85½ M. *Welschingen;* 87½ M. *Mühlhausen*, with the basaltic cone of the *Mägdeberg* (2185 ft.) to the right; 89½ M. *Hohenkrähen*, with the hill of the same name and a ruined castle. The railway runs past the Hohentwiel (p. 440) to (93 M.) *Singen* (p. 440). Thence to (111 M.) *Constance*, see p. 440.

g. From Hausach to Freudenstadt viâ Schiltach. Rippoldsau.

24 M. RAILWAY in 1¾-2 hrs. (fares 3 *M* 20, 2 *M* 20, 1 *M* 40 pf.). From *Wolfach* diligence and omnibus thrice daily to *Rippoldsau* in 2¾ hrs. (3 *M;* one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 18 *M*); from *Freudenstadt* diligence and omnibus to Rippoldsau in summer in 2¾ hrs. (1 *M* 60 pf.).

Hausach, see p. 405. The train ascends the *Kinzig-Tal*, and at (2 M.) *Kirnbach* crosses the stream of that name.

3 M. **Wolfach.** — Railway Station on the left bank of the Kinzig, to the S. of the town. — **Hotels.** SALMEN, R. 2-2½, B. ¾ *M;* KRONE, R. & B. 2½, pens. from 3½ *M*, both very fair. — ROTER OCHS, pens. from 4 *M;* ADLER; ZÄHRINGER HOF; these three good second-class houses, with similar prices. — *KIEFERNADELBAD, with baths of various kinds, ¾ M. from the station, R. 1¼-2, D. 1½-2½, pens. 4-4½ *M*.

Wolfach (860 ft.), an ancient town with 2060 inhab. and a handsome old 'Amtshaus', at the entrance to the town, is situated

among abrupt mountains at the confluence of the *Wolfbach* and the *Kinzig*. Walks may be taken to the *St. Jacobs-Kapelle* (1280 ft.), 25 min. from the upper Kinzig bridge, and to the (3/4 hr.) *Alte Schloss* (1135 ft.), with view.

The comparatively uninteresting road to (13 1/2 M.) Rippoldsau ascends the valley of the *Wolfbach*, which it crosses several times. About 2 1/4 M. from the station of Wolfach it reaches the church of the scattered village of *Ober-Wolfach* (935 ft.; Linde), with the ruin of *Walkenstein* (view). Here a road (p. 403) diverges through the *Rankach-Tal* to Petersthal.

At the entrance to (6 M.) the scattered village of **Schapbach** (1375 ft.; *Ochs*, very fair, at the lower end of the village; *Adler*, *Sonne*, farther up), the *Wildschapbach-Tal*, through which leads another road to Peterstbal (p. 403), opens to the left.

Near the (2 1/4 M.) *Seebach Inn* the *Seebach*, formed by the discharge of the sequestered *Glaswaldsee*, a lake situated 4 1/2 M. from the road below the *Letterstätter Höhe* (view), emerges from a wild side-valley on the left. About 1 M. farther on, huge granite rocks rise to the right of the road; near them is the waterfall of the *Burbach*, only visible after rain. We next reach (3/4 M.) the —

Klösterle (1780 ft.; Hôt. Klösterle, R. from 1 1/2, pens. from 5 *M*; Erbprinz, both very fair), formerly a Benedictine priory, with a church with two towers, founded in the 12th cent. by the Benedictines of St. Georgen (p. 408). It lies 3/4 M. below Rippoldsau, visitors to the baths of which often lodge here.

FROM THE KLÖSTERLE TO FREUDENSTADT, 8 1/2 M. The road passes *Reichenbach*, ascends the *Schwabach-Tal*, and traverses the *Pfaffenwald* to *Oberzwieselberg* (2790 ft.; Jägerruhe). Thence it proceeds in wide curves, round the valley of the *Kleine Kinzig*, to join the road from *Schömberg*, which it follows to the left to *Freudenstadt* (p. 412). — There is also a pleasant footpath (2 1/2 hrs.) through the woods. Passing the church, we turn to the right, cross the brook, and take the broad and shady forest-path to the right (stone finger-post). At *Oberzwieselberg* the path forks, the left arm leading to *Freudenstadt* (p. 412), the right to *Schenkenzell* (p. 412).

Rippoldsau (1855 ft.; *Göringer's Hotel and Bath House*, R. 3-7, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, board 6, bath 1 1/2-2 *M*, closed in winter; *Rosengarten*, pens. 4 1/2-7 1/2 *M*), a village with 700 inhab., lies at the S.E. base of the *Kniebis* (p. 403), in a very narrow part of the Wolftal. It is the most frequented and best organised of the Kniebis Baths (1500 visitors annually). The water of the four springs, containing iron, earthy ingredients, and Glauber's salts, is considered beneficial in cases of internal complaints. It is exported in bottles (800,000 annually), and the salt is also sold under the name of 'Rippoldsau Salts'. The environs afford many pleasant walks (*Kattelstein* on the *Sommerberg*, *Badwald*, etc.).

About 1 1/2 M. above Rippoldsau lies *Holzwald*. Thence across the Holzwälder Höhe to *Griesbach*, see p. 403; across the Kniebis to *Oppenau*, see p. 402.

The train continues to ascend the picturesque *Kinzig-Tal*, which again turns to the E. — Beyond (5½ M.) *Halbmeil* (Engel; Löwe) the train crosses to the right bank. Tunnel. The houses on the left bank are called the *Vordere Lehengericht* (Pflug).

8½ M. **Schiltach** (1070 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hotel*, R. 1 *M*, B. 60 pf., very fair; *Krone; Engel*), an old town (1860 inhab.) carrying on a brisk timber-traffic, situated at the union of the *Schiltach* and the Kinzig, with a modern Prot. church, and a ruined castle on a hill.

From Schiltach to Schramberg, 5½ M., branch-railway. The line ascends the Schiltach-Tal, and traverses the *Hintere Lehengericht*, with the station of (2½ M.) *Lehengericht*. At the Wurtemberg frontier, above, to the right, is the ruined castle of *Schilteck*. — 5½ M. **Schramberg** (1360 ft.; *Post-Krone*, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Hirsch*), an industrial town of 10,000 inhab. (straw-plaiting, clock-making, and potteries), is prettily situated on the *Schiltach*, commanded by the ruined *Nippenburg* (1459). — About 2½ M. from Schramberg, on the Hornberg road (p. 406), which skirts the Lauterbach waterfalls, is the village of *Lauterbach* (*Kurhaus and Hydropathic; Sonne), a health-resort.

A picturesque road proceeds from Schramberg farther up the Schiltach-Tal, traversing the romantic defile of the *Berneck* and passing the ruins of *Falkenstein* (lately restored), *Berneck*, and *Ramstein*, and the *Teufels-Küche*, to (6 M.) *Thennenbronn* (2140 ft.; Krone). There we may turn to the W., cross the *Benzebene*, and reach the *Reichenbach-Tal*, in which a road descends to (6 M.) Hornberg; or, turning to the S., we may proceed over he *Ruppertsberg* (2955 ft.) to (7 M.) St. Georgen (p. 408).

The railway (belonging to Wurtemberg from this point) passes through a tunnel, beyond which we have another view of Schiltach. On the hill above the tunnel are the ruined *Schenkenburg* and a Kur-Hotel. — We ascend the valley of the *Kinzig*. — 11 M. *Schenkenzell* (1170 ft.; Ochs; Sonne), another timber-trading place, with a ruined castle, is situated at the mouth of the *Kleine Kinzig*, in the pretty valley of which lies (ca. 2 M.) *Reinerzau* (Linde). The line next passes the *Krähenbad* (for nervous patients), crosses the river several times, and threads two tunnels.

14½ M. **Alpirsbach** (1425 ft.; *Löwen-Post*, pens. 4-5 *M*, very fair; *Schwan*), with 1531 inhab., who carry on a considerable traffic in timber and straw-hats, is the first station in Wurtemberg. The Protestant church, a Romanesque building begun in the 11th cent. with a Gothic choir, once belonging to a Benedictine abbey, contains the tombs of a Count and Countess of Zollern and late-Gothic cloisters.

20½ M. *Lossburg-Rodt*, near the source of the Kinzig.

24 M. **Freudenstadt.** — The main railway-station (2180 ft.; unpretending inn close by) lies ¾ M. from the town; near the town is a second station for the branch-line from Kloster-Reichenbach (p. 398).

Hotels. (It is advisable to engage rooms beforehand in the summer.) At the main station: *Schwarzwald Hotel, with large garden and view, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, pens. from 6 *M*. — In the town: *Post, with dépendance, R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 2½, pens. 6-7½ *M*; *Krone, new, R. from 1½, D. 2, pens. 5-6 *M*; Rappen, R. 1½-2½, D. 2, pens. from 4½ *M*; Linde, pens. from 4½ *M*; Herzog Friedrich; Rössle, pens. 4½-6 *M*; Schützen. — Kurhaus Waldlust, pens. 3-4 *M*; Kurhaus Palmenwald, R. 1½-3 *M*, L. & A. 50/0, pens. 5-6 *M*; Hôt.-Café Stokinger, all three to the S.E. above the town (comp. p. 413); Kurhaus Waldeck, with the dépendance *Christophsaue*, R. from 1¾, B. 1, D. at 1 p.m. 2½, pens. 6½-8½, omn.

1 *M.* — *Dr. Lieb's Sanatorium* for nervous patients, pens. 5-7 *M.* — *Lodgings* and *Pensions* abundant, R. 6-9 *M* per week. — *Visitors' Tax*, 2 *M.* — *Carriages* to be had at all the hotels.

Freudenstadt (2395 ft.), a loftily-situated town of Wurtemberg (7915 inhab.), with cloth-factories and an extensive traffic in timber, was founded in 1599 by Duke Frederick I. of Wurtemberg for expelled Salzburg Protestants, and is a favourite summer-resort (ca. 5000 visitors annually). The plan of the town is unusual, the centre being occupied by a large open space (now partly occupied by gardens), surrounded by houses with arcades, and adjoined by the *Rathaus*, the *School*, the *Protestant Church*, the *Oberamt*, and the new *Post Office*. The curiously-constructed church, built in 1601-8, and restored in 1887-96, consists of two naves at right angles to each other, in one of which the male, and in the other the female members of the congregation used to sit, while the altar and pulpit are placed at the angle. The parapets of the galleries are embellished with stucco-reliefs of Biblical subjects; the Romanesque font was brought from the convent of Alpirsbach; the choir-stalls date from 1488; the crucifix should also be noticed (sacristan, Trauben-Str. 316, behind the church). Freudenstadt is surrounded by fine pine-woods, including the so-called *Palmenwald*. On the *Kienberg* (2525 ft.) is the Herzog Friedrich Tower (view; inn).

Branch-railway from Freudenstadt to *Kloster-Reichenbach* viâ Baiersbronn, see p. 398. — Good roads lead from Freudenstadt to the W. over the *Kniebis* (p. 403) to (12½ M.) *Griesbach* (p. 403; one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 18 *M*; diligence daily in 2¾ hrs.); to the S.W. viâ the *Zwieselberg* to (7½ M.) *Rippoldsau* (p. 411; one-horse carr. 7, two-horse 12 *M*).

The Wurtemberg railway goes on, passing several small stations, to *Eutingen* (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

h. From Triberg to the Simonswälder-Tal *(Waldkirch)* viâ Furtwangen.

28 M. From Triberg to (9½ M.) *Furtwangen*, diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs. and motor-omnibus twice daily in 1¼ hr.; from Furtwangen to (18½ M.) *Waldkirch*, diligence twice daily in 3¾ hrs. (back in 4¾ hrs.). — A good route for pedestrians is as follows: from Triberg past the waterfalls to the Wasserfall Inn and viâ Schönwald to the forester's house of *Martins-Kapelle*, 2½ hrs.; thence viâ the *Brend* to *Gütenbach*, 2¼ hrs.; and past the *Zweribach Waterfall* to the top of the *Kandel*, 4¼ hrs.

Triberg (2250 ft.), see p. 406. The road to Furtwangen first ascends the 'Untertal' to the W., and at the Wallfahrts-Kirche (p. 407) turns to the left, and ascends the hill in long windings, crossing the Gutach before reaching the (2½ M.) *Inn überm Wasserfall* (p. 407; the carriage-road in the Untertal leads to Schonach, see p. 408). About ½ M. farther on are the *Linde Inn* and the *Pension Beausite*, and in 1¼ M. more, beyond a road on the right leading to Schwarzenbach and Weissenbach (p. 414), we reach —

4½ M. (from Triberg) **Schönwald** (3260 ft.; **Kur-Hotel Schönwald*, R. 1½-3, D. 2, pens. 4-7 *M*; **Hirsch*, R. from 1½, D. 2,

pens. 4-7 *M; Adler; Ochs*), a frequented summer-resort with a church, amid meadows and pine-woods.

The above-mentioned road (from the Wasserfall Inn) leads viâ *Schwarzenbach* and *Weissenbach* to the (1½ hr.) forester's house of *Martins Kapelle* (3645 ft.; simple refmts), on the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. Routes lead hence on the right viâ *Rohrhardsberg* and *Hörnleberg* to *Bleibach* (p. 416), or viâ *Griesbach* to the *Simonswald Valley* (p. 415); and on the left to *Furtwangen* (4 M.; see below). — Footpaths lead to the S. from the Martins-Kapelle, along the slope, to (¾ hr.) the *Brend (3770 ft.), one of the finest points of view in this part of the Black Forest. Thence we descend to the S. to (½ hr.) the farm of *Alte Eck* (3550 ft.), on the old Kilpen road, 2½ M. from Furtwangen, 4½ M. from Simonswald, and 3 M. from Gütenbach.

Beyond Schönwald the road ascends in a wide curve. Pedestrians take the old road, diverging to the right a little before the last houses of Schönwald, and joining the new road by the (½ hr.) inn *Zum Kreuz*, at the *Escheck* (3370 ft.), or the top of the pass, which forms the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. The new road descends circuitously. Pedestrians may shorten the distance considerably by taking the steep old road, which diverges to the right at the kilomètre-stone marked 10.5.

5 M. (from Schönwald) **Furtwangen** (2860 ft.; *Sonne*, *Roter Ochs*, both very fair, R. 1½-2½, pens. 4-6 *M; Bahnhofs-Hotel*), on the *Brege*, a prosperous little town with 5280 inhab., where the best clocks in the Black Forest are manufactured. The 'Gewerbehalle', or industrial hall, contains an interesting collection of old Black Forest clocks, from the end of the 16th cent. onwards (adm. 50 pf.). There is a training-school for wood-carvers and clock-makers, and another for straw-plaiting. New church. — Railway to *Donaueschingen*, see p. 410.

To the (1½ hr.) *Brend* viâ the Alte Eck, see above. — Following the Simonswald road for about 1 M., then the Linach road for ½ M., and beyond the *Bregbach*, where the road bends to the left, taking the footpath ascending over the *Kaltenherberg* (3380 ft.; inn), we reach (7½ M.) Waldau (*Traube; Sonne*), a favourite summer-resort. Good echo at the neighbouring *Lachhäusle*. Thence down the Langenordrach-Tal (also reached direct from the Kaltenherberg) to (4½ M.) the railway-station of Hölzlebruck, near Neustadt; comp. p. 420.

The road to Simonswald and Waldkirch (18½ M.) ascends from Furtwangen to the S.W. About 1¼ M. from the church of Furtwangen a road diverges to the left to Linach (see above). About 500 yds. farther on the Simonswald road turns abruptly to the E. (left). Pedestrians choose the route across the hill to the right and at the *Neue Eck* (3230 ft.; Freihurger Hof, unpretending hut very fair) rejoin the road, the farther windings of which may also be cut off. In about 1½ hr. we reach (4½ M. from Furtwangen) **Gütenbach** (2850 ft.; *Zur Hochburg*, R. 1¼-1½, pens. 4-5 *M*, very fair; *Post*, unpretending), another busy, clock-making and straw-plaiting place, with 1900 inhab. and a pretty church. A way-post, beyond the Post Inn, indicates the route, descending to the left, to Wildgutach and St. Märgen (2½ hrs.; comp. p. 418).

ELZACH
Katzenmoos
Yach
Oberwinden
Siggelau
Niederwinden
Bleibach
Gutach
Siensbach
Kollnau
WALDKIRCH
Sexau
Buchholz
Denzlingen
Suggental
Stahlhof
Unterkandel
Oberkandel
Hornkopf
Hohe Steig
Unterlinden
Haslach
Obereck
Rohrhardsberg
Brend
Gütenbach
Simonswald
Kuhnenbach
Kastelberg
Kandelhof
Kandelhöfle
Kandelberg
Kandelwald
Kandelgrat
Kandelgipfel
Kandelhöhe
Kandelgebiet
Kandelkamm
Kandelrücken
Kandelfuß
Kandelhang
Kandeltal
Kandelbach
Kandelweg
Kandelstraße
Kandelbahn
Kandelbrücke
Kandelsteg
Kandelfurt
Kandelquelle
Kandelsee
Kandelteich
Kandelmühle
Kandelsäge
Kandelschmiede
Kandelwirtshaus
Kandelgasthof
Kandelpension
Kandelhotel
Kandelcafé
Kandelrestaurant
Kandelbar
Kandelkino
Kandeltheater
Kandelmuseum
Kandelbibliothek
Kandelschule
Kandelkirche
Kandelfriedhof
Kandelrathaus
Kandelpolizei
Kandelfeuerwehr
Kandelkrankenhaus
Kandelapotheke
Kandelarzt
Kandelzahnarzt
Kandelanwalt
Kandelnotar
Kandelbank
Kandelsparkasse
Kandelpost
Kandeltelegraf
Kandeltelefon
Kandelradio
Kandelfernsehen
Kandelzeitung
Kandelverlag
Kandeldruckerei
Kandelbuchhandlung
Kandelantiquariat
Kandelgalerie
Kandelmuseum
Kandeltheater
Kandelkino
Kandelkonzert
Kandeloper
Kandelballett
Kandelorchester
Kandelchor
Kandelverein
Kandelclub
Kandelgesellschaft
Kandelstiftung
Kandelfonds
Kandelaktie
Kandelobligation
Kandelwechsel
Kandelscheck
Kandelkredit
Kandelzins
Kandelgewinn
Kandelverlust
Kandelbilanz
Kandelgewinnund
Kandelverlustrechnung
Kandelbilanzsumme
Kandelaktiva
Kandelpassiva
Kandelkapital
Kandelreserve
Kandelrücklage
Kandelrückstellung
Kandelverbindlichkeit
Kandelforderung
Kandelschuld
Kandelgut
Kandelhaben
Kandelsoll
Kandelhaben
Kandelsaldo
Kandelbuchung
Kandelbeleg
Kandelrechnung
Kandelquittung
Kandelmahnung
Kandelklage
Kandelurteil
Kandelvollstreckung
Kandelpfändung
Kandelversteigerung
Kandelkonkurs
Kandelvergleich
Kandelinsolvenz
Kandelgläubiger
Kandelschuldner
Kandelbürge
Kandelbürgschaft
Kandelhypothek
Kandelgrundschuld
Kandelpfandbrief
Kandelobligation
Kandelanleihe
Kandelschuldverschreibung
Kandelaktie
Kandeldividende
Kandelbezugsrecht
Kandelkapitalerhöhung
Kandelkapitalherabsetzung
Kandelverschmelzung
Kandelspaltung
Kandelumwandlung
Kandelauflösung
Kandelliquidation
Kandelabwicklung
Kandelnachtragsliquidation
Kandelschlussbilanz
Kandeleröffnungsbilanz
Kandelumwandlungsbilanz
Kandelverschmelzungsbilanz
Kandelspaltungsbilanz
Kandelauflösungsbilanz
Kandelliquidationsbilanz
Kandelabwicklungsbilanz
Kandelnachtragsliquidationsbilanz

Weiler
Buchenberg
Glashalde
Kienmoos-weiler
Königsfeld
Bohrer-wald
Neuhausen
Gehren-wald
Petersell
Schoren-wald
Obereschach
Mönchweiler
Germanswald
Unterkirnach
VILLINGEN
Geistmoos
Pfaffenweiler
Rietheim
Herzogen-weiler
Kirchdorf
Überauchen
Thannheim
Klengen
Beckhofen
Grüningen
Zindelstein
Hammereisenbach
Bregen
Urach
Linach
Vöhrenbach
Furtwangen
Langen-bach
Rohrbach
Schönenbach
Triberg
Nussbach
Gremmels-bach
Langen-schiltach
St. Georgen
Schönach
Kronech
Oberkirnach
Schlegelwald
Roggenbach
Rohrbach
Fohrenbühl
Stöckiswald K.
Mühlenbg.
Sonnenbg.
Spitzbg.
Rombenbg.
Hirschbühl
Sommerwald
Rotweil
Durrheim
Donaueschingen
Engl. Miles
Kilometer
1 : 150.000
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig

The road, which is partly hewn in the solid rock, continues towards the W., then turns to the N., and descends in long windings, affording numerous beautiful views, into the valley of the *Wildgutach*. A footpath cuts off the widest curve (about 1¼ M. from Gütenbach), and rejoins the road at the *Sternen Inn* (2035 ft.), about 3 M. from Gütenbach.

To the Zweribach Fall, which is seen beyond the Wildgutach-Tal, from the road, 1½ hr. We take the footpath to the left beyond the Sternen Inn; 10 min. cross the Wildgutach; ascend the grassy slope towards the high-lying cottage for ca. 10 min., cross the *Zweribach*, and ascend on the right bank; cross the brook twice and pass through several farms, ascending more steeply at the end, to the (1 hr.) **Zweribach Fall** (2525 ft.) consisting of an upper and a lower fall, which, except at the height of summer, present a charming picture in a romantic frame. — The path (guide-posts) continues to ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Plattenhof* (3220 ft.; restaurant), and thence leads through wood to (¾ hr.) a wooden hut, where we cross the carriage-road from St Peter (p. 417). Hence through wood to the (1 hr.) refuge on the *Kandel* (p. 416; 2½ hrs. in all).

About 1¼ M. farther down the valley, about 1¾ hr.'s walk from Gütenbach, and beyond another path descending on the left to the Zweribach Fall, is the inn *Zum Engel* (1470 ft., very fair), at the junction of the road with the old *Kilpen Road* (p. 414).

The road descends the picturesque valley of the Wildgutach, here called the **Simonswald Valley**. The villages of *Ober-*, *Alt-*, and *Unter-Simonswald* consist of scattered houses. On the right, by the church of Ober-Simonswald, 1 M. from the Engel Inn, is a finger-post, indicating the way through the Griesbach-Tal to Schönwald and Triberg (p. 413). About 2¾ M. farther on lies the inn *Zur Krone*, or *Post* (pens. 3½-6 *M*), near the prettily-situated church (1225 ft.) of Alt-Simonswald. A way-post near the Ochs Inn indicates a broad path leading, nearly the whole way among wood, through the *Ettersbacher-Tal* to (2 hrs.) the Kandel (p. 416); after about 1 hr. it ascends on the right bank of the stream. Passing *Bleibach* (p. 416), the road reaches the *Elztal*, about 11 M. from Gütenbach; thence railway to *Waldkirch* (see below).

i. Waldkirch and the Elztal.

From Denzlingen to Elzach, 12½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. (numerous local trains to *Waldkirch* in 20 min.; fares 60, 40 pf.). — Road from Elzach to (5 M.) *Ober-Frechtal*, and thence to (5½ M.) *Steingrün* in the *Gutach-Tal*.

Denzlingen, see p. 381. — The line crosses the *Elz*. Near (2½ M.) *Buchholz* a strong variety of wine is produced. On the opposite (left) bank of the Elz are the baths of *Suggenthal* (815 ft.; Tritscheller-Reich's Inn, very fair, pens. from 4½ *M*).

5 M. **Waldkirch.** — **Hotels.** Kastelburg, at the station, at the foot of the Schlossberg. — In the town, ⅓ M. from the station: Löwe (*Post*), R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 2, pens. 4-5 *M*. — Rebstock, with brewery; Adler; Krone; Goldener Engel, all near the market-place. — *Garden-Restaurant zur Arche*, near the station. — *Baths* in the Elz.

Waldkirch (865 ft.), a busy and prettily-situated little town of 5183 inhab. on the left bank of the Elz, with silk and cotton

factories and glass and stone-polishing works, is a favourite summer-resort on account of its picturesque environs. The station lies on the right bank, to the N. of the town, at the foot of the Schlossberg (1215 ft.), which is crowned with the ruin of *Kastelburg*, and may be ascended in 20 minutes. — Among the other view-points in the vicinity are the *Schänzle*, to the S. (to the highest pavilion, 1/2 hr.), whence the walk may be extended to *Dettenbach* (there and back in 2 3/4-3 hrs.); and the *Thomas-Hütte* on the *Kleine Kandelfels*, reached in 1 1/4 hr. by woodland paths passing the ruin of *Schwarzenberg*.

The ascent of the ***Kandel** (4075 ft.; 2 1/2-3 1/2 hrs.) may be made from Waldkirch by various routes. The road leads past the Rathaus to the S.E. end of the town, and after 3/4 M. we take the narrow footpath to the right. From the fork, 1 M. farther on, one route leads to the right, by the so-called 'Damen-Weg', to the *Thomas-Hütte* on the rugged *Kandelfels* and thence direct to the summit. An easier cart-track leads to the left at the fork and proceeds viâ the *Vordere Holzplatz* in the *Altersbach Tal* (1535 ft.; inn) to the (1/2 hr.) *Hintere Holzplatz* (1900 ft.), whence a footpath ascends to the (3/4 hr.) *Albin-Hütte* (2803 ft.) and the (1 hr.) top. A third route crosses the Altersbach a little above the Vordere Holzplatz and ascends the right bank of the stream to join the preceding path at the Albin-Hütte. On the top is a trigonometrical pyramid and a direction-table, indicating the chief points in the view, which includes the central Black Forest as far as the Swabian Alb, the Vosges, and the Jura. About 10 min. from the top, to the N., is a comfortable *Rasthaus* (R. 1 *M* 50, B. 80 pf.; telephone to Waldkirch).

The descent may be made on the N.E. to *Unter-Simonswald* (p. 415); on the E. viâ the *Plattenhof* and the *Zweribach Fall* to the Engel Inn in *Ober-Simonswald* or to *Gütenbach* (p. 414); or on the S. to *St. Peter* (p. 417).

From Waldkirch through the Simonswald Valley (p. 415) to *Gütenbach*, 4 1/2 hrs.; thence to *Furtwangen*, 1 1/2 hr.; comp. p. 414.

From Waldkirch through the Simonswald Valley (p. 415) to *Martins-Kapelle*, 5 hrs.; thence to *Triberg* viâ *Schönwald*, 2 1/2 hrs.; comp. p. 414.

The railway crosses to the left bank of the Elz, which it thenceforth follows. — 5 1/2 M. *Kollnau* (900 ft.), with large cotton-factories. — 7 M. *Gutach*, with its silk-factories, lies below the influx of the *Wilde Gutach* (to the Simonswald Valley, see p. 415).

7 1/2 M. *Bleibach* (985 ft.; Sonne, R. 1 1/2-1 3/4, pens. 3 1/2-4 *M*), with an old church. The village extends on the right to the Simonswald road.

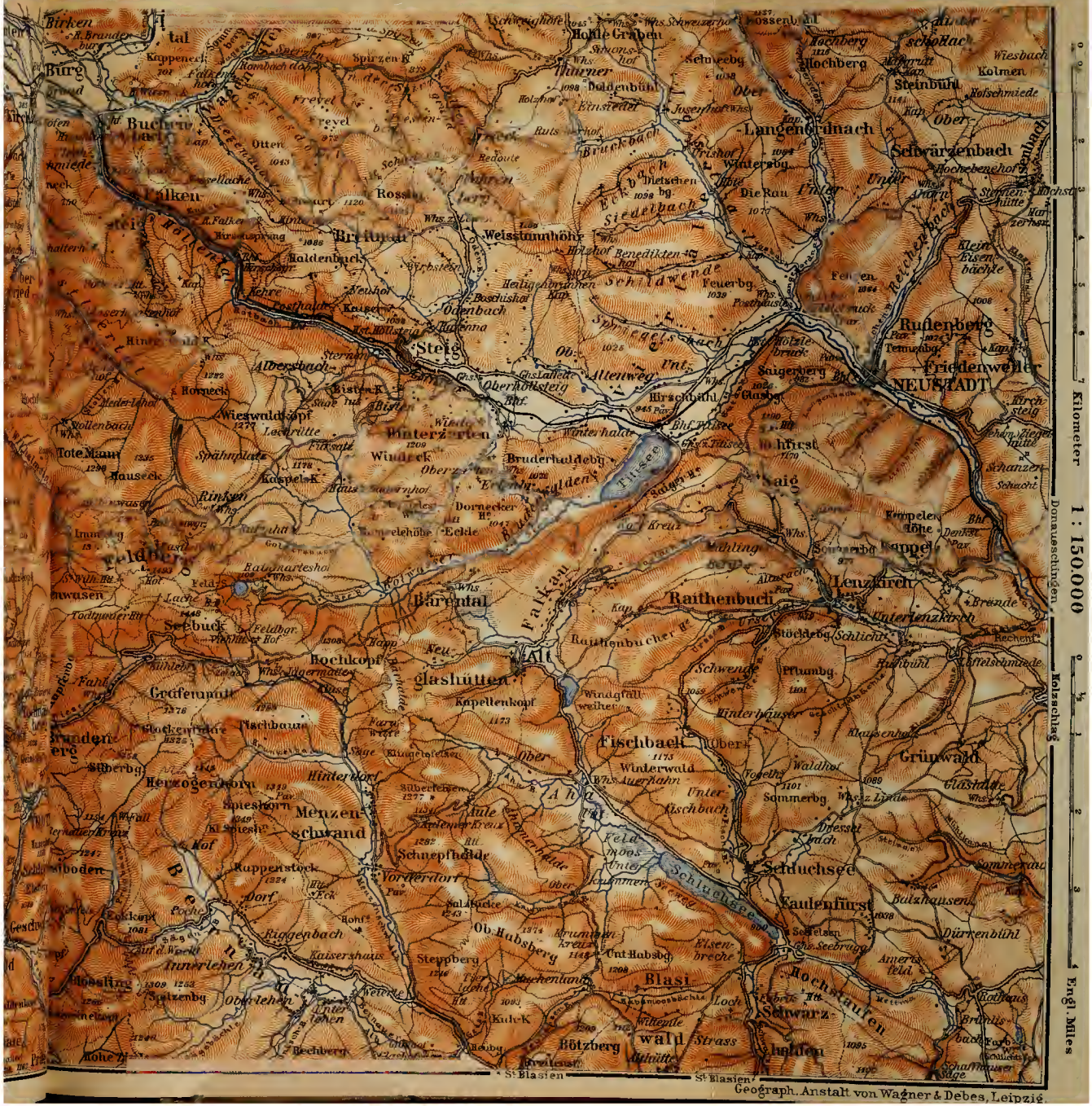
The *Hörnleberg* (2970 ft.; chapel on the summit), ascended hence in 2 1/4 hrs., commands a fine view; the descent to the Krone Inn, at Unter-Simonswald (p. 415), may be made in 1 1/2 hr.

9 1/2 M. *Niederwinden;* 10 1/2 M. *Oberwinden*.

12 1/2 M. **Elzach** (1190 ft.; *Zum Bahnhof*, clean; *Hirsch*, pens. from 4 *M*) with 1282 inhab., has a 16th cent. church and a silk-factory. — From Elzach to Haslach, see p. 405.

The valley now contracts. We proceed on foot viâ *Unter-Prech-*

Munzingen
Wolfenweiler
Schallstadt
Mengen
Scherzingen
Biengen
Norsingen
Offnadingen
Pfaffenweiler
Kirchhofen
Ehrenstetten
Unt. Krotzingen
Bollschweil
St. Ulrich
Sölden
Wittnau
Ebringen
Merzhausen
Leutersbg.
Günterstal
Kappel
Zarten
Kirchzarten
Horben
Schauinsland
Hofsgrund
Ober-ried
STAUFEN
Grunern
Ballrechten
SULZBURG
Laufen
Belchen
Münster
Mulden
Muggen-brunn
Todtnau-berg
After-steg
TODTNAU
Wieden
Utzenfeld
SCHÖNAU
Neuen-weg
Böllen
Schönenbg.
Schlechtnau
Geschwend
Aitern
Thunau
Weiler
Schweighof
Hohe Tanne
Rollsbach
Haldenköpfle
Streitbannenkopf
Schauinsland


Kilometer
1 : 150.000
Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

thal to the Sonne and Adler Inns in *Ober-Prechthal* (1510 ft.; 4½ M. from Elzach), whence a carriage-road leads to the right through the *Hintere Prechtal* (Zum Gemeindesegen) to *Schonach* (p. 408; 15 M. from Elzach). The main road continues to ascend to the N.E. viâ *Landwasser*, whence the Schwedenschanze on the *Hirschlache* (2745 ft.; ¾ hr. from Ober-Prechthal; view) may be visited, crosses the watershed between the Elz-Tal and the Gutach-Tal in long curves (shortcuts for walkers), and joins the Gutach-Tal road at the houses of (5½ M.) *Steingrün* (Rössle), 1¾ M. below Hornberg (p. 405).

k. Höllental Railway (Freiburg to Donaueschingen). Feldberg.

From Freiburg to Donaueschingen, 54 M., railway in ca. 3 hrs. View generally to the right, *i.e.* opposite the side by which the carriages are entered at Freiburg. — The first part (completed in 1887) of the ***Höllental Railway** commands for a short distance as grand and beautiful scenery as any part of the older Schwarzwald line. A day's excursion from Freiburg may be conveniently arranged as follows: take the train to *Höllsteig* (p. 419); walk through the Ravenna-Schlucht to (1½ hr.) *Hinterzarten* (p. 419); take the train to the *Titisee* (p. 419) and back to *Hirschsprung* (p. 418); walk viâ the (10 min.) Hirschsprung to (¾ hr.) *Himmelreich* (p. 418). The ascent of the Feldberg is also a day's excursion: to the *Titisee* by rail in 1½-1¾ hr., thence on foot to the top of the *Feldberg* in 3½ hrs., descent to *Posthalde* 2¾ hrs., rail to Freiburg 1 hr. 20 minutes. — From the Feldberg to *Schluchsee* 3¼ hrs., thence to *St. Blasien* 2¾ hrs.

The inns near the Feldberg, particularly at Titisee, are often overcrowded in summer, and rooms should be secured beforehand (comp. p. 391).

Starting from the principal station at *Freiburg* (p. 381), the train crosses the *Dreisam*, and halts at (2 M.) *Wiehre*, the S. suburb of Freiburg (p. 387). It continues to ascend the broad valley of the Dreisam to (3¾ M.) *Littenweiler* (1040 ft.), with a chalybeate spring, the station for *Ebnet*, a village with an old château, on the right bank of the Dreisam. — In the *Kappeler-Tal*, to the right, the ore mined on the Schau-ins-land (p. 388) is smelted.

7 M. **Kirchzarten** (1265 ft.; *Restaurant zur Post*, at the station; *Adler*, *Löwe*, in the village, ¼ M. from the station), a village with 1000 inhab., ¾ M. to the N.W. of which, on the right bank of the Dreisam, is *Zarten*, with traces of the Roman fort *Tarodunum*.

From Kirchzarten to St. Märgen, diligence twice daily; either viâ Buchenbach (p. 418) or viâ St. Peter (12 M.; in 3½ hrs.), comp. Map on p. 414. The latter route passes *Zarten* and at *Stegen* enters the valley of the *Eschbach*, which it ascends to (7½ M.) **St. Peter** (2370 ft.; *Hirsch*), rebuilt since a fire in 1899, with a Benedictine abbey, now a Catholic seminary, and an interesting church. Thence over the hills to (3 M.) St. Märgen (p. 418). — Pedestrians, starting from the station of Kirchzarten, walk to the N.E. viâ the *Brandenburg Inn* to *Burg*, and thence ascend the *Ibental* viâ the *Lindenberg* (2670 ft.; pilgrimage- chapel, with view) to St. Peter, in 3 hrs. — From St. Peter the **Kandel** (p. 416) may be ascended in 2 hrs. We follow the road running to the N. into the *Glotter-Tal* (p. 381) for about ¾ M.; then, at the Eckle, we turn to the right at the guide-post and proceed viâ the *Haldenhof* to the *Sägendobel* (inn). Thence we ascend to the N. (guide-posts).

From Kirchzarten to Todtnau, 13 M., diligence twice daily in 4¾ hrs. (returning in 3¾ hrs.). The road at first ascends the broad valley between the *Brugga* and the *Osterbach*. At (2½ M.) **Oberried** (1500 ft.; *Stern* or *Post*,

very fair), at the mouth of the *Zastler-Tal* (p. 422), a wood is entered; farther on, on a lofty rock, the ruins of the *Schneeburg*. About 3½ M. from Oberkirch the *St. Wilhelms-Tal* (p. 422) diverges to the left. The memorial stone known as the **Notschrei** (8½ M. from Kirchzarten) marks the culminating point (3695 ft.; *Kur-Hotel Waldheim*, very fair) of the route; a new road to the right leads to the Halde (p. 388). The main road (comp. Map, p. 417) now quits the wood and descends through the upper *Wiesen-Tal* by *Muggenbrunn* (Grüner Baum; ¼ hr. farther on, finger-post on the left indicating the way to Todtnauberg, p. 430) and *Aftersteg* to (5¼ M.) *Todtnau* (p. 430). Between Aftersteg and Todtnau a footpath diverges to the *Todtnauberg Waterfall* (see p. 430).

The railway crosses the *Rotbach*. — 8½ M. **Himmelreich** (1490 ft.), a farm with an inn at the entrance of the Höllen-Tal proper. A guide-post opposite the station indicates the way to the (¾ hr.) *Frauensteigfels* (2540 ft.), which commands an attractive view of the valley of the Dreisam. Thence to the Nessellache (see below), ¾ hr.

From Himmelreich to St. Märgen, 8½ M., diligence daily in 2½ hrs. (starting from Kirchzarten; comp. Maps, pp. 417, 414). Pedestrians, following the highroad, proceed viâ (1 M.) *Buchenbach* (1470 ft.; Hirsch; Adler), to the left of which is the ruin of *Wisneck*, and ascend the *Wagensteig-Tal* (numerous shortcuts) to (6 M.) **St. Märgen** (2920 ft.; *Hirsch; Krone*, pension in both 4 *M*), a frequented health-resort, with 1100 inhab. and a conspicuous church with two towers. — A picturesque road ascends viâ (½ hr.) *Hinterstrass* (Hirsch) in 1¼ hr. to the *Thurner* (3395 ft.; inn), and then descends to (3½ M.) the *Gasthof zum Löwen* at *Breitnau* (p. 419), or, diverging to the right about ¼ M. from Thurner, to the Ravenna-Schlucht (p. 419). An alternative route leads from the Thurner viâ the *Weisstannhöhe* (p. 419) to (3½ hrs.) *Titisee* (p. 419). — Picturesque route from St. Märgen through the *Wildgutach-Tal* to (7½ M.) *Gütenbach* (p. 414).

The train now passes the straggling village of *Falkensteig* (Zwei Tauben; Löwe, pens. 4½-5 *M*), crosses the *Engebach*, passes through a tunnel below the ruin of *Falkenstein*, and enters the *Höllen-Pass*, the finest part of the valley, a defile with towering and overhanging rocks, partly overgrown with firs and underwood. The line passes through the *Lower* and *Upper Hirschsprung Tunnel*. The road winding through the defile, side by side with the railway and the foaming *Rotbach*, was constructed by the Austrian government in 1770, and was shortly afterwards traversed by the Archduchess Marie Antoinette when on her way to France to marry the Dauphin, the future Louis XVI. The pass also witnessed the celebrated retreat of Moreau (Oct., 1796), when pursued by the Archduke Charles.

The Höllen-Tal now expands. 11 M. *Hirschsprung* (1835 ft.).

A footpath, leading to the right 4 min. above the station, ascends through the *Laubbrunnendobel* to (1¼ hr.) the fine view-point of *Nessellache* (3410 ft.; rfmts.).

Beyond this station the train ascends for about 4½ M. by means of a 'rack-and-pinion' arrangement (no change of carriages necessary). After passing through a tunnel 220 yds. long we reach (13 M.) **Posthalde** (2155 ft.; *Adler*, very fair), pleasantly situated.

From the Adler Inn to *Breitnau* (p. 419) viâ the *Neuhof*, 1¾ hr. A little short of the Neuhof a pretty forest-path leads to the left to the (1½ hr.) Nessellache (see above). — A path, turning to the right at the Neuhof, outside the wood, leads to the *Kaiserwacht* (3405 ft.) and the *Piketfels* (3325 ft.),

whence we may descend to Höllsteig. — Ascent of the *Feldberg* from Posthalde, see p. 421.

13½ M. **Höllsteig** (2430 ft.), the station for the well-known **Sternen Inn* (R. 1¾-3, D. 2¾, pens. 6-7 *M*), with baths and several dependencies, which lies on the road 80 ft. below. It is a good starting-point for excursions in the Höllen-Tal and for an ascent of the Feldberg (p. 421; numerous finger-posts).

A footpath constructed by the landlord of the 'Sternen', beginning opposite the inn and passing the post-office, leads under the railway-viaduct to the **Ravenna Schlucht*, a wild ravine with a fine cascade. After 12 min. the path forks: the left branch leads to the upper Ravenna-Tal (Breitnau, see below); or we may cross the entrenchment to the road, which we follow back to the inn (in all ¾-1 hr.). Or we may prolong the walk to Hinterzarten (1½ hr. in all). — A pleasant route from the 'Sternen' to Hinterzarten is as follows: we keep to the highroad for ½ M.; beyond the bridge, where it makes a sharp curve to the left, we take the road to the right, which ascends the picturesque *Löffel-Tal*, now traversed by the railway, to (1½ M.) the first houses of *Hinterzarten* (see below).

The railway crosses the *Ravenna Schlucht* (view of it to the left) by a lofty viaduct, while the road ascends the *Höllsteig* in bold windings. The last view of the Höllen-Tal is cut short by a tunnel (275 yds. long), whence we emerge in the *Löffel-Tal*. The train then passes through the seventh and last tunnel and reaches the top of the plateau and the station of —

15½ M. **Hinterzarten** (2900 ft.; *Hôtel Bahnhof*, *Linde*, at the station; **Adler*, near the church, pens. 5 *M*; *Weisses Rössle*, ½ M. to the N.W., pens. 4 *M*; lodgings), a favourite summer-resort, where the rack-and-pinion railway ends. — The road passing the church leads viâ *Erlenbruck* (3080 ft.; Schwan), pleasantly situated among firs, to the Titisee and Bärental (see below). The plateau is studded with farm-houses.

About ¼ M. to the W. of the Weisses Rössle a road, diverging to the N. from the Höllen-Tal road, leads viâ *Oedenbach* to the (3 M.) *Gasthof zum Löwen* in *Steig* (3265 ft.). Hence we may proceed to the left to (¼ hr.) *Breitnau* (Kreuz) and (½ hr.) the **Hochwart** (3675 ft.), with an old entrenchment (view of the Alps). Or we may go to the right to (1 hr.) the *Weisstannhöhe* (p. 420). — From the Löwe to the *Thurner* (p. 418), 1¼ hr. Ascent of the *Feldberg* from Hinterzarten, see p. 421.

18 M. **Titisee** (2815 ft.; *Bär*, at the station, R. 1¾-3½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*) lies about ¼ M. from the small lake of the same name, on the bank of which lie the *Schwarzwald Hotel* and the *Hôtel Titisee* (R. 2-4, D. 3, S. 1¾, pens. 6½-9 *M*), two pleasant hotels with gardens on the lake, and both often full in summer. — The *Titisee* (2780 ft.; area 265 acres; 130 ft. deep), occupying, like all the Schwarzwald lakes, the bed of a former glacier, is fed by the *Seebach* (p. 421) and drained by the *Gutach*, called *Wutach* farther down. The surrounding hills are partly wooded.

At the old *Seebauernhof*, a few min. from the Hôtel Titisee, on the Lenzkirch and Schluchsee road (p. 423) which skirts the E. side of the lake, the steep old road to (40 min.) Saig diverges to the left (new road, see p. 423). **Saig** (3250 ft.; *Ochs*, with baths, pens. from 4½ *M*, very fair) is a summer-resort. — From the first bend on the road, 7 min. from the Seebauernhof, a forest-path leads to the left to (25 min.) the lonely *Kalte*

Herberge, on the Saig and Neustadt road. Crossing the latter diagonally, we ascend in 1/2 hr. to the wooded summit of the ***Hohfirst** (3900 ft.), on which is a view-tower with mountain-indicator (adm. 20 pf.; rfmts.). — From Saig to the Hohfirst, 3/4 hr.; from Neustadt, see below.

At the first important bend on the Lenzkirch road (3165 ft.), 2 M. from the station and about 1 3/4 M. from the Hôtel Titisee, is a notice-board on a tree to the right, indicating the footpath to the *Feldberg*. This path (very muddy in wet weather) leads to (1 1/4 hr.) the 'Adler', in Bärenthal (p. 421).

Ascent of the *Feldberg*, see p. 421; post-gig daily (2 1/2 *M*, return journey 2 *M*; carr. and pair 18 *M*, returning viâ Menzenschwand and St. Blasien, 33 *M*).

Another good point of view is the **Weisstannhöhe** (3890 ft.), 2 hrs. to the N.W. of Titisee. From the station we follow the Hinterzarten road; 12 min., ascend to the right (way-post); 50 min., *Heiliger Brunnen* (3515 ft.), with chapel and inn; thence we follow the way-posts, turning to the left at the top.

Farther on the train crosses the Wutach or Gutach and skirts the spurs of the Hohfirst (see above). — 20 M. *Hölzlebruck*, at the mouth of the *Langenordnacher-Tal*, in which lies (5 1/2 M.) Waldau (p. 414). Near Hölzlebruck is the *Posthäusle*, with brewery and garden-restaurant.

21 1/2 M. **Neustadt** (2640 ft.; *Adler-Post; Krone*, both very fair; *Station Hotel*), an ancient town, with 3559 inhab., engaged in the timber-trade, tanning, and gold-embroidery, is situated at the confluence of the *Reichenbach* and the Gutach.

Walks may be taken to the (1 M.) *Posthäusle* (see above); to the (1 hr.) *Hohfirst* (see above), by the Saig road for 1/2 hr., then footpath to the left; and viâ *Rudenberg* to (1 1/2 hr.) **Friedenweiler** (2965 ft.; ***Kurhaus**, R. 1-3, pens. 4 1/2-6 1/2 *M*, very fair), a favourite summer-resort. On the last excursion we follow the Löffingen road for 3 M. and then diverge to the left (omn. 1 *M*, carr. with one horse 4, two horses 6 *M*, in 3/4 hr.).

From (31 1/2 M.) *Kappel* (2578 ft.) a branch-line to Bonndorf (see below) has been planned. The railway crosses the Gutach and traverses four tunnels. Beyond (36 M.) *Röthenbach* (2722 ft.) we see a new pilgrimage-church (Zum Schneekreuze) on the left. — 39 M. *Löffingen* (2630 ft.; Löwe; Sonne), with 1100 inhab., is mentioned as early as 886. — 40 1/2 M. *Reiselfingen* (2567 ft.).

Löffingen and Reiselfingen are the stations for **Bad Boll** (2034 ft.; Kurhaus, pens. 5 1/2-8 *M*), which is situated in the romantic gorge of the Wutach, 3 3/4 M. from the former and 2 1/4 M. from the latter (carriages to meet the train must be ordered in advance). Boll is surrounded with pine-woods (good paths), and in the vicinity are a ruined castle and some waterfalls. — About 3 M. to the S. is the little town of *Bonndorf* (2778 ft.; Hirsch), reached from Kappel by diligence twice a day (1 3/4 M., in 3 1/4 hrs.) viâ Lenzkirch (p. 424).

42 *Bachheim;* 44 1/2 M. *Unadingen.* — The train passes over a viaduct and through a tunnel. — 47 M. *Döggingen* (2453 ft.); 49 1/2 M. *Hausen vor Wald;* 52 M. *Hüfingen*, with 1700 inhab. and an old castle, now converted into a hospital. — 54 M. *Donaueschingen* (p. 409).

The Feldberg may be ascended from the Höllen-Tal by various routes, all indicated by finger-posts and coloured marks. The easiest routes are those from Hinterzarten and Titisee.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Kirchzarten viâ the *Giersberg*, or from the station of Himmelreich viâ *Sonneck*, *Hinterwaldkopf*, and the *Rinken* (see

below), 4½ hrs. in each case. The descent towards Freiburg is the most picturesque.

ASCENT OF THE FELDBERG FROM POSTHALDE (p. 418), 3¼ hrs. The footpath crosses the Höllbach beyond the Adler Inn and ascends (white marks), steep at first, in view of the Ravenna viaduct, to (40 min.) the W. farms of *Albersbach* (to the left, a path to the Fürsatz, see below). It then proceeds viâ the *Haspelsäge* to the (½ hr.) *Lochrütte* (3815 ft.) and (¾ hr.) the cottages on the Rinken (3800 ft.). The road forks here (large finger-post); we follow the left branch, soon diverging by a path to the right, which ascends viâ the *Baldenweger Viehhütte* to the top in 1½ hr. Or we may diverge to the left, below the Seebuck, by the so-called 'Felsen-Weg', leading to the (1¼ hr.) Feldberg Hotel.

ASCENT OF THE FELDBERG FROM HÖLLSTEIG (p. 419), 3-3½ hrs. We may either take the footpath indicated by the notice-board at the Sternen Inn or follow the road for ½ M. and ascend to the right by the finger-post ('über Bisten', etc.). We ascend rapidly through wood. At the (40 min.) *Bisten* (3070 ft.) we join the road from Hinterzarten, which we now follow, cutting off one of its bends by a footpath. At (1 hr.) the *Fürsatz* (3675 ft.) the road forks, the right branch leading to Lochrütte and the Feldberg (see above), the left to Zastler. We follow the latter. ¾ hr. *Rufenhütte* (3545 ft.). A large way-post here points out the routes to various points. We follow the path to the left (in the direction we have hitherto followed), cross (20 min.) the *Seebach* by stepping-stones, and soon reach the Feldsee (3650 ft.), a gloomy little lake enclosed by precipitous pine-clad mountains. Thence an easy zigzag path ascends to the Feldberg Hotel, ½-¾ hr.

ASCENT OF THE FELDBERG FROM HINTERZARTEN (p. 419), 2½-2¾ hrs. We may follow the highroad to the right from the station, and after a few hundred yards, at a finger-post ('Albersbach, Feldberg'; 2885 ft.), follow the road in a straight direction, which joins the above-described route at (½ hr.) the *Bisten*. Or we may follow the road to *Erlenbruck* (p. 419), ¼ M. beyond which is a finger-post (right), indicating the forest-path to Bärenthal and Feldberg (see below).

The good road from the Titisee to the Feldberg (9 M.; carr. and diligence, see p. 420) diverges to the S.W. from the road coming from the station, a little on this side of the Schwarzwald Hotel. After about 1¼ M. we reach the upper end of the lake (rowing-boat from the hotel thus far, 40 pf.). Our road is joined by that from Erlenbruck and Hinterzarten (see p. 419) ¾ M. farther on, and by the forest-path from Erlenbruck (p. 419) after ¾ M. more. Beyond a saw-mill we cross the *Seebach*, continue to follow the road (from which a private road to the Feldsee diverges after ½ M.), and ascend through wood, passing between the houses of *Bärenthal*, to the *Adler Inn* (3205 ft.; 4¾ M. from the station of Titisee), where the road forks, the Feldberg road ascending to the right (3¾ M.; 1½ hr.), while the main road leads in a straight direction viâ *Neu-Glashütten* and *Alt-Glashütten* to (9 M.) *Schluchsee* (p. 424).

About ¼ M. from the Adler Inn a path ascends on the left to the (1½ hr.) 'Zweiseenblick' (view of the Titisee and Schluchsee) on the *Bärhalde* (4330 ft.); hence to the Feldberg Hotel ¾-1 hr.

The Feldberg road continues to ascend, commanding for some distance a fine survey of the Bären-Tal and the Titisee, and then enters beautiful pine-forest. About 3 M. above the Adler a new road diverges through wood to the left (Zweiseenblick, 1½ M.; St. Bla-

sien, 12 M.; Schluchsee, 7¾ M.), and 3 min. farther on an old road to the (¾ M.) Feldberg Hotel leads off to the right, passing the *Menzenschwander Viehhütte*. The Todtnau road goes on viâ the (8 min.) *Jägermatte Inn* (4100 ft.; R. from 1½, pens. 5-6 *M*), where the new road to the Feldberg Hotel (¼ hr.) begins.

The **Feldberg Hotel* (4195 ft.; R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; post-office and telephone), where the road ends, is situated on the S.E. side of the bare Feldberg ridge (2½ M. long, ⅓ M. broad), which culminates to the N.W. in the Feldberg proper, to the N. in the Baldenweger Buck, and to the S.E. in the Seebuck, while on the S. it is connected with the Herzogenhorn by a saddle.

Two paths lead from the hotel to the (1 hr.) top, diverging from each other above the (5 min.) cattle-shed. The 'Felsenweg' to the right, high above the Feldsee (p. 421), skirts the slope of the Seebuck, to the N. of which it rejoins the older path. The older path to the left, ascends in windings to the (20-25 min.) top of the ***Seebuck** (4755 ft.), on which is a tower bearing a large bronze relief of Bismarck (1896). To the E. we have a picturesque view of the Bären-Tal and the wooded basin of the Feldsee; and to the S. (in clear weather; rare in summer) a distant survey of the Alps from the Säntis to Mont Blanc, with the Bernese Alps rising conspicuously to the left of the Hornberg. — In ½ hr. more we reach the top of the Feldberg proper.

The ***Feldberg** (4905 ft.; 1000 ft. lower than the Rigi-Kulm) is the highest mountain in the Black Forest, and, with the exception of the Bavarian Alps, the Schneekoppe (5260 ft.) and two other peaks (5120 and 4950 ft.) in the Riesengebirge, also the highest in Germany. On the highest point (the 'Höchste') are the *Friedrich-Luisen-Turm* (adm. 20 pf.) and the **Feldberg-Turm Inn* (R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 *M*). The view from the tower includes the Vosges and the Alps as seen from the Seebuck (mountain-indicator). The Feldberg, which is visited at all seasons, is frequented in winter by numerous snow-shoers, who use the Swedish 'skis'.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Oberried (p. 417) through the St. Wilhelms-Tal (5 hrs.). We follow the Todtnau road for 3 M. to a finger-post, indicating the way to the left to the picturesque, wooded, and rocky *St. Wilhelms-Tal*. The broad track crosses the brook four times; beyond the last bridge (2 hrs.) is the humble inn Zum Napf, where carriages must stop. The footpath to the left is to be followed hence; 12 min., we ascend to the left, at first gradually, afterwards in rapid zigzags; ¾ hr., the wood is quitted (way-post); we again ascend to the left to the (35 min.) *St. Wilhelmer Hütte* (4520 ft.; rfmts. and nightquarters), from which the tower is attained in ½ hr. more.

From Oberried through the Zastler-Tal (4 hrs.). The road is quitted at Oberried, and the *Zastler-Tal*, a narrow and wild valley, is ascended. In 2¾ hrs. we reach *Auf dem Rinken*, and in 1¼ hr. more the top, by the route described at p. 421. We may also ascend to the top direct from the *Zastler Hütte*.

From Todtnau (p. 430; 3½ hrs.). The Titisee road ascends the Wiesen-Tal viâ the hamlets of *Brandenberg* (Hirsch) and (1½ hr.) *Fahl* (2790 ft.; Adler), and then makes a wide curve to the pass of the **Zeiger** (4035 ft.), where several roads meet. Walkers may avoid the last curve by following

Oberried
Oberried
Adler (Posthalde)
Oedenbach
Steig
Schauinsland (Erzkasten)
Nord. Schneeberg
Hinterwaldkopf
Hochfahrn
Todte Mann
Horneck
Wieswaldkopf
Hinterzarten
Windeck
Hirschfelsen
Rappenfelsen
Hinterhausen
Am Feldberg
Oberzarten
Titi See
Alpersbach
Winterberg
Ob. Höllsteig
Moos
Altenweg
Erlenbruck
Rinken
Feldsee
Feldberg
Seebuck
Baldenweger Buck
Schmaleck
Stübenwasen
Zastlerhütte
Silberberg
Bärenthal
Falkau
Raithenbuch
Hochkopf
Neu-
Alt-
Glashütten
Muggenbrunn
Todtnauberg
Grafenmatt
Aftersteg
Brandenberg
Ober-Fischbach
Windgfäll Weiher
Herzogenhorn
Spiesshorn
Menzenschwand
TODTNAU
Schlechtnau
Bernau
Vorder-
Hinter-
Schluchsee
Schluch See
Feld Moos
Utzenfeld
Geschwend
Blössling
Dorf Bernau
St. Blasien
Rothhaus
Kilometer 1:80.000
Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Auf Normalnull reduziert stellen sich die Höhenzahlen der Karte um 2 m tiefer.

the 'Hebelsweg durch das Fahler Loch', a footpath to the right, 3/4 M. above Fahl. From the summit of the Zeiger pass a path diverges to the left to the Feldberg Hotel (1¼ hr. from Fahl). — A direct footpath from Fahl to the (1¾-2 hrs.) tower on the top leads to the left in the village to the right bank of the Wiese, ascends to the curve of the road, and proceeds thence to the left to the **Todtnauer Hütte** (4335 ft.; rfmts.; bed from 1 *M*), ½ hr. below the tower.

FROM TODTNAUBERG (p. 430) the ascent takes 3 hrs.; the ronte unites at the Todtnauer Hütte with that above described. — FROM THE NOTSCHREI (p. 418) to the top of the Feldberg 2½ hrs.; numerous way-posts.

FROM MENZENSCHWAND (p. 434; 2-2½ hrs.). At the Hirsch Inn in Hinter-Menzenschwand the road reaches the right bank of the Alb, which it follows. The final wide bend of the road before the Zeiger is avoided by a zigzag footpath to the right at the top of the wood, which rejoins the road at the Jägermatte.

FROM ST. BLASIEN (p. 434; 3½ hrs.) we may either follow the road viâ Menzenschwand (carr. 25 *M*), or take the following walk. Ahout 1 M. above St. Blasien a road diverges to the right from the Menzenschwand road, monnts the *Bötzberg*, and leads to (1¼ hr.) *Muchenland* (3515 ft.) and (20 min. farther) the *Krummenkreuz* (3770 ft.). Beyond it the path forks, to the right to *Aeule* and *Aha*, to the left, always on the same level, to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Aeulemer Kreuz*. Hence we ascend the W. side of the Feldberg and the *Bärhalde* to the Bärental road in 1¾ hr., or, making a détour by the *Zweiseenblick* (p. 421), reach the Feldberg Hotel in 2¼ hrs.

FROM SCHLUCHSEE (p. 424). The road hy *Unter-Aha*, *Ober-Aha*, and *Altglashütten* unites at the Adler in Bärenthal with the road from the Titisee described at p. 421. Walkers may quit the road at Unter-Aha (p. 424; 4½ M. from Schluchsee) for the path indicated by a finger-post to the right, on the road to Aeule.

From the Zeiger (p. 422; ¼ hr. helow the Feldberg Hotel) the Höhenweg (p. 391; 'Herzogenhorn, 4-5km') leads to the S.W., ascending at first, across the *Grafenmatt* (4445 ft.), at the (¾ hr.) S. end of which (the so-called *Glockenführe*, 4355 ft.) is a finger-post pointing to the left to St. Blasien (9½ M.; viâ the Spiesshorn, 2 M.). Here we turn to the right (Höhenweg) and in 20 min. reach the **Herzogenhorn** (4650 ft.; refuge-hut), which affords a fine view of the valleys to the S. — From the Herzogenhorn we may return to the Glockenführe and descend to the right (E.) through wood; then at the (1 hr.) clearing on the *Rossrücken* cross the cart-track, keeping to the left, to the *Spiesshorn* (4430 ft.) and Menzenschwand (p. 434). Or we may take the Bernau path (finger-post), hut at 'An der Eck', instead of descending to the left to Bernauhof, we follow the ridge to the S. to (1½ hr.) the *Wacht*, on the road from St. Blasien to Geschwend (p. 434); thence by the *Blössling* (p. 434), the *Hohe Zinken* (4075 ft.), and the *Hochkopf* (4150 ft.) to Todtmoos (p. 433).

A fine MOUNTAIN WALK leads from the Feldberg viâ the Todtnauer Hütte (see above), and the *Stübenwasen* (4553 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) *Notschrei* (p. 418); thence either over the Halde to the (1¾-2 hrs.) *Schau-ins-Land* (p. 388), or viâ the *Trubelsmattkopf* and the *Hörnle* to the (1¾ hr.) *Wiedenereck* (p. 430) and on over the *Krinne* to (2½ hrs.) the top of the *Belchen* (p. 429).

To LENZKIRCH diligences ply twice daily from Titisee (p. 419) and from Schluchsee (p. 424), and four times daily from Kappel (p. 420). The road from Titisee (5½ M.; diligence in 1¼ hr.) doubles the E. end of the lake and ascends through a fine pine-forest (footpath to the left, ½ M. beyond the hotel). At the (2½ M.) *Rotenkreuz* (3285 ft.), beyond the first bend, the road forks. The left branch leads to Saig (p. 419), and the right to Falkau and Altglashütten (p. 424), while that in the middle descends through the valley of the Haslach. — The road from Kappel station (3½ M.;

diligence in 3/4 hr.) passes through the village of Kappel and over the hill.

Lenzkirch or *Ober-Lenzkirch* (2655 ft.; *Adler* or *Post*, pens. 4½-5 *M*, well spoken of; *Wilder Mann*, rustic), a village with 1250 inhab., is one of the chief clock-making places in the Schwarzwald. Adjoining it is *Unter-Lenzkirch* (2630 ft.), with 550 inhabitants. Pleasant wood-walks may be taken from Lenzkirch to the *Stöcklеberg*, the *Hochschirm* (½ hr.), and the ruin of *Alt-Urach* (¼ hr.).

1. From Titisee to Schluchsee and St. Blasien.

DILIGENCE twice daily to (10 M.) *Schluchsee* in 2¼ hrs., to (18½ M.) *St. Blasien* in 4½ hrs. (also motor-omnibus). Schluchsee has also daily communication by diligence with Lenzkirch (see above) and with Thiengen (p. 438). CARRIAGE from Titisee to Schluchsee 9, with two horses 14 *M*, to St. Blasien 22 and 25 *M*.

From Titisee to (2½ M.) the *Rotenkreuz*, p. 423. We now follow the right branch. At the Löwe Inn, in *Falkau*, walkers may descend to the left, through the wood, to the Windgfäll-Weiher.

5½ M. *Altglashütten* (3260 ft.; Hirsch, well spoken of), where the road from the 'Adler' in the Bären-Tal joins ours on the right (2 M.; see p. 421). We then descend to the E. and S.E., mostly through wood, and passing the *Windgfäll-Weiher*, to the *Auerhahn Inn* (3057 ft.). The road leading hence to the W. runs viâ *Aeule* (3375 ft.) to (5½ M.) Menzenschwand (p. 434), while that to the S. (recommended to walkers) leads viâ *Muchenland* (p. 423) to (3 hrs.) St. Blasien.

The road to St. Blasien soon forks. The new road, to the right, runs viâ *Unter-Aha* to the *Schluchsee* (2955 ft.); the old road, to the left, which is followed by the diligence, ascends to the village and summer-resort of —

10 M. **Schluchsee** (3120 ft.; **Stern*, pens. from 6½ *M*; *Schiff*, R. 1¼-2½, pens. 4-6 *M*), situated ½ M. from the lake in the midst of pine-forest. Pop. 600. The lake, 2 M. long and ½ M. broad, is well stocked with fish (boats for hire). On the bank is a bath-establishment.

The (1¼ hr.) *Hochstaufen* or *Wagnersberg* (3555 ft.), to the S. of Seebrugg, is ascended by convenient paths; it affords a view of the Alps. — The *Faulenfürst* (3405 ft.), to which a road leads from Schluchsee in 1 hr., commands a similar view. — The expedition may be extended by descending on the E. side of the Faulenfürst to (¾ hr.) *Rothhaus* (inn, opposite), a brewery founded by the Abbots of St. Blasien and now government-property (Alpine view).

FROM SCHLUCHSEE TO THIENGEN, 21 M., diligence once daily in 5¾ hrs., see p. 438. The picturesque Schlücht-Tal is the only interesting part of the road. — A road descends the *Mettma-Tal* from Rothhaus, ascending to the right, after about 3½ M., to *Brenden*. Thence to the Schlücht-Tal viâ *Berau*, 4½ M. — FROM SCHLUCHSEE TO LENZKIRCH (see above), 5½ M., diligence daily in 1½ hr.

From Schluchsee the road descends to the new road along the lake, which divides beyond (1½ M.) *Seebrugg* (inn, very fair), at the foot of the lake, the left branch leading to Rothhaus and Bonn-

Reduktion der Höhenzahlen auf Normal
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Britzingen
Britzingen Sulzburg
Zunzingen
Schreibernbuck
Hügelheimer Boden
Hörnle
Neuenfels
Lausberg
Bahnhof
Bad Sulzburg
Wiesenthal
Merzell
Auggen
Innerberg
Steinberg
Mühle
Oberweiler
Schweighof
Niederweiler
Schloss Ruine
Burbg.
Badenweiler
Josberg
Oelberg
Röthebuck
Vögisheim
Lipbg.
Lipburg
Hausbaden
H. Eiche
Altenstein
Rosswegf.
Sonnhohlen
Rheinthal
Schringen
Blauen
Hörnle
Küllberg
Heitenberg
Feldberg
Grüneck Ruine
Gerwigbuck
Blauenbrunnen
Hunnenberg
Rain
Gennenbach
Schallsingen
Steinkreuzle
Ameisenbuck
Eggenen
Ober
Nieder-
Kisacker
Hundsrücken
Hagschutz
Maisberg
Schloss Bürgeln
Rüttenen
Vogelbach
Fahrberg
St. Johannis-Breitehof
Steineck
Burgberg
Feuerbach
Sitzenkirch
Riedlingen
Kandern
Maisburg
gl. Mile

dorf (p. 420), the right to St. Blasien. The latter crosses the *Schwarzach*, the brook by which the lake is drained, and leads through pine-forest. About 3/4 M. farther on a finger-post indicates a path to the right, leading by *Blasiwald* (Sonne) and *Althütte* to St. Blasien (6 M.; 1 1/2 M. shorter than by the road). The high-road now enters the *Schwarzhalde*, a deep and romantic valley, which it follows nearly to (4 1/2 M.) *Häusern* (p. 435). A little beyond the village it divides (comp. p. 435), the branch to the left leading to (1 1/2 M.) *Höchenschwand*, that on the right to (2 1/4 M.) —

18 1/2 M. *St. Blasien* (p. 434).

m. Badenweiler and Environs.

From Müllheim to Badenweiler, 4 1/2 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1/2 hr. (fares 75, 50 pf.). — Carriages take 1 1/2 hr.; fare 4 *M* 10 pf., with two horses 5 1/2 *M*, fee included (luggage up to 110 lbs. 60 pf.).

Müllheim, see p. 389. The line ascends the valley of the *Klemmbach*. — 2 3/4 M. *Niederweiler* (970 ft.; Löwe, plain), with a large brewery.

3 1/2 M. *Oberweiler* (1120 ft.; Ochse, with garden, R. 1 1/4-1 1/2, B. 70 pf., D. 1 1/2-2, pens. 4-4 1/2 *M*; Wilder Mann, both unpretending; Pens. Venedey), a village with 670 inhabitants. — 4 1/4 M. *Hasenburg* (1180 ft.), the station for the *Hasenburg Hotel* (r.; pens. 4-5 *M*) and for the *Kurhaus Oberweiler* (pens. 40-50 *M* per week; with baths and large garden), in a sheltered situation at the S.W. base of the wooded Lausberg, much frequented in spring and autumn.

About 1 M. to the E. of Hasenburg is the *Schwärze* (1430 ft.), commanding a picturesque view of Badenweiler. Hence we may proceed to the right to (40 min.) the ruin of *Neuenfels* (1960 ft.), returning viâ Holden and Schweighof (p. 428).

The railway skirts the Hasenburg and reaches the station of (4 1/2 M.) *Badenweiler*, 1/4 M. below the village.

Badenweiler. — **Hotels.** *Römerbad, 1/2 M. from the rail. station, at the main entrance of the Kur-Park, R. 3-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 4, pens. 8-14 *M*; *Hôtel Sommer, 1/4 M. from the rail. station, at the E. entrance of the Park, R. 1 1/2-5, B. 1, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6 1/2-10 *M*, both first-class with gardens and baths; *Hôtel-Pension Saupe, also at the W. end of the village, with garden, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2 3/4, pens. from 6 1/2 *M*; Schwarzwald Hotel, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 6-9 *M*, very fair; Meissburger, well spoken of, pens. from 5 *M*. — Sonne; Markgräfler Hof, near the rail. station. — Pensions: Engler; Joner; Pflüger (6-8 *M*), Windscheid, etc. — *Haus Baden (p. 427), in an open situation on the edge of the wood, 1 M. to the S. of Badenweiler, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. from 6 *M* (closed in winter). — *Private Apartments* 6-25 *M* per week.

Visitors' Tax at Badenweiler 50 pf. per day, 2 *M* per week, or 20 *M* for the season; in the environs half as much. — **Baths** at the Marmorbad 1 1/2 *M*, tickets per dozen 15 *M*; at the Freibad 1 *M*, tickets per dozen 8 *M*. Gentlemen use the Freibad from 7 to 9.30 a.m. and the Marmorbad 9.30 to 12, ladies vice versâ. The Freibad is also used in the afternoon.

English Church Service during the season.

Carriages. By time: first hour 3 1/2 *M*, each additional hour 2 1/2 *M*, with gratuity of 40 pf. per hour. To the top of the *Blauen*, one-horse 9 *M* 80 pf., two-horse for 2-3 pers. 14, for 4-5 pers. 19 *M*, gratuity 1 1/2 *M*; to *Bürgeln* 7 *M* 40 pf., two-horse 10 1/2 or 12 *M*. gratuity 1 *M*; to *Kandern*, 8 *M* 40 pf., two-horse 12 *M*, gratuity 1 *M*. — Donkey to the Blauen 3 3/4 *M*, Belchen 8 *M*, Sophienruhe 70 pf.; Horse in each case 1/5th more.

Badenweiler (1450 ft. above the sea, 690 ft. above the Rhine), a village with 650 inhab., lies among the W. spurs of the Black Forest, on a buttress of the Blauen, and commands an unimpeded view across the valley of the Rhine to the Vosges. The thermal springs (77°-80°), which are almost destitute of mineral ingredients, were known to the Romans. Badenweiler, however, owes its present prosperity to its fine air, its sheltered situation, its equable temperature, its beautiful walks, and its important whey-cure. It is patronised by over 6000 visitors annually, including many sufferers from pulmonary and nervous ailments. The season lasts from mid-March to the end of October.

The **Kurhaus**, built in 1853, contains concert, ball, and reading rooms, and a restaurant (D. at 12.30 p.m. $2^1/_2$ *M*). A band plays here morning, afternoon, and evening.

Adjoining the Kurhaus is a ***Park**, 15 acres in extent, laid out in 1825 and enlarged in 1865. It is remarkable for the luxuriance of its vegetation, the native trees being neighboured by fine coniferæ, cedars, pines, laurels, and yews. A broad walk (fine views) encircles the castle-hill, on the E. side of which, near the Kurhaus, is a *Wandelbahn* or covered promenade. The hill is crowned with the ruins of the **Castle** (1500 ft.), which was originally built by the Dukes of Zähringen in the 11th cent. and was destroyed by the French in 1688. Its foundations are possibly of Roman origin. The ruin is reached by flights of steps, and a fine prospect is enjoyed from the ivy-clad walls.

In the E. part of the park rises the handsome **Bath House** *(Marmorbad)*, with a colonnade, 108 ft. long and 69 ft. broad, built by *Leonhard* of Carlsruhe. The arrangement of the interior somewhat resembles that of the ancient Roman baths, all the rooms being vaulted and lighted from above. Visitors admitted in the afternoon; fee 20-50 pf. Behind the Marmorbad is the *Freibad*, also well fitted up.

The ancient ***Roman Baths** to the W. of the Marmorbad, discovered in 1784, are among the finest in existence and were probably constructed in the second century of our era. They are sheltered by a wooden roof (open 8-12.30 and 2-6.30; adm. 20 pf.).

The structure (77 yds. long and 22-27 yds. wide) is divided into two corresponding parts, the larger of which, to the W., was reserved for the men, that to the E. for the women. On each side there is a spacious forecourt, used for walking and gymnastic exercises. In the W. court is a pedestal with an inscription showing it to have supported a statue of *Diana Abnoba*. The W. vestibule is adjoined on the S. by the dressing-room *(apodyterium)* and on the N. by the vapour or hot-air bath *(sudatorium)*. Farther to the E. lay two tepid swimming-baths *(piscinae)*, the larger of which is 40 ft. long by 24 ft. broad. Beyond the smaller of these were other warm baths (two *tepidaria* and a *caldarium*), which were heated by means of hypocausts in the adjoining chambers. The exact use of the circular rooms here *(laconica?)* is not quite certain. — The women's department is separated by a wall from the men's baths and contains corresponding chambers arranged in inverted order from W. to E.

On the S. side of the Kur-Platz, in front of the main entrance to the Park, is the *Grand-Ducal Palace*, built in 1586 and remodelled in the German Renaissance style in 1887-88. — The new street to the right, with numerous villas and the small *Roman Catholic Church*, leads to Niederweiler. The street to the left passes above the *Parish Church* (Prot.; 1897) and leads to Kandern.

In the environs of Badenweiler are numerous picturesque and well-kept FOREST PATHS, leading to beautiful points of view and provided with guide-posts.

From the first bend on the Kandern road we may ascend straight on to the 'Pfarrwald', or following the road a little farther, turn to the left beyond the last villa and then enter the wood. In the highest part of the wood, ascending to the left from the second entrance to it, we reach the (15-20 min.) *Sophienruhe* (1690 ft.), a refuge-hut above an ancient mine, commanding a picturesque view of Badenweiler. — A no less attractive view is afforded by the *Alte Mann* (2005 ft.), a rocky height about 20 min. to the S. of the Sophienruhe, whence we may either descend to (¼ hr.) Haus Baden, or ascend farther viâ the *Schuberg-Fels* (2165 ft.) and the *Prinzen-Sitz* to the (¾ hr.) *Vogelbach-Tal*, and return through the last to (½ hr.) Badenweiler.

A few min. beyond the last villa on the Kandern road, the road to the Blauen diverges on the left, from which, farther on, a road, on the right leads to the (20 min.) *Haus Baden* (1720 ft.; see p. 425), the name of which refers to an old silver-mine.

Pleasant walks may be taken in the lower *Au*, on the W. side of the Kandern road, e.g. *Lipburg* to (1½ hr.) *Vögisheim* (905 ft.; Ochs).

FROM BADENWEILER TO BÜRGELN (5 M.). The best route is by the Kandern road to (2 M.) *Schringen*. About ½ M. farther on (beyond kilomètre-stone 4) a path diverges to the right to the (10 min.) 'Alpenansicht', on the wooded S. flank of the *Hörnle*, commanding in clear weather a view of the Bernese Alps. The road to Bürgeln diverges to the left at kilomètre-stone 6 and leads through wood to the foot of the hill, where it bends sharply to the right and ascends.

Schloss Bürgeln (2190 ft.; *Inn*, very fair, D. at 12.30 p.m. 1¾-2½, pens. 4½-5 *M*), 6 M. to the E. of Schliengen (p. 390), was formerly a château of the wealthy Benedictine abbey of St. Blasien (p. 434), and was founded in the 12th century. The stag which figures in the arms of St. Blasien still serves as a weather-cock. The present building, adorned with stucco-ornaments and figures of the tutelars of St. Blasien, dates from 1762. The church is used for Roman Catholic worship. Bürgeln commands a striking and uninterrupted view, resembling, though less extensive than, that from the Blauen, at the S. base of which it lies.

FROM BÜRGELN TO THE BLAUEN, 2-3 hrs. At the above-mentioned bend on the Bürgeln road stands a finger-post, pointing to 'Vogelbach and Hochblauen'. The route to the Blauen diverges to the left from that to Vogelbach. The windings of the cart-track may be avoided by pedestrians.

The ***Blauen** (3830 ft.), one of the highest points of the Black Forest, and the nearest to the Rhine, is easily ascended by the above-mentioned road in 2½ hrs. A pleasanter walking route leads viâ the Alte Mann, Prinzensitz, Hohe Eiche, Schrennengraben (3018 ft.;

refuge-hut), Wankersfels, and Hirzenmättle. The distance, however, is only slightly shortened towards the very end, 25 min. below the summit, where the road is crossed (5 min. farther on, on a saddle, we reach the 'Höhenweg', p. 391). On the summit, surrounded by wood, are the **Kurhotel Hochblauen* (R. 1½, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 *M*) and an iron platform which commands an unimpeded view of the Alps from the Glärnisch to the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc, the Jura, the plain of the Rhine, the Vosges, and the Black Forest.

About ⅓ M. below the inn, beyond the second bend of the carriage-road, is a finger-post indicating the above-mentioned route to (1½-1¾ hr.) *Bürgeln*.

At the first bend of the road, about 3 min. from the inn, a footpath diverges to the right, leading, as mentioned above, to the 'Höhenweg', where a finger-post shows the way to Sulzburg and the Belchen. This offers a fine high-level *Walk of about 4½ hrs. (way-posts). Passing to the left of the *Stockberg* (3515 ft.; early-German ring-wall), we reach the saddle of *Egerten* (3035 ft.; 35 min. from the inn). Here we cross the road from Badenweiler and Schweighof to *Marzell* (2350 ft.; Sonne), to the *Friedrichsheim*, a sanatorium for consumptives, and to the Sirnitz, and ascend from the refuge-hut to the right. Farther on we skirt the slope of the *Brandeck* (3610 ft.) by a fairly level path, above the road just mentioned, to (50 min.) the saddle of *Stühle* (3435 ft.) whence a footpath to the left leads into the Klemm-Tal and so to Schweighof. A few paces farther on two roads diverge, that to the left to the Sernitz, that to the right to Marzell. In ¼ hr. from the refuge-hut, where we turn to the left, we come to the *Spähneplatz* (3450 ft.), and in a farther 10 min. we cross a road and then a stream, after which we ascend in a curve to the left, reaching in 10 min. the cross-road on the *Sirnitz-Sattel* (see below).

About 3½ M. to the S. of Bürgeln lies **Kandern** (1160 ft.; *Krone; Blume; Ochs*), a busy little town with 2000 inhab., to reach which a pleasant détour of about 2½ hrs. may be made viâ *Bürgeln*, *Käsacker*, *Vogelbach*, and the ruins of *Sausenburg* (2195 ft.; key at Vogelbach), destroyed by the French in 1678. Below Kandern is the *Wolfsschlucht*, a picturesque rocky ravine.

From Kandern to Haltingen (p. 390), 8 M., branch-railway in ¾ hr., descending the Kander-Tal, viâ (1¾ M.) *Hammerstein*, (3½ M.) *Wollbach*, (4½ M.) *Wittlingen*, (5½ M.) *Rümmingen*, and (7 M.) *Bingen*.

n. From Badenweiler to the Belchen, and through the Münster-Tal to Staufen.

One Day: from Badenweiler to the *Belchen* in 5 hrs. (numerous finger-posts; horse or donkey, see p. 425); down to *Staufen*, 3 hrs.

A good road leads from Badenweiler to the E. to (1¾ M.) *Schweighof* (1510 ft.; Sonne), the highest village in the valley of the *Klemmbach* (1¼ M. from Oberweiler), where roads diverge to Marzell (r.) and Sulzburg (l.). (About ½ M. along the latter road a footpath diverges on the right for the *Brudermatt-Fels*, 2250 ft.).

The new road (to Schönau, p. 430) ascends the valley of the Klemmbach (shortcuts by footpaths and the old road) to the (4½ M.) unpretending Auerhahn Inn, on the *Sirnitz* (2955 ft.), where another road to Marzell diverges to the right, while the Schönau road ascends to the left. Walkers follow the old road, which ascends between the inn and the 'Felicitas Hut', and on the (35 min.) *Sirnitz*

Sattel (3480 ft.) regain the highroad where it emerges from the wood (to the right is the footpath to the Blauen, p. 428; to the left appears the Belchen). In 20 min. more by the short-cuts we reach the rustic *Inn zum Haldenhof* (3055 ft.) at *Hinter-Heubronn*, where finger-posts indicate the routes to (6½ M.) Bad Sulzburg (l.; p. 389) and (a few steps farther on) to the Münster-Tal. It takes about 2½ hrs. to walk from the Haldenhof to Wembach (p. 431) by the road viâ *Neuenweg*, *Oberböllen*, and *Niederböllen*.

To reach the top of the Belchen we take the 'Schattige Weg' ('Hohenweg', p. 391), which, after 20 min., joins the older route beginning 5 min. beyond the Haldenhof. We quit the latter in 2 min., but rejoin it once more ½ hr. later; from this point to the cattle-shed 8 min.; 25 min. beyond this, along a shadeless path, we reach the *Hohe Kelchsattel* (4090 ft.; near the rocky Hochkelch, 4135 ft.), where finger-posts point to Badenweiler and Sulzburg and to the Unter-Münster-Tal; 6 min., finger-post pointing to the summit and (r.) the Belchenhaus (¼ hr.).

Ascent of the Belchen from Schönau (p. 430) in the Wiesen-Tal; three routes. (1). Carriage-road viâ *Schönenbuchen* (passing Utzenfeld halfway, p. 430), then to the left up the valley of the *Aiterbach*, viâ *Aitern* and *Holzinshaus* (2605 ft.), to (3 M.) the upper end of *Unter-Multen* (3295 ft.). Here the new Belchen road (1904) diverges from the carriage-road viâ *Ober-Multen* and the *Krinne* to the Unter-Münster-Tal (p. 430) and reaches the summit in about 1 hr. (footpaths also). — (2). A more convenient route is the footpath (2¾ hrs.), indicated by a guide-post to the right of the Sonne Inn in Schönau; 1 hr., *Holzinshaus;* at the last house, guide-post on the left; then straight on up the right bank of the Aiterbach through wood; 1 hr., view of the Belchen, to the summit of which (¾ hr.) we follow the guide-posts. — (3). The older and shadeless route, leading to the left at the 'Sonne' ascending viâ (½ hr.) *Schönenberg*, and later uniting with the other routes, is about ½ hr. shorter.

Ascent of the Belchen from Bad Sulzburg (1515 ft.; p. 389), 4-4½ hrs. Passing the hotel, we ascend to the right (guide-post) along the *Sulzbach*. ½ hr., Footpath to the left ascending in zigzags. Several fingerposts. At (½ hr.) the finger-post pointing to the *Behaghel-Fels* (2215 ft.; l.) we ascend to the right, quitting the wood in ½ hr. more. At (¼ hr.) the *Kälbelescheuer* (cattle-shed) we gain the saddle between the *Kaibenkopf* (3075 ft.; N.) and the *Sirnitzkopf* (3910 ft.). The Belchen is now visible. Hence we proceed to the right, through wood; ½ hr., bench, with fine view of the Münster-Tal and the Belchen; ¼ hr., *Haldenhof*, see above.

The ***Belchen** (4640 ft.), perhaps the finest point of view in the Black Forest, commands a most picturesque and uninterrupted survey of the surrounding valleys, especially the attractive Münster-Tal towards the W., the Wiesen-Tal to the S., and the Rhine Valley stretching far into the distance to the W. In clear weather a magnificent distant prospect is enjoyed. Four mountain-chains are visible: to the E. the Black Forest with its numerous peaks, W. the Vosges, S. the Jura and the snow-clad Alps. About 180 ft. below the summit is a **Hotel* (R. 1½-2, D. 2-2½ *M;* post-office and telephone).

From the Belchen to the Münster-Tal. We follow the Badenweiler-Sulzburg route to (¼ hr.) the saddle mentioned above, where a guide-post indicates the way (r.) to the lower

Münster-Tal. This leads over the ridge of the *Langeck* and descends its N. slope to the road that reaches the *Unter-Münster-Tal* above the (1½ hr.) *Inn zur Krone*. We follow the highroad (from Staufen to Neuenweg and Schopfheim) to the right. At (20 min.) the hamlet of *Wasen* (see below) the Staufen and Schopfheim road unites with the Ober-Münster-Tal road. From this point we descend the valley of the *Neumagen-Bach* to —

3 M. **Staufen** (910 ft.; *Kreuz & Post*, very fair; *Krone*), an ancient town with 1800 inhab., overshadowed by the ruined *Staufenburg*, the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1602. *Rathaus* of the 16th century. The vineyards on the hill yield good 'Burghalder' wine.

Staufen is a station on the branch-line from *Sulzburg to Krotzingen* (p. 385).

From Staufen to Utzenfeld in the Wiesen-Tal, 19½ M. To (3 M.) *Wasen*, see above. Ascending the *Ober-Münster-Tal* to the N.E., towards the Schau-ins-Land (p. 388), we pass the ancient monastery of *St. Trudpert* (Linde, a few yds. farther on, pens. 3-5 *M*) and reach (4½ M.) the inn *Zum Hirsch*, at the *Spielweg* (1795 ft.). The road ascends hence in long windings towards the S., through wild and romantic scenery. After 2 M. the *Scharfenstein*, a precipitous rock of porphyry, crowned by the scanty remains of a robbers' castle, rises on the left, the finest point on the route. The road then passes *Neuhof* (inn) and reaches (5½ M.) the culminating point of the *Wiedenereck* (3395 ft.), where the road from the Notschrei, mentioned at p. 388, ends. [A footpath leads hence by the *Krinne* (p. 429) to (2½ hrs.) the Belchen.] The road descends hence in numerous windings (commanding a fine view of the Alps) by the village of *Wieden* (Tanne) to (4½ M.) *Utzenfeld* in the *Wiesen-Tal* (see below).

o. The Wiesen-Tal and the 'Strategic Line'.

The source of the *Wiese* is on the S. slope of the Seehuck, not far from the Feldberg Hotel. The uppermost part of the valley is traversed by the road leading from the Titisee to Todtnau (p. 422; from the Feldberg Hotel to Todtnau 3 hrs.; by the footpath, p. 422, 1½ hr.).

Todtnau (2130 ft.; *Ochs*, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, pens. 4-6 *M*; *Bär*, both very fair; *Hirsch*, R. 1¼-2¼, pens. 4-6 *M*; *Sonne*), a thriving little town in a picturesque situation, with 2372 inhab., is the highest in the Wiesen-Tal (road to Kirchzarten, see p. 417). Pleasant excursion to the *Todtnauberg Waterfall*, formed by the *Bergerbach* descending in several leaps, altogether 300 ft. in height, and to *Todtnauberg* (3350 ft.; Stern; Engel), whence we may return to Todtnau by *Aftersteg* (p. 418; a circuit of 9 M.). Comp. Map, p. 422.

From Todtnau to Schopfheim, 15½ M., railway in 1½ hr.; fares 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 40 pf., 1 *M*. — The line descends the Wiesen-Tal, passing through picturesque rocky gorges. 1 M. *Schlechtnau* (Lamm); 1½ M. *Geschwend* (Rössle), at the mouth of the *Prägbach* (viâ Präg to Todtmoos and St. Blasien, see p. 434). 2½ M. *Utzenfeld* (Eiche), where the Münster-Tal road (see above) descends from the Wiedenereck. — 4½ M. **Schönau** (1780 ft.; **Sonne*, R. from 1 *M* 60 pf., B. ¾, pens. from 5 *M*, with large garden; *Ochs*, R. from 1½, pens.

1:250 000
Kilometer
Donaueschingen
Schaffhausen
MUELLHEIM
SULZBURG
STAUFEN
TODTNAU
SCHOENAU
KANDERN
ZELL
SCHOPFHEIM
LOERRACH
RHEINFELDEN
SÄCKINGEN
LAUFENBURG
WALDSHUT
THIENGEN
LOEFFINGEN
Bonndorf
Schluchsee
St. Blasien
Todtnauberg
Feldberg
Belchen
Wehr
Basel
Rhein
Zurzach
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

from 4½ *M*, also very fair; *Adler; Krone; Vier Löwen*), a busy little town with 1912 inhab., prettily situated. Pleasant walks on the *Buchenbrand* (S.) and *Galgenhalde* (S.), and in the *Fuchswald* (1 M. to the S.E.). Ascent of the *Belchen*, see p. 429.

The valley expands. The stream is employed in the irrigation of the land and for the supply of numerous mills and factories. From (5¼ M.) *Wembach* (1702 ft.; Rabenfels Kurhaus) a carriage-road leads to the W. through the *Böllen-Tal*, by *Neuenweg*, to Badenweiler and Müllheim (see p. 429). — 7½ M. *Hepschingen*. From (8½ M.) *Mambach* a route diverges to the E. through the *Angenbach-Tal* by *Rohmatt* to Todtmoos (p. 433; 8 M., 3 hrs. walking). — 10 M. *Atzenbach* (Adler).

11¼ M. **Zell** (1405 ft.; *Löwe*, R. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2 *M*; *Krone*) 'im Wiesental', a prosperous manufacturing place with 3628 inhab. and important spinning and weaving works. Extensive views of the Black Forest and the Alps are commanded by the *Zeller Blauen* (3540 ft.), 1½ hr. to the N.; the *Gresgener Höhe* (2550 ft.), near the village of Gresgen, 1¼ hr. to the W.; and still better from the belvedere on the **Hohe Möhr* (3230 ft.), 1½ hr. to the S.E. (to the right 3 min. from the station, cross the meadow, and ascend in windings).

13 M. *Hausen* (1330 ft.; Linde), on the right bank of the stream, where Hebel (b. at Bâle 1760, d. 1826), the poet of the Black Forest, spent his early years. A *Statue of Hebel* was erected in front of the church in 1860. Opposite to it, to the right, is the house of the poet's parents (now an almshouse), indicated by an inscription. The valley here 'changes its creed', the inhabitants of the upper part of the valley being Roman Catholics, those below Hausen Protestants. — 14½ M. *Fahrnau*, has another station, on the 'strategic railway' (see below).

Among the beautiful pine-woods on the slope of the *Hohe Möhr* (see above), 4½ M. to the N.E. of Fahrnau and 3 M. to E. of Hausen, lies the health-resort of **Schweigmatt** (2560 ft.; *Kurhaus*, pens. 6-8 *M*). Carriages should be ordered to meet the traveller at Schopfheim or Hausen.

15½ M. **Schopfheim** (1230 ft.; *Pflug*, *Drei Könige*, both very fair) is a small town (3828 inhab.), with two new churches and considerable manufactories of cotton, paper, and earthenware. The *Hebelshöhe*, with a temple and bronze bust of Hebel (see above), is ½ M. from the railway-station. At *Eichen*, 3 M. from Schopfheim, is the *Eichener See*, a periodic lake.

Schopfheim is the junction of the 'Strategic Railway' built in 1887-90, which avoids the Swiss territory near Klein-Basel, and in connection with part of the Wiesen-Tal railway and with the line from Immendingen to Waldshut (p. 438), now permits through-communication on German soil between S. Germany and Upper Alsace.

From Bâle to Säckingen, 26¼ M., in 1½-2 hrs.; fares 3 *M* 60, 2 *M* 60, 1 *M* 70 pf.

Bâle (870 ft.), see p. 390. The line diverges to the left from the Schaffhausen and Constance railway and enters the Wiesen-Tal, to the N.E. On a hill to the right is the church of *St. Chrischona*, formerly a resort of pilgrims, now a Protestant missionary institution. — Beyond (3 M.) *Riehen* (Ochs), with its pleasant villas, the German frontier is crossed. From (4½ M.) *Stetten* (945 ft.; Adler) we may ascend in ½ hr. to *Ober-Tüllingen* (restaurant near the church), situated on a hill *(Tüllinger Höhe)* which commands a magnificent view of the Baden Oberland and the mountains of Alsace and Switzerland.

5½ M. **Lörrach** (970 ft.; *Hirsch*, R. 1¾-2½ *M*, very fair; *Krone; Markgräfler Hof; Bahnhof-Hôtel*), the most important place in the valley, with 10,794 inhab., contains extensive shawl, cloth, chocolate, and other factories. The *Schützenhaus* (1085 ft.) on the Schädelberg commands a fine view.

FROM LÖRRACH TO LEOPOLDSHÖHE, 3¾ M., railway in 16 minutes. This line forms the W. end of the 'Strategic Railway' (p. 431). Beyond (1 M.) *Stetten* (see above), the line passes under the *Tüllinger Höhe* (see above) by means of a tunnel 945 yds. in length. 2½ M. *Weil*, with numerous villas, vineyards, and orchards. — 3¾ M. *Leopoldshöhe*, see p. 590.

Farther on, on a wooded eminence to the left, rises *Schloss Rötteln* (1355 ft.), one of the largest in the Duchy, commanding a fine view, once the residence of the Margraves of Hochberg, afterwards that of the Margraves of Baden. It was taken by Bernhard of Weimar in 1638, dismantled and blown up by the French in 1678, and restored in 1867. Fair inn at *Röttlerweiler*, at the foot of the hill, 1½ M. from Lörrach; thence to the top ¼ hr.

7 M. *Haagen* (987 ft.; Krone), with cotton-factories; on the right, *Brombach*, with the ruins of a castle destroyed in the 17th century. 10 M. *Steinen;* 12 M. *Maulburg*, industrial villages.

14½ M. *Schopfheim*, the junction of the Zell and Todtnau line (p. 431).

The strategic line now quits the Wiesen-Tal and, beyond (16 M.) *Fahrnau* (½ M. from the station of the same name mentioned at p. 431), pierces the *Dinkelberg*, the watershed between the Wiese and Wehra, by means of a tunnel 2 M. in length. — 17½ M. *Hasel* (1320 ft.; inn). Near the village is the *Erdmanns-Höhle*, a stalactite cavern, interesting also to the zoologist on account of its white flies and blind spiders (electric light; the inn-keeper at Hasel has the key; 1½ *M*, members of a party 50 pf. each).

The line descends the *Wehra-Tal* (p. 433). 19½ M. **Wehr** (1205 ft.; * *Wehrahof*, at the station; *Adler*, well spoken of; *Krone*), an industrial village with 3663 inhab., commanded by the ruined castle of *Werrach* (station for Todtmoos, carr. p. 433). — 21 M. *Oeflingen* (1085 ft.); 22½ M. *Brennet* (Wehratal; Kreuz), about ½ M. from the station of the same name mentioned at p. 436. — 26 M. *Säckingen* (p. 436).

p. Wehra-Tal and Albtal.

The traveller who desires to descend from the Feldberg to the Rhine by the ***Wehra-Tal** should turn to the E. at *Geschwend* (station of the Todtnau and Zell railway, p. 430) and ascend the course of the *Prägbach*. For the first 2½ M. we follow the road leading over the Wacht to St. Blasien (comp. p. 434), from which we diverge to the right beyond the *Hirsch Inn*, by a steep road ascending to the hamlet of *Präg* (2505 ft.). Then, leaving the road to *Herrenschwand* to the right and the *Hochkopf* (see below) to the left, we proceed to the *Weissbach-Sattel* and descend past *Weg* to (3 hrs.) Todtmoos.

Todtmoos. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Kurhaus, with hydropathic appliances, pens. 7-11 *M*; Pens. Adler, pens. 5-8 *M*; Pens. Schmidt; *Hôtel Bellevue, new, on the Wehra road, R. 2½-8, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; Löwe, recommended for passing visitors, R. from 1½, pens. from 5 *M*. About ½ M. to the W. is the *Sanatorium Wehrawald (2824 ft.; *Dr. Lips*), the highest situated of its kind in Germany, specially adapted for sufferers from lung-diseases; pens., including medical attendance, 10½-14½ *M* — *Visitors' Tax* from June 15th to Sept. 15th 1 *M* per week, before and after 50 pf.

The railway-station for Todtmoos is *Wehr* (p. 432); diligence twice daily in 3 hrs., down in 2 hrs., also other vehicles (1 *M* 60 pf. per person); two-horse carr. 16 *M*.

Todtmoos (2695 ft.) is a village and summer-resort of 1550 inhab., with a church, much resorted to by pilgrims from the S. portion of the Black Forest and from Switzerland. It lies at the upper end of the *Wehra-Strasse*, which is here joined from the W. by a road from Mambach through the Angenbach-Tal (p. 431) and by a road from Schönau (p. 430), and from the E. by a road from St. Blasien viâ Mutterslehen (p. 435). Another road to the S. goes to *Herrischried*, etc. (see p. 437). — The ascents of the *Blössling* (p. 434) and the *Hochkopf* (p. 423; 1¼ hr.), and other attractive excursions may be made from Todtmoos.

The next village in the Wehra-Tal is (3 M.) *Todtmoos-Au* (2270 ft.; Hirsch), commonly called the *Au*. The next portion of the Wehra-Tal is a magnificent rocky ravine, the most striking of all the valleys in the Black Forest. The bold pine-crowned cliffs enclosing the valley are clothed with luxuriant vegetation, broken here and there by imposing masses of barren rock. At the bottom of the valley the stream dashes impetuously over the blocks of granite which obstruct its narrow channel, frequently leaving but little space for the road. The most striking point is about halfway, at a bridge which carries the road, beyond a tunnel, to the left bank of the Wehra. On a precipitous cliff to the left at the outlet of the valley rises the ruin of *Bärenfels* (view-tower). — 10½ M. *Wehr* (see p. 432). About 1¼ M. before entering Wehr we may cross the Wehra at a saw-mill, and ascend through the wood to (2¼ M.) Hasel.

Travellers approaching from the S. (as in the plan suggested at p. 390) quit the Wehra-Tal 7½ M. from Wehr (see above) at Todtmoos-Au and follow the highroad diverging to the W. to the (¾ M.) 'Neusäge', where

they turn to the right by the old road. This brings them in 3/4 hr. to *Gersbach* (2810 ft.; Krone, pens. 4½-6 *M*), where they rejoin the highroad. Beyond the village, where the road forks, they turn to the right towards 'Raitbach, Schopfheim' (p. 431). About ½ hr. later descend to the right through wood on the E. branch of the Höhenweg (p. 391; finger-post 'Kurhaus Schweigmatt', ca. 1 hr., p. 431) to the ¼ hr. refuge-hut on the *Sandwürfe* (2720 ft.); then follow the finger-posts to (½ hr.) the summit of the *Hohe Möhr* (p. 431) and descend in 1¼ hr. to *Zell* (p. 431).

ALBTAL. Another very interesting route is that from the Feldberg to St. Blasien, and through the Albtal to the railway. From the Feldberg down to (1½ hr.) Menzenschwand, see p. 423.

Menzenschwand consists of *Hinter-Menzenschwand* (2900 ft.; Hirsch) and *Vorder-Menzenschwand* (2805 ft.; *Adler, with good baths, R. 1½-2, pens. from 5 *M*). It is well-sheltered and much frequented in summer. Ascent of the Spiesshorn 1½ hr., of the Feldberg 2½ hrs.

About 2 M. below Vorder-Menzenschwand the Albtal road joins that from the Wiesen-Tal.

The latter crosses the Alb by the Bernau Bridge (2755 ft.) and ascends through the **Bernau.** 1¼ M. *Bernau-Kaiserhaus* (3055 ft.); ¾ M. *Bernau-Riggenbach* (Adler), 5½ M. from St. Blasien. At (1 M.) *Bernau-Dorf* (Löwe) a road diverges on the right for Bernau-Hof. The Wiesental road ascends to the W. to the mountain-saddle of the *Wacht* (3200 ft.; comp. p. 423), between the *Giesiboden* (4100 ft.; to the N.) and the *Blössling* (4300 ft.; 1¼ hr. to the S.). It then descends the wooded valley of the *Prägbach* to the Hirsch Inn and *Geschwend* (p. 430; 7 M. from Bernau-Dorf).

Walkers may cross the bridge of the Bernau road and descend to the left on the right bank of the Alb. The road crosses from the left to the right bank just before reaching St. Blasien (4½ M. from Vorder-Menzenschwand).

St. Blasien. — **Hotels.** 'HÔTEL & KURHAUS ST. BLASIEN, first class, with three dépendances and a well-fitted-up hydropathic (closed from Oct. to May); *HIRSCH, R. 1½-3, D. 2½ *M*; KRONE, opposite the church, with garden, pens. 5-7 *M*, very fair. — The ST. BLASIEN SANATORIUM *(Dr. Sander)*, close to the woods, well-equipped with baths, shelters, and other conveniences, is frequented by consumptive patients all the year round (R. 2½-7, board 5½, or inclusive of medical treatment 7½ *M*). — *Pension Waldeck* (from 5 *M*), at the S. end of the village; *Pens. Kehrwieder*, R. 2½-4½, board 4 *M*; *Pens. Lieber*, at the N. end of the village, very fair. — *Municipal Hospital*, at the S. end. — Numerous *Private Apartments*. — *Restaurant Felsenkeller*. — *Visitors' Tax* (June 15th to Sept. 15th), 30 pf. per day, 2 *M* per week, 15 *M* for the season.

Diligence to and from (18½ M.) *Titisee*, twice daily in 4¼-4½ hrs., see p. 424; to and from (16 M.) *Albbruck* (p. 436), twice daily in 3-4 hrs.; to and from (15½ M.) *Waldshut* (p. 437), once daily in 4-4½ hrs., also motor once daily to Waldshut. — TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE to Albbruck or Waldshut 20 *M*, Titisee 22 *M*, to Brennet through the Wehra-Tal 25-30 *M*; fee 10 per cent of the fare.

St. Blasien (2530 ft.), a village with 1800 inhab., was once celebrated for its wealthy and learned Benedictine abbey, founded in the middle of the 10th cent. and secularised in 1805, and is now frequently resorted to both in summer and winter, owing to its healthy situation, which affords an agreeable mixture of mountain and forest air, and is specially favourable to lung-diseases. The

possessions of the abbey extended over the whole of the S. part of the Black Forest; in 1611 it attained the freedom of the Empire, and in 1746 its abbot was raised to the dignity of a prince of the Empire. The buildings are now used principally as a cotton-mill (600 hands). In the Kur-Garten is a fountain, throwing a jet nearly 165 ft. high.

The handsome *Church*, built by Ixnard in 1768-83, after the model of the Pantheon, was almost entirely burned down in 1874, but has been restored. The central dome is 165 ft. in diameter. The upper part of the rectangular choir, originally intended for the monks but now used for the general congregation, is decorated with Ionic columns and galleries.

The paths in the neighbourhood are distinguished by marks, for the purposes of the 'Terrain Cure'. The *Tusculum* waterfall (10 min.), the *Gross-Herzogin-Luisen-Ruhe* (3/4 hr.), the *Calvarienberg* (3465 ft.), the *Sandboden* (3270 ft.; view of the Alps), on the slope of the *Bötzberg* (3970 ft.), and the *Lehenkopf* (3410 ft.; 1 1/4 hr.; view of the Alps from the tower) afford pleasant objects for walks.

To Schluchsee (8 1/2 M.), see p. 424, by the Titisee road. The shorter route by Blasiwald is indicated by a finger-post 4 min. below the *Krone Inn*, on the left of the Albtal road.

To Todtmoos (p. 433; 8 M., 3 hrs. on foot). The road leads from St. Blasien by *Mutterslehen* and past the cross on the *Hörnleberg* (3490 ft.), finally descending rather steeply.

On the plateau, 4 1/2 M. to the S.E. of St. Blasien, lies *Höchenschwand* (see below). This may be reached either by the highroad viâ (2 1/2 M.) *Häusern* (2920 ft.; Adler; Deutscher Kaiser), or by the footpath, which leads to the left into the wood (finger-post 'Windhergfälle-Häusern') at the 'Steinerne Kreuz', below St. Blasien. This path rejoins the road above Häusern, but another path ('Waldweg') soon diverges to the right (1 1/2 hr. in all).

Höchenschwand (3315 ft.; **Hôtel Kurhaus*, with baths, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-8 *M*; *Hirsch*, *Krone*, unpretending), one of the highest villages in Baden (300 inhab.), is now a popular health-resort. Pleasant walks in the adjacent pine-forest. From the roof of the Kurhaus and from the *Belvedere*, 10 min. from the village, a magnificent **View (finest at sunrise and sunset) is enjoyed in clear weather, comprising the Algäu and Vorarlberg Mts., and the entire chain of the Alps. The sunsets are often superb. Key of the belvedere at the hotels.

The road from Höchenschwand to (10 1/2 M.) Waldshut (p. 437), commanding fine views, leads viâ (1 1/2 M.) *Frohnschwand*, (2 3/4 M.) *Tiefenhäusern* (2935 ft.; Rössle), (4 3/4 M.) *Bannholz*, (6 M.) *Waldkirch* (2260 ft.; Storch) and (8 1/2 M.) *Espach*. — Beyond Tiefenhäusern, at a lonely farm, a narrow road leads to the right into the Albtal, passing (1/2 M.) *Brunnadern* beyond which we turn to the right at a chapel and reach (1/2 hr.) *Niedermühle* (p. 436).

From St. Blasien to Albbruck, 16 M. (diligence, see p. 434). — The road descends the valley of the Alb, between wooded heights. 2 1/4 M. *Schmelze*, with abandoned iron-works; 2 1/4 M. *Kutterau*

(Engel). — 1½ M. *Immeneich* (2090 ft.; Adler), with a new chapel. About 1¼ M. farther on is the hamlet of *Niedermühle* (2005 ft.; Sonne), where the Höchenschwand road joins ours (p. 435).

From this point downwards the ***Albtal** becomes narrower and wilder. The road passes between perpendicular rocks, high above the impetuous brook, and affords occasional views of the grand and rocky ravine. The most imposing part of the route is beyond *Tiefenstein* (Post, on the road, near the bridge), situated on the right bank, about 5 M. below Niedermühle, with a large silk-spinning mill. Beyond Tiefenstein five tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. About 2 M. farther on we pass the *Hôtel zum Hohenfels* (1510 ft.; very fair), charmingly situated high above the river and surrounded with grounds (fine view of the Albtal and the Lower Alps). Near (2 M.) *Albbruck* (p. 437), on the Bâle-Waldshut Railway, the valley opens into that of the Rhine.

49. From Bâle to Constance viâ Schaffhausen.

89½ M. Railway in 4½-5 hrs. (fares 11 ℳ 60, 7 ℳ 70 pf., 5 ℳ). Views on the *right*.

Bâle, see p. 390. The line, from which the 'Strategic Railway' (p. 431) diverges to the left outside the town, traverses the fertile valley of the Rhine, here flowing in a channel of considerable depth. 3¾ M. *Grenzach*, where excellent 'Markgräfler' (p. 389) is produced. 5 M. *Wyhlen*; 7½ M. *Herthen*. The line now approaches the Rhine, which dashes impetuously over rocks and stones, forming the *Höllenhaken* and other rapids. Considerable numbers of salmon are caught here. The opposite Swiss bank is precipitous and wooded.

9½ M. *Badisch-Rheinfelden* (*Bellevue, with salt-baths, R. from 1¼, pens. from 4½ ℳ; Oberrheinischer Hof; Railway Restaurant, with garden, very fair), with important electric works and factories. — On the opposite bank lies the Swiss town of **Rheinfelden** (865 ft.; **Grand-Hôtel des Salines*, above the town, pens. 9-13 fr.; **Dietschy*, pens. 6½-9 fr., with garden on the Rhine; *Schützen*; *Engel*; *Schiff*, all with salt-baths), which was in ancient times strongly fortified and repeatedly besieged.

To the right of (12 M.) *Beuggen* is a former lodge of the Teutonic Order, used since 1817 as a seminary for teachers and reformatory for children. — 15 M. *Nieder-Schwörstadt*. — 17 M. *Brennet* (p. 432).

20 M. **Säckingen** (960 ft.; *Bad-Hotel zum Löwen*, R. 1¼-1½, B. ¾, D. 2, pens. 4-4½ ℳ; *Schütze*, R. 1½-2, B. ¾. D. 2 ℳ, also with baths; *Goldener Knopf*, with a terrace on the Rhine; beer at the *Schwarze Wallfisch*; *Löwenbräu*, at the station), a silk-manufacturing and timber-trading town with 4223 inhabitants. Near the station is a bronze *War Monument* by A. W. Menges. The old *Abbey Church*, with its two towers, rebuilt in 1726, contains the

remains of St. Fridolin, the apostle of this district (6th cent.). Over the portal of the church are statues of the saint and of Count Urso of Glarus whom he had restored to life. To the left, on the exterior of the choir, is the tombstone of Werner Kirchofer (d. 1690) and his wife Maria Ursula of Schönauw (d. 1691), which formerly stood behind the château-garden and suggested the composition of Scheffel's 'Trompeter von Säckingen'. The abbey, subsequently a nunnery, was secularised in 1801. In the market-place is a monument to Scheffel, by Menges. The château of *Schönau* on the Rhine is now the property of Herr Th. Bally. To the right of the entrance to the covered bridge (fine view of the castle) is the house in which Scheffel lived. — Excursion to the (1½ M.) *Schwarzsee* or *Scheffelsee*, to the N. of the station, on the road to Herrischried (see below). — Line to *Schopfheim* and *Lörrach*, see p. 432.

To the left of the railway stands the church of *Ober-Säckingen*. — 2 3½ M. *Murg* (1025 ft.; Zum Murgtal), situated at the mouth of the Murg, in the picturesque valley of which a road ascends to (6¼ M.) *Hottingen* (Sonne); on a hill to the left rises the *Harpolinger Schloss*. Beyond Hottingen the road leads to (3 M.) *Herrischried* and (7½ M. farther) *Todtmoos* (p. 433).

Opposite (25½ M.) *Klein-Laufenburg* (Post, unpretending but very fair, R. 1-1½, pens. 4-5 *M*) is the Swiss town of **Laufenburg** (*Rheinsoolbad*, with salt-baths and a terrace on the river, R. 1-2, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Adler;* beer at the *Pfau*, with view), picturesquely placed on the left bank, with its ancient castle, below which the Rhine dashes impetuously over its narrow and rocky bed. These rapids have more than once been successfully navigated, but the experiment is of course extremely perilous.

The eighth Lord Montagu, the last of his family, perished here in 1793, and by a singular coincidence his ancestral mansion of Cowdray House in Sussex was burned down almost on the same day, and has never been rebuilt. Below the cataract, salmon are caught in considerable numbers. Down to 1803 Klein-Laufenburg and Gross-Laufenburg formed a single Austrian town, but the former now belongs to Baden, the latter to Switzerland. *View of Gross-Laufenburg from the Schlossberg.

The line passes through a tunnel, and beyond (28½ M.) *Albert-Hauenstein* crosses a lofty viaduct.

30 M. **Albbruck** (1060 ft.; *Zum Albtal*, R. 1½-3, D. 1¾-3 *M*, very fair), with a large pulp-mill, at the mouth of the *Albtal* (p. 436). — 31½ M. *Dogern*.

35 M. **Waldshut** (*Railway Hotel*, R. 1½-2½, D. 2, pens. from 4½ *M; Blume*, at the beginning of the town; *Rebstock*, Haupt-Str. 83, with a terrace on the Rhine, both with similar prices; *Rheinischer Hof;* beer at the *Löwenbrauerei*, at the station), a quaint old town with 3824 inhab. and many industries, lies at a considerable height above the right bank of the river. Diligence to St. Blasien (p. 434). Railway to *Turgi (Zürich)* and *Winterthur*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

FROM WALDSHUT TO IMMENDINGEN, 46 M., railway (a section of the strategic line mentioned at p. 431) in 2¾-3¾ hrs. — 3 M. *Thiengen;* 6 M. *Oberlauchringen*, see below. Diverging to the left from the Rhine valley, the line ascends. 8 M. *Horheim;* 10½ M. *Ofteringen;* 12 M. *Untereggingen;* 14½ M. *Eberfingen.* — 17 M. **Stühlingen** (1490 ft.; *Hirsch*, very fair; *Adler*), an old town, commanded by the castle of *Hohenlupfen* (extensive view). Pleasant excursions to *Schleitheim*, near which excavations in an ancient Roman camp have brought to light a number of interesting antiquities; to *Unterhallau*, etc. — 18½ M. *Weizen* (diligence to Bonndorf, p. 420). The valley contracts. The line passes under the ruin of *Blumegg* by a spiral tunnel 1300 yds. in length, and crosses the Wutach by a lofty bridge. 23 M. *Grimmelshofen.* Beyond a short tunnel, the line enters the spiral *Stockhalden Tunnel*, 1860 yds. in length, by which it ascends in corkscrew fashion. From the station of (26½ M.) *Fützen* (1930 ft.) we enjoy an interesting survey of the line just traversed. Several viaducts are passed, high above the Wutach valley. 31 M. *Epfenhofen.* The line reaches its culminating point at (35 M.) *Zollhaus-Blumberg* (2300 ft.) and descends past *Riedöschingen*, *Leipferdingen*, *Aulfingen*, *Kirchen-Hausen*, and *Hintschingen* to (46 M.) *Immendingen* (p. 410).

From Waldshut to *Höchenschwand* by road, see p. 435.

Quitting Waldshut, the train passes through a tunnel, and skirts the hills to the left. The *Schlücht* is crossed.

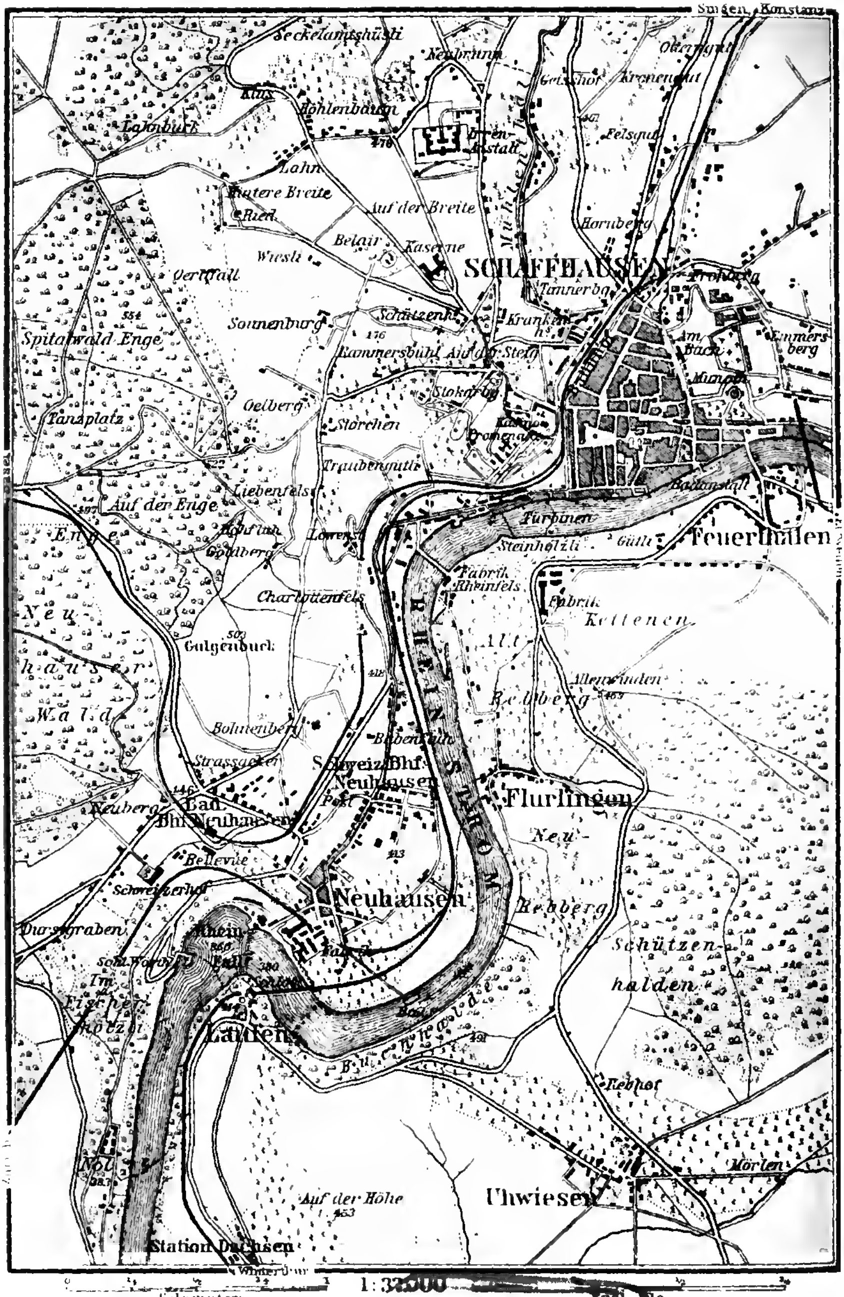
38 M. **Thiengen** (1140 ft.; *Krone; Ochs*, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-7 *M*), an industrial town with 2448 inhabitants.

A road from Thiengen up the **Schlücht-Tal** (diligence to Schluchsee viâ Birkendorf once daily in 5¾ hrs.) offers a very interesting walk for part of the way. At (2 M.) the *Bruckhaus Inn* (1310 ft.; pens. 4-5 *M;* baths) a covered bridge crosses the ravine; ½ M. farther on a path descends to the left to the *Haselbach Waterfall*, ¼ M. beyond which is the *Guttenburg* saw-mill, at the foot of a rock (1460 ft.) crowned with a small ruined castle. About 2¼ M. farther on is the Witznauer Mühle (1430 ft.; inn, very fair), at the junction of the Schlücht-Tal and *Schwarza-Tal.* From this point the Schlücht-Tal vies in picturesque beauty with the Wehra-Tal and the Albtal. On each side are lofty and partly-wooded rocks. At one place the stream occupies the whole width of the valley, so that after its junction with the *Mettma* a passage for the new road had to be hewn through the rocks. — Farther on the valley again expands. — 9½ M. (from Thiengen) *Uehlingen* (2120 ft.; Posthorn, very fair). — 12 M. *Birkendorf* (2580 ft.; Hirsch; Post). — 15 M. *Grafenhausen* (2940 ft.; Hirsch). — 17 M. *Rothhaus* (3190 ft.; inn). — 18½ M. *Schluchsee*, see p. 424.

40¼ M. *Oberlauchringen*, on the *Wutach* ('Strategic Line' to *Immendingen*, see above). The train crosses the Wutach. The ruined castle of *Küssenberg*, on a wooded eminence to the right, is now passed. — 44 M. *Griessen.* Beyond (47 M.) *Erzingen* (customs examination) the train enters Swiss territory. 49 M. *Wilchingen*; 50½ M. *Neunkirch*; 54½ M. *Beringen.*

57 M. **Neuhausen.** Besides the *Baden Station*, at which we arrive, there is a '*Swiss Station*' of the same name on the Swiss railway, to the E. of the village below. — ELECTRIC RAILWAY to Schaffhausen, p. 439.

Hotels. *SCHWEIZERHOF, R. 4-8, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr., with large garden and beautiful views of the falls and the Alps; *BELLEVUE, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 4 fr., with similar view. — In the village of Neuhausen: *HÔTEL-PENSION GERMANIA, R. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-10 fr.; HÔTEL OBERBERG, R. 2-2½ fr.; HÔT. BADISCHER BAHNHOF; HÔTEL RHEINFALL, R. 2-3 fr.; HÔT. SCHWEIZER BAHNHOF, 3 min. from the Swiss station. — *English Church* in the 'Schweizerhof' grounds. — About 1½-2 hrs. are sufficient for a visit to the falls. In summer the falls are illuminated every evening with electric light, for which a charge of ¾-1 fr. is made in each bill.


Singen, Konstanz
Seckelamtshüsli
Neubrunn
Klus
Hohlenbaum
Lahnburk
Lahn
Hintere Breite
Ried
Auf der Breite
Belair
Kaserne
Wiesli
SCHAFFHAUSEN
Tannerbg
Oertlfall
Sonnenburg
Schützenh
Spitalwald Enge
Rammersbühl
Auf der Steig
Stokarbg
Oelberg
Storchen
Tanzplatz
Promenade
Traubengütli
Liebenfels
Auf der Enge
Enge
Goldberg
Charlottenfels
Neu-hauser Wald
Galgenbuck
Bohnenberg
Strassacker
Neuberg
Bad. Bhf. Neuhausen
Schweiz. Bhf.
Neuhausen
Post
Bellevue
Schweizerhof
Neuhausen
Durstgraben
Rhein-Fall
Im Fischerhölzli
Laufen
Nol
Auf der Höhe
Station Dachsen
Winterthur
Oberergut
Geisshof
Kronengut
Felsgut
Hornberg
Krankenh
Am Bach
Emmersberg
Munot
Badanstalt
Turbinen
Steinhölzli
Gütli
Feuerthalen
Fabrik Rhein-fels
Fabrik
Kettenen
Alt Rebberg
Allenwinden
RHEIN-STROM
Flurlingen
Neu-Rebberg
Schützen-halden
Rebhof
Morlen
Uhwiesen
Kilometer
1:32000
Engl. Mile

Neuhausen (1443 ft.) is the station for the ***Falls of the Rhine**, one of the finest cascades in Europe, locally called the 'Laufen', which descend in three leaps over a ledge of rock of unequal height. The breadth of the river above the falls is about 126 yds. The height of the unbroken fall is 62 ft. near the left bank and 49 ft. by the right. If the rapids above and below are taken into consideration the whole fall is nearly 100 ft. high. The river is largest in June and July, owing to the melting of the snow.

From the Baden Station we follow the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to the village of *Neuhausen*. At the Hôtel Rheinfall we descend to the right by a finger-post, and after 100 paces take the shady path to the left, passing the *Waggon Factory*, to the (1/4 hr.) *Rheinfall-Brücke*, which carries the Swiss 'Nordostbahn' over the Rhine to the left bank. On the left bank a path ascends in 5 min. to the *Schloss Laufen* (inn), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock above the falls; the garden (adm. 1 fr.) affords the best points of view: *viz.* the *Pavilion*, the *Känzeli*, and in particular the *Fischetz*, a gallery projecting almost into the roaring cataract. From the lower entrance to the Schloss-Garten we ferry across (50 c. each) to the *Schlösschen Wörth* (inn), on an island commanding another fine view of the falls. A boat to the central rock in the falls, which may be ascended without danger, costs 3 fr. for 1 or 2 persons. — From the Schlösschen Wörth we may either return to the station direct, or follow the path ascending on the right bank (benches at intervals), passing an *Aluminium Factory* (left), to the road, when we descend slightly to the right to a stone parapet, affording another good survey of the falls. Comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

59 M. **Schaffhausen.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Müller, opposite the station, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. incl. wine 3½ fr.; *Hôtel National, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3 fr.; *Riese, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; Rheinischer Hof, R. 2-3, B. 1 fr., well spoken of; Schwan, near the station, R. 2½-3, D. 3 fr., very fair; Bahnhof-Hotel; Tanne; Löwe. — Good *Railway Restaurant.* — *River Baths* above the town, open for men 6-1 and 5-8.

Electric Railway from the Bahnhof-Platz to Neuhausen (see above) in 20 min. (20 c.).

Schaffhausen (1320 ft.; pop. 16,000), a free imperial town down to 1501 and now capital of the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen, retains many of its ancient characteristics. It is most picturesque when seen from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the left bank of the Rhine (two bridges), or from *Villa Charlottenfels*, on the right bank. Herr Moser (d. 1874), builder of the latter, originated the great *Water Works* in the Rhine for the supply of the factories in the town. The early-Romanesque *Münster*, a basilica supported by columns, was built in 1052-1101, and has lately been restored. The *Schloss Munot*, which commands the town, dates from 1564-82 (view from the tower, 50 c.; restaurant on the platform). The *Fäsenstaub Promenade* affords a beautiful view of the Rhine and the Alps.

61½ M. *Herblingen;* 20 min. above it is the Schloss of the same name (1970 ft.; view). 64 M. *Thaingen.* The train now re-enters Baden. 67 M. *Gottmadingen.* — 71 M. **Singen** (1405 ft.; *Krone*, ½ M. from the station, R. 1¼-2, D. 2 *M*, unpretending but good; *Ekkehard*, R. 1¼-1½, B. ¾, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Schweizer Hof*, R. 1½-2, B. ¾ *M*; *Adler*, nearest the station, plain; *Railway Restaurant*), a small town of 5720 inhab., on the Ache, is the junction of the Black Forest Railway (R. 48f) and of the Upper Neckar line (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*). Luggage examined here.

The ruined fortress of Hohentwiel (2255 ft.), an 'enclave' of Wurtemberg within the Bavarian dominions, which was bravely and successfully defended by the Wurtemberg commandant Wiederholt in the Thirty Years' War, lies 3½ M. from the station. Turning to the right ½ M beyond the Krone Hotel, we pass (20 min.) the Hohentwiel Inn (clean), and in about another ¼ hr. reach the entrance to the fortress (adm. 20 pf.) The castle, destroyed by the French in 1800, is situated on an isolated basaltic rock, commanding a fine prospect of the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps as far as Mont Blanc.

75 M. *Rickelshausen.* — 77 M. **Radolfzell** (1305 ft.; *Schiff*, very fair; *Krone*, *Sonne*, plainer), an ancient town of 5211 inhab., with walls and gates, is situated on the *Untersee*. The Gothic church, dating from 1436, contains the tomb of St. Radolf and a fine reliquary (left side-altar), dating substantially from the 9th century. At the *Villa Seehalde* is a monument to its former owner, the poet Victor von Scheffel (d. 1886). Radolfzell is the junction of the line to Mengen (Sigmaringen) and Ulm (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

79 M. *Markelfingen;* 82½ M. *Allensbach;* 84 M. *Hegne.* — 85½ M. *Reichenau*, the station for the island of that name, which is connected with the mainland by a long causeway (1 M.) and has for some time been visible to the right.

The island of Reichenau, belonging to Baden, is 3 M. long and 1 M. wide. It was formerly the seat of a famous *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in 724 and suppressed in 1799. It may be visited by the causeway (see above), by row-boat from Hegne or Allensbach (¼ hr.), or by the Constance steamer. — Approaching from the canseway, we pass the ruined tower of *Schöpfeln*, the abbot's residence, and reach *Oberzell*, a hamlet with a Romanesque church of the 9-10th cent., containing the oldest extant church-frescoes in Germany (10th cent.). — In the middle of the island lies its largest village (1000 inhab.), *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (Mohr; Bär), the church of which, consecrated in 806 and dating in its present form from the 11-12th cent. (choir, late-Gothic, 1448-1551), was the church of the above-mentioned abbey. Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887, was interred in this church. The sacristy contains some fine reliquaries. A fine view is obtained from the W. tower of the *Königsegg*, a 16th cent. château, recently restored. — The church of *Unterzell*, at the N.W. end of the island, is another columned basilica of the 9-12th centuries. In the apse are some frescoes of the 11th cent., discovered in 1900. — Fine view from the belvedere on the *Friedrichshöhe* (key kept at the Mohr inn at Mittelzell).

The train crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge and stops at —

89½ M. **Constance.** — **Hotels.** *INSEL HÔTEL, in the old Dominican monastery, with a restaurant and garden, and view of the lake, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 3½, pens. from 8 *M*, closed from Nov. 1st to April 1st;

*Hôtel Halm, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *Schönebeck, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*, both opposite the station; Hecht, to the N. of the station, very fair, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-7½ *M*, with wine-room. — Krone, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-7 *M*; Schnetzer, both in the market-place, very fair. — *English Church Service* in summer. — *Baths* in the lake, well fitted up (bath 40 pf., ferry 10 pf.).

Constance (1335 ft.), with 24,818 inhab., a free town of the Empire down to 1548, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the Rhine. The episcopal see, founded in 781, and held by 87 bishops in succession, was made an archbishopric and removed to Freiburg in 1827.

The *Cathedral, founded in 1052, originally a cruciform Romanesque edifice, was rebuilt in its present form in 1435 and 1680. The Gothic tower (250 ft. high), designed by Hübsch, was erected in 1850-57; the open spire, with a platform on each side, commands an excellent survey of the town and lake (mountain-indicator at the top; adm. 20 pf.).

The Stadt-Kanzlei or town-hall, erected in 1593 in the Renaissance style, and embellished in 1864 on the façade with frescoes by *F. Wagner*, relating to the history of Constance, contains the *Municipal Archives* in the lower rooms (2800 charters, chiefly from the Reformation period). Handsome inner court.

The Rosgarten, the old guildhouse of the butchers, contains the *Rosgarten Museum* of lacustrine remains, antiquities of Constance, and natural history specimens (open free on Wed., 2-5, and Sun., 10.30-12; at other times 50 pf.).

The Kaufhaus, on the lake, erected in 1388, contains the large hall, 52 yds. long, 35 yds. wide, and borne by ten massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall has been restored and was adorned in 1875-85 with frescoes by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* from the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.).

Other objects of interest are the *Wessenberg-Haus* (with artistic collections), the late-Gothic church of *St. Stephen*, and the points associated with the martyrs John Huss and Jerome of Prague.

A pleasant excursion may be made to the island of *Mainau* (1½ hr.), formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic Order and now a summer-residence of the Grand-Duke of Baden. For fuller details, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany* or *Baedeker's Switzerland*

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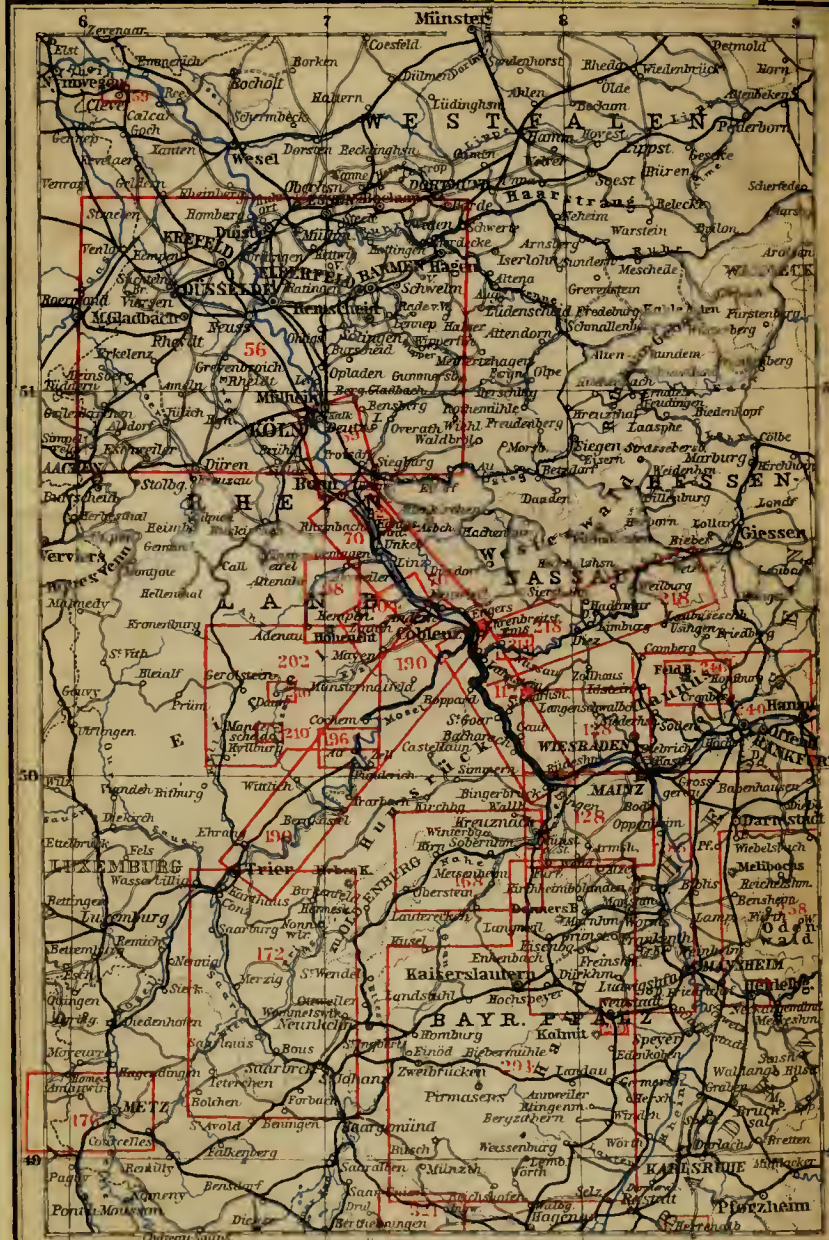

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